



4-1-1898

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

J T. Bigham

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THE LANTERN.

Vol. I. No. 51.

CHESTER, S. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1898.

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

THE MAINE

Report of the Court of Inquiry into the Disaster.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following is the full text of the report of the naval court of inquiry into the Maine disaster, transmitted by President McKinley to Congress today:

In re: Before the U. S. S. S. Maine—Before a court of inquiry, Key West, Fla.

U. S. S. Iowa, first rate, Key West, Fla., Monday, March 21, 1898.

After full and mature consideration of all the testimony before it, the court finds as follows:

1. That the United States battleship Maine arrived in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1898, and was taken to buoy No. 5, in five and a half to six fathoms of water, by the regular government pilot.

The United States Consul General at Havana had notified the authorities at that place, the previous evening, of the intended arrival of the Maine.

2. The state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent, and all orders and regulations in regard to the care and safety of the ship were strictly carried out.

All ammunition was stowed in accordance with prescribed instructions, and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled.

Nothing was stowed in any one of the magazines or shell rooms which was not permitted to be stowed there.

The magazines and shell rooms were always locked after having been opened, and after the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in their proper place in the captain's cabin, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 o'clock.

The temperature of the magazines and shell rooms were taken daily and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after tench magazine, and that did not explode at the time the Maine was destroyed.

The torpedo warheads were all stowed in the after part of the ship under the ward room, and neither caused nor participated in the destruction of the Maine.

The dry gunnison primers and detonators were stowed in the cabin aft and remote from the scene of the explosion.

Waste was carefully looked after on board the Maine to obviate danger. Special orders in regard to this had been given by the commanding officer.

Varnishes, driers, alcohol and other combustibles of this nature were stowed on or above the main deck, and could not have had anything to do with the destruction of the Maine.

The medical stores were stowed aft under the ward room and remote from the scene of the explosion.

No dangerous stores of any kind were stowed below in any of the other store rooms.

The coal bunkers were inspected daily. Of those bunkers adjacent to the forward magazines and shell rooms, four were empty, namely, "B3," "B4," "B5," "B6," "A15" had been in use that day and "A16" was full of new river coal. This coal had been carefully inspected before receiving it on board. The bunker in which it was stowed was accessible on three sides at this time, and the fourth side at this time, on account of bunkers "B4" and "B5" being empty. This bunker, "A16" had been inspected that day by the engineer officer on duty.

The fire alarms to the bunkers were in working order, and there had never been a case of spontaneous combustion of coal on board the Maine.

The two after boilers of the ship were in use at the time of the disaster, but for auxiliary purposes only, with a comparatively low pressure of steam, and being tended by a reliable watch. These boilers could not have caused the explosion of the ship. The four forward boilers have since been found by the divers and are in a fair condition.

On the night of the destruction of the Maine everything had been reported secure for the night at 8 p. m., by reliable persons, through the proper authorities, to the commanding officer. At the time the Maine was destroyed the ship was quiet, and therefore least liable to accident caused by movements from those on board.

3. The destruction of the Maine occurred at 9:40 p. m. on the 15th day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight in harbor of Havana, Cuba, she being at that time moored to the same buoy which she had been taken upon her arrival.

There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with a very short but distinct interval between them, and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion.

The first explosion was more in the nature of a report like that of a gun; while the second explosion was more open, prolonged, and of greater volume. This second explosion was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

4. The evidence bearing upon this, being principally obtained from divers, did not enable the court to form a definite conclusion as to the condition of the wreck, although it was established that the after part of the ship was practically intact, and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part.

The following facts in regard to the forward part of the ship, are how ever, established by the testimony: That portion of the port side of the protective deck which extends from about frame 30 to about frame 41 was blown up, aft, and over to port. The main deck from about frame 30 to about frame 41 was stowed up, aft, and slightly over to starboard, folding forward part of the middle superstructure over and on top of the after part.

This, was in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

5. At frame 17, the outer shell of the ship, from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship, and six feet above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water; therefore, about 34 feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured.

The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V shape, the after wing of which, about fifteen feet broad and thirty-two feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 25), is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plating. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water and about thirty feet above its normal position.

In the opinion of the court, this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame 18, and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

6. The court finds that the loss of the Maine, on the occasion named, was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of

the officers or members of the crew of said vessel.

7. In the opinion of the court, the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

8. The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

(Signed) W. T. SAMPSON,
Captain U. S. N., President.
A. MARIN,
Lt. Com. U. S. N. Judge Advocate.

The court, having finished the inquiry it was ordered to make, adjourned at 11 a. m., to await the action of the convening authority.

(Signed) W. T. SAMPSON,
Captain U. S. N., President.
A. MARIN,
Lt. Com. U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

U. S. Flagship, New York,
March 22, 1898,
Off Key West, Fla.

The proceedings and findings of the Court of Inquiry in the above case are approved.

(Signed) M. SICARD,
Rear Admiral, Commander-in-chief of the United States naval force on the North Atlantic Station.

They Made the Turn.

"Oh, it kin be done!" said Farmer Bruce as he shifted his scat from a soap box to a backless chair just vacated. "Nobody 'a'most would believe it 'less he seen it."

"Don't seem possible," said the blacksmith from his perch on the counter.

"Well, 'tis," insisted the farmer. "When I was 'bout a job 'a' year ago, he, bein one of them ole fellows, dressed me down with a hickory sprout 'cause he said I warn't lettin' th' drag lap 'cordin to his orders. It was 'bout 's hot tempered as Uncle Josh an pretty soon when he was leaning over th' fence talkin to some neighbor he stopped on the road I slips up ahind him with a board an gives him a crack that you could a heard a quarter of a mile.

"Course he took after me, an he let out a yell that skeered th' oxen, an they went scatterin over that th' plowed field with th' drag flouncin round like th' tail of a kite. You never see sich a doggone scamperin as they was with them two steers bellerin at every jump. Uncle Josh whoopin like mad an me a-makin short turns when he'd git too near. Finally he had to go to look after th' oxen, fur they was anchored to a stump an fillin th' air with their heels, tails and noise. I wouldn't lend no hand till he 'greed to call it all even. Then, sir, we foun th' yoke upside down an th' off ox on th' high side an th' nigh ox on th' off side. I could never figger out how 'twar done, but 'twar."

"I've seen it, too," said the store-keeper. "Don't know whether th' critters stan on their heads or turn summersets. But if you tie their tails together they can't make a turn.—St. Louis Republic.

I Will.

A Georgia newspaper prints the following marriage ceremony that was delivered a short time ago: "Wilt thou take her for thy pard for better or for worse; to have to hold to fondly guard till hauled off in a hearse? Wilt thou let her have her way, consult her every wishes, make the fire up every day and help her wash the dishes? Wilt thou give her all the stuff her little purse can back, buy a boa, and a muff and a little sealskin sacque? Wilt thou comfort and support her father and her mother, Aunt Jemima, Uncle John, three sisters and a brother?" And his face grew pale and bland, it was too late to jilt, as through the chapel floor he sank, he sadly said I will."

CUBA.

Geography, History, and Resources.

The critical relations between the United States and Spain have sprung, of course, on account of Cuba, and many questions are being asked about the size of the island of Cuba, its population, and other things appertaining to the island. In order to answer many inquiries, and in order to furnish what may prove interesting information just at this time, some research has been made, for the benefit of the readers of *The News and Herald*, to ascertain these facts.

Cuba is the largest in the West India group of islands, and was discovered by Columbus, it is said, about two weeks after he first saw land in the new world. In the Cathedral of Havana the remains of Columbus now rest. Cuba was colonized by Spain in 1511. The French destroyed its capital in 1534 and 1554, and the Dutch gained possession of it in 1624, but restored it in a short time; in 1762 the island fell into the possession of the British, but the next year by a treaty Cuba again became Spanish territory, and has remained under Spain ever since, although many revolts have been made against Spain's iron hand.

From Cape Sable, Florida, Cuba is only 120 miles. The island extends, in length, east and west, 600 miles, and is 21 miles wide in its narrowest part and 111 in its widest; its area is 43,220 square miles, a little larger than Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee or Virginia. Its population is 1,632,000, most of them, about one-fifth, being in Havana. According to the *Washington Post Almanac and Encyclopedia*, from which we obtained most of the facts here stated, the island will furnish homes for twelve millions of people, and then be but little more densely populated than the State of Massachusetts is now. It abounds in valuable timbers such as palm, mahogany, ebony and cedar. The profitable crops are sugar, coffee and tobacco. Its trade with the United States, in time of peace, is a great revenue, and it is interesting to note how it is disappearing since the war has been waged. In 1894 the sugar crop was 1,050,000 tons, and the average annual tobacco crop is about 500,000 bales; in 1896, the war reduced the sugar crop to about 200,000 tons, the tobacco crop to 50,000 or one-ninth what it was in time of peace. Says our author: "The decline of the island's commerce with the United States, as indicated by statistics prepared for the Agricultural Department, shows how ruinous the conflict has become to the Cuban people. The year before the present war began, the trade amounted to \$102,864,204; but for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, it was only \$47,548,610, or 46 per cent of what it was so recently. It is estimated that the close of the year June 30th, 1897, found it to be only about \$20,000,000, or less than one-fifth of what it was before the revolt."

Interest on the Spanish national debt \$100,000,000.
Army and navy 7,000,000.
Civil list 4,000,000.
Pensions to retired military and civil officers and their widows 2,000,000.
Department of Justice 1,000,000.
Department of Finance 7,000,000.

These alone are equal to an expenditure of \$15.44 per capita, or 68 per cent of the entire currency per capita of the United States. We have taken no account of autonomy because that is an admitted failure, and in all probability will not alter the showing made.—*News and Herald*.

Chicago Names.

A man of humor and statistics has discovered that the Chicago city directory contains 1st Deadman to 26 Coffins, 1 Pall, 1 Spade, 58 Sextons and 3 Shades, which seems out of proportion. An improvement is noticed in 1 Damrow, 1 Cuss, 1 Gosh, 3 Punches, 3 Peeters and 3 Cells. Then there are 20 Bars to 30 Springs and 15 Swallows to 10 Summers. Wearing apparel is scarce. There are only 3 Cuffs, 1 Corset, 1 Shirt, 4 Smocks, and 1 Bonnet, and there is only 1 Bare. The provision department is represented by 1 Butter, 3 Chicks, 8 Hams, 1 Egg and 17 Peppers, and fruit by 1 Orange, 19 Plums, 6 Peaches, 5 Pears, 1 Peanut and 21 Apples. There are besides enough animals, wild and tame, to stock a dozen menageries; 75 Joves and some Goodfellows and 220 Saints.

show how great provocation the Cubans have had to revolt against the tyranny of Spain, and it will enable us to conceive how they can endure starvation rather than submit to Spanish rule.

The supreme executive is called the Governor-General. He is not elected by the people nor have they any voice whatever in naming this officer. He is appointed by the Crown or practically by Spain's Secretary for the colonies. This executive has power to stay the execution of any law in his discretion. His salary, which is paid by taxing the Cubans, is no less a sum than that paid the President of the United States, \$50,000 per annum. In addition to this he is furnished a palace, a country home, a great retinue of servants, and rolled in luxury at the expense of oppressed Cuba.

Each of the six provinces have a governor appointed by the Spanish Government, and they report to the Governor-General.

By the Spanish constitution the island of Cuba is bound to establish and maintain the Roman Catholic church at home and abroad. The Bishop of Havana is paid a salary of \$18,000, the Archbishop of Santiago \$5,000.

Before the war was under way, 1893-1894, Spain exported from this little country, just a little larger than Kentucky, an annual tax of \$200,000,000 to \$26,000,000. Of course if Spain subdues the insurgents Cuba will have to pay the costs of the war. This is estimated at about \$120,000,000 a year.

Says the *Washington Post Almanac and Encyclopedia*:

"Some of the items of annual expenditure help to bring into stronger light the financial burdens borne by this people for the purpose of keeping themselves enslaved. Judged by American standards, on the basis of our State government expenses, the following summary gives figures six times as great as would be necessary under purely local rule, and a writer, apparently fully informed as to Cuban affairs, says that this money taken under the forms of law does not represent more than is taken by speculation and fraud. These are the figures for a year under ordinary conditions; how much more astounding must they be, if we admit that the islanders will eventually be made to pay it:

Interest on the Spanish national debt \$100,000,000.
Army and navy 7,000,000.
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A Statement Regarding the Killing of General Jenkins.

Greenwood Index.

To the Editor of the *Index*: In my reminiscences of the battle of the Wilderness I stated that Gen. Jenkins was killed by his own brigade. I notice that Col. Hoyt takes issue with me in regard to the killing of Gen. Jenkins, and in justice to Col. Hoyt, as well as myself, I wish to make a statement, and would have done so sooner had it not been for death in my immediate family.

I was taken from the field about one hour by sun on the evening of the 6th of May, to the field infirmary, and I heard there that Gen. Jenkins and Gen. Longstreet both were killed by Jenkins' brigade. I was carried from there to the division infirmary and I still heard the same sad news; but soon heard that Longstreet was only wounded and the matter was riveted on my mind then and there, and I have never heard it contradicted before, in fact, never gave the matter but little thought, until very lately. But the fact remains that Gen. Jenkins was killed either by a South Carolina or a Virginia brigade. Longstreet's History of the War, page 304, states that it was Mahone's brigade, and Mahone commanded both South Carolina and Virginia troops, also in the history of the Rise and Fall of the Confederate States, by Jefferson Davis, vol. 2, page 519 and 520, states in substance about the same thing.

I stand corrected, Colonel. It was not Jenkins' brigade that did the killing, according to history, and let me assure you that I meant no reflection on that noble command, for it was made up of the very best metal, but when it comes to history facts are facts. Gen. Jenkins was killed by our own troops through mistake, as was Gen. Jackson. I hope this statement will be satisfactory to Col Hoyt and all who might be concerned.

J. RUSSELL WRIGHT.

What Two Farmers Think.

Monday we came upon two genuine farmers who were discussing the recent conventions held about the production of cotton. They all propose to plant as much cotton hereafter as they ever did.

One said these cotton growers conventions are all hubbog, gotten up by a few mouthy men who wish to make themselves conspicuous. He said all their meetings and resolutions would amount to nothing and that the newspapers should ridicule the whole thing. He thought the best plan would be for every man to do as he wishes his neighbor to do. The farmer always wishes his neighbor not to plant much cotton and if every man would do this himself the question would be settled very soon without the expense of going to conferences, caucuses or conventions.

The next farmer advised that every farmer should on January 1st take his pencil and a piece of paper and make a calculation to see how much his actual and necessary expenses would be in raising cotton. If he finds out that he can raise cotton for less than five cents a pound let him plant just as much cotton as possible. If he finds that he cannot raise cotton at such a price he should quit the business at once and try something else.

Several other farmers came up and agreed with the two men who were talking and the unanimous opinion was that every farmer will do as he pleases when he gets off to himself and puts in his crop.—*Abbeville Medium*.

A Winniepee paper asks: "How long should a man live? That depends very much on the man. We know several men that should have died several years ago.—*St. Paul Globe*."

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.
FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1898.

Different papers have been saying, "The prospect of war is not so promising," or, "The prospect of war is not so threatening," according as they regard it."

We do not believe that anything has been brought out in the Maine investigation that would justify war with Spain. As we have said before, whatever casus belli exists now, existed before that disaster; and we do believe that interference by the United States is justified, on the ground of humanity against barbarism.

There is a very weak point in the investigation into the cause of the Maine disaster in that it was conducted entirely by interested parties. If the court of inquiry had reported the strongest evidence, in the condition of the submerged wreck, that the explosion had been caused by Spanish treachery, still the matter would not be settled beyond a reasonable doubt in the minds of disinterested parties. The court, however, reported that it had "been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility upon any person or persons." They did find positive evidence, as they claim, that the explosion came from beneath the ship, and the Spanish board claim to have found just as positive evidence that it came from within. It is probable that the outside world will not consider either of the reports worth anything in settling the question.

LOCAL SKETCHES.

The Old Canal—Volume of the River Diminished—Freshest of 1852.

I finished upon my last at a place known as the "Eddy," which was some two or three weeks ago. Owing to some difficulty I had in obtaining information, enough to proceed as I wished to do, there has been a longer time "between drinks" than was expected. Now to resume.

I neglected to state that the fall in the lower shoals, according to U. S. survey, is 17 feet.

Further, according to the judgment of Mr. Wade Osborne, who has always lived on the bank, backed by the observation of others, there is not more than half the water in the river that there was forty years ago.

But to proceed. As we leave the eddy, we encounter the upper shoals. Some two hundred yards from their beginning, there is a large dam of scrap rock extending out in the river some 150 feet and several feet high, which has completely turned the current of the river. Possibly there are several thousand cubic yards of this scrap rock that was washed down there by the freshest of 1852, that was said to be the highest ever known up to that time. They were drifted there from the quarry some distance above, where rock had been dressed for building locks in the Lockhart canal, built about 1819-20.

Some idea of the force of the water at this point may be judged by a huge rock some ten feet in diameter and almost spherical in form, weighing possibly forty tons that was washed down the river about one hundred yards.

In mid stream there is a swift sluice that was cleaned out for the purpose of boating rock from the quarry to build the canal locks. The dressed rock were boated down and landed on the Union side of the eddy and then conveyed in wagons to the locks a few hundred yards below.

Possibly it may be as well to devote a small space to the description of these locks, and if you will have patience I will proceed. They are four in number, situated just above Love's ford on the Union side, and are built like so many steps of about fifteen feet in height. They

are of very superior workmanship. The rocks are from five to six feet in length and pointed almost to perfection. Such masonry one does not see in our day built by modern masons. When the railroad was built to the up country, the canal ceased to be used and a number of trees are now growing where the water once bore the commerce of the up country. It was built by the State as a matter of necessity to convey the iron and cotton of the up country to the low country, as no boat can pass through Lockhart shoals. The canal above the locks has long since been filled up, and the faint line can be traced throughout its entire length. Houses have been built over it and their tenants never dream of the scenes that have been enacted on the earth beneath them. It has all passed away. Well might one say with Chester's sweetest singer, Henry Strong:

Imperial Rome who fiercely hurled
Her bolts of thunder o'er the world
Who led the nations in her hand,
The law of every mortal planed,
Has sunk into decay.
And Athens, who with classic light
Dispelled dark ignorance's night,
Who taught the world what man might,
Whose learning's joined to liberty—
She too has passed away.
So man must in his grave decay,
When he has lived his little day,
(Of evil or of good.

Pardon this digression. As the rocks that made these locks were mined in Chester, this sketch would not be complete without following them up.

Next week we hope to make this letter more entertaining, as we will soon be to something of absorbing interest.

Now is the time to subscribe to THE LANTERN, as your scribe may soon unearth some hidden treasure you never dreamed of.

As it is now growing late I bow myself to bed. So ends the fourth lesson.

March 29, 1898.

Capers Chapel Dots.

Spring has come with all its beauties, the wild flowers cover the forest and the trees are putting forth their foliage, and ere long summer will be here. The birds can be heard twittering their sweet refrains, which reminds us that the most beautiful season of the year is here.

Mr. D. N. Hardin, an aged man of this community, went to town Saturday. Mr. Hardin is the oldest man in the county.

The pupils of Lowryville school have challenged the school at Chapel for a spelling "bee", and of course they accepted, and it is to take place at the academy at Chapel Friday evening, beginning at three o'clock.

Mrs. W. O. McKeown visited her daughter, Mrs. Will Simpson, last week.

Mrs. J. G. Lowry's school at Armenia will close next Friday.

Two of Union's young men gave this community a call last week.

Miss Mayme Simpson is visiting her sister near New Bethel church.

Rev. C. B. Smith, of Wofford college, preached an excellent sermon at Chapel Sunday night. Quite a large crowd attended.

Mr. Joe S. Hardin worshipped at Chapel Sunday. VIOLET.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D.: "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Colds and Coughs. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman. Trial bottles free at Woods & Price's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded. (11)

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

Legal blanks of all kinds for sale at this office.

THE FEASTERSVILLE ITEMS.
The Farmer and the School—W. J. Bryan as a Speaker.

I regret that I have not been able to write more regularly for your paper. I have been absent for some time, hence the reason I have not written. The farmers of this section are very busy plowing, preparatory for the next crop. Some have already planted a good deal of corn. The oats are looking fine; very little wheat sown in this section.

The school at Crosby Institute, under the efficient management of Miss Eugenia Douglass and her assistant, Miss Savilla Owings, is in flourishing condition.

Prof. Anderson also has a good school at the Feastersville school house. We feel safe in saying that the above mentioned teachers are well liked by the pupils and patrons in the respective communities.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crowder, of the Buckhead community, visited Mrs. Crowder's father, Mr. Thomas E. Dye, last Sunday.

Your correspondent, heard Hon. W. J. Bryan speak at Greenwood, S. C., Elberton and Athens, Ga. He addressed the University students in the opera house in Athens, Ga. Bimetallism was his subject. He is the most interesting speaker I ever heard, when speaking in a conversational tone. "When he becomes animated and grows eloquent, he is certainly a captivating speaker, and presents a magnificent appearance. I wish everybody could hear Bryan speak; it is an inspiration to hear him in an outburst of oratory. Mr. Bryan is evidently, a man of great natural resources of mind, personal magnetism, and wonderful eloquence. Few men have lived in any age or clime that have filled as large a space in the public eye as William J. Bryan. His earnestness and sincerity of purpose carries conviction to the hearts of the people. I regret that I did not have time to write an article for your paper while in Ga. and to give a more explicit account of his very able and interesting address.

Trusting that you will publish what I have written about Mr. Bryan, I will close by promising to write oftener in the future than I have written in the past.

ROBERT R. JEFFARES,
Feastersville, March 30, 1898.

Dots from Rodman.

Dr. DaVega was out to see Mrs. Lewis. The doctors agree that it is heart disease. She is improving.

It is rumored that Mr. John Lyle Kee has the typhoid fever, and is very sick.

We learn that Dr. Frank Strait, of Rock Hill, is very sick and is not expected to live. We are very sorry to hear this. Dr. Strait went from this section, was our family physician for several years, and is a very intimate friend. We hope he may recover.

The mumps are very numerous among the Oakley Hall school children.

Mrs. L. D. Poag, of Ebenezer, and Miss Rosa Shaw, from Winthrop college, were visiting Mrs. Rebecca Saye.

Mr. Jas. M. Saye is quite unwell. The farmers here well up with their work. Several have planted corn. Sorghum seed seems to be in demand but is very scarce. We hope the farmers will plant more corn, peas, potatoes, etc., and less cotton. We notice that THE LANTERN and several other papers are advising them to raise provisions. This is good advice and we hope the people will take heed.

We notice that Mr. Lester Culp has done some nice work on his bottoms, in the way of cleaning up and ditching.

Small grain has improved greatly the last few days. Oats are very fine generally.

We have not seen or heard anything of the chinch bug this spring. We hope they will not appear at all. SUBSCRIBER.

Single copies of THE LANTERN, five cents.

The president of the Senate should appoint a committee consisting of Senators Mason, Allen and Morgan to whip Spain and report next week.—Greenville News.

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady, if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at Woods & Price's Drug Store, only 50 cents per bottle. (11)

PROCLAMATION.
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

Whereas information has been received at this Department that an Atrocious Murder was committed in the County of Chester on or about the 17th day of March, 1898, upon the body of Rube Belk by J. G. Upeburch alias Nath Upeburch and that said J. G. Upeburch alias Nath Upeburch has fled from justice.
Whereas, L. W. H. Ellerbe, Governor of the State of South Carolina, in order that justice may be done, and the majesty of the law vindicated, do hereby offer a reward of \$150 for the apprehension, delivery and conviction of said J. G. Upeburch alias Nath Upeburch to the Sheriff of Chester county at Chester, S. C.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Columbia, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1898, and in the one hundred and 22nd year of the Independence of the United States of America.
W. H. ELLERBE,
By the Governor:
D. H. TOMPKINS,
Secretary of State.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUPERVISOR.
CHESTER, S. C., March 15, '98.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for nomination to the office of County Supervisor at the ensuing democratic primary election, and pledge myself to abide by the result of said election. The cordial support of my fellow citizens is respectfully solicited.
J. R. CULP, Sr.

AUDITOR.
We are authorized to announce W. M. Corbill as a candidate for reappointment to the office of County Auditor, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

TREASURER.
Being well pleased with Mr. W. O. Guy's services as treasurer of Chester county, we hereby nominate him for reappointment to the same office, subject to the recommendation of the democratic primary.
TAXPAYERS.

PROFESSIONAL.
R. B. CALDWELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Walker Building, CHESTER, S. C.
Prompt and careful attention given to all business transacted in the Courts, Collections and Commercial Law.

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.

FOR SALE.
Lots and residences in the city of Chester.
Farming lands in Chester and Union counties.
Apply to
A. J. MCCOY,
Real Estate Agent.
Office: McCoy's Drug Store, Gadsden street.

SHAD AND OTHER FISH.
On hand all the time. Baked Shad served in my cafe every day.
A FINE LOT OF GROCERIES, ETC.
Call on me when you are in need of a fine meal, 25 cent saved if you buy from me. Blake's old stand.
PHONE 6. T. H. WARD.

GRAND SPRING OPENING!
S. M. Jones & Co.

RELIABLE WHOLESALESMEN AND RETAILERS.
One of the most Complete Stocks of Goods ever exhibited in the City of Chester. We offer the following Bargains:

2 cases Barker's 4-4 Bleach- ing 16 yds for \$1.00	Carpets, Matting and Oil C'th
Value 100.	25 pieces. Mattings at 10c
3 cases best Dress Calicoes,	25 " " " at 15c
4 cts. per yard. Value 6 1-4 cts.	100 " " " at 20 to 35c
2 cases best quality standard	All cheap; worth 25 per c. more.
Shirting Prints, 3c. yard. Value 5 cents.	
4 yard. Value 10c.	Our Clothing Department.
100 pieces D. Gingham, 5	Even if you do not buy, a look at our New Spring Clothing will give you a correct idea of this season's styles. Perfect in fit and pleasing in price.
cts. a yard. Value 8 cts.	
200 pieces white India Linen,	
5 cts a yd. Former price 7 1-2 c.	

Special Bargains.
25 pieces black figured India Silks, 75c yd. Value \$1.
ORGANDIES.
100 Patterns, beautiful styles, all new, 25c. to 40c.
TAFFETA SILKS.
50 pieces Tafteta and Colored Silks in all the newest shades, 50c to \$1. per yard.

Great Sale Ladies Shirt Waists at half price.
500 Laundered Waists with Collars and Cuffs 25c
Cheaper at 50c.
300 Laundered Waists 30c
Value 75 cents.
200 with white collars and cuffs 50c.
Value \$1.00.

HATS, SHOES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
We are now opening a beautiful line of Fur and Straw Goods, all the correct things for Spring. Our stock of Russett and Patent Leather Shoes is very complete and cheap.
See our line of Neglige Shirts from 25c. to \$1.00. Can't be surpassed anywhere.

DRESS GOODS, BLACK GOODS AND SILK DEPARTMENT.
We are showing a beautiful line of Dress Goods in all the newest shades and weaves. See our line in colors from 10c to \$1.00 per yard.

Some Late Novelties in Neck Wear and Collars.
SEE THIS LINE BEFORE YOU BUY.

GREAT BARGAINS
In Parasols and Umbrellas. Our Silk Parasol is a world-beater for \$1.00.

Remember we do not keep old goods. Come and buy where you can get goods at wholesale prices. Goods warranted as represented or money refunded.

S. M. JONES & COMPANY.

MELTON & 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 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.

CHILD'S and EDWARDS.

Imports and Manufacturers
: Monumental Works.

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS

Fire, Life and Accident INSURANCE.

JOS. A. WALKER & SON,
SANITARY PLUMBING,
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

We are prepared to do all kinds of plumbing and hot water fitting. Come in and let us show you over our stock, and if you have any work to be done we will cheerfully bid on it for you and do it at a low figure.

Bicycles Repaired, Rented and Sold.
We have with us a first-class bicycle repair man. If you have any work in this line bring it around and let us do it CHEAP. We make the old wheels new.

We are agents for the best sewing machine in the market. It can't be anything but the NEW HOME.

PHONE 89.

PHONE 63.

THE LANTERN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, CASH.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1898.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

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

A Home to Rent on Academy St. Apply to E. C. STAHN.

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

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

Attention Here—Say, friend, have you tried Dayberry's Laundry? If not, try it. The work is of a dead white and beautiful finish. Your friend,
J. E. DAYBERRY.

I will remain in Chester for some months and offer my services to a limited number of pupils for Piano, Violin, voice and harmony. Specialties—voice building and Musical expression.
J. W. TILLINGHAST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. Friedheim & Bro., horses and mules to suit everybody.

Taxpayers, announcement of W. O. Guy for treasurer.

W. H. Ellerbe, proclamation offering reward.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Gilkey was returned. He says it was no poor house that he went to.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. J. F. V. Legg, of Shelton, is critically ill with a kidney trouble.

Capt. J. S. Drennan, of Richburg, was in town Wednesday. It is not often that he graces our streets.

Mrs. Nutt, of Norfolk, is visiting at Capt. E. P. Moore's. Mr. Nutt who came with her, left Wednesday night.

Mr. W. J. L. Weir, of Avon, reports small grain in his neighborhood as looking very fine; and so say they all.

Dr. J. B. Bigham has bought the residence of Mr. Samuel Gunhouse, on York street. He moved into it yesterday.

Mr. Tillinghast has opened a studio at Mrs. McLroy's house, on Centre street, where things musical are taught.

The Lancaster & Chester Railway Co. has recently purchased a handsome passenger coach from the Plant system.

Mayor B. M. Spratt returned yesterday morning from his Florida trip. Miss Julia remained in the Land of Flowers. Mr. Spratt reports a very pleasant time, though the weather was quite warm.

The grand jury's report will be published Tuesday, as it will keep better than other matter which we have in type. We have to hold over also resolutions of the bar in memory of Maj. Hamilton.

Mr. James Craig, of Blackstock, has been appointed express agent on the C. & N.-W. Railway, vice Mr. Frank Brennecke. Frank will accept a similar position on the Southern about the 1st of May.

Mr. J. S. C. Carpenter and family have been in town since Wednesday. They left this morning for their home in Charlotte. They have many friends here who wish they would make their visits longer and more frequent.

At a meeting of the A. R. P. congregation Wednesday afternoon, Dr. J. B. Bigham, who had been an elder in the Hopewell congregation, was elected to serve in the same capacity in the Chester church.

Wednesday afternoon a very handsome set of dog, belonging to Dr. S. M. DeVega, had a fit on the square and otherwise behaved in such a way as to create the impression that he was not a safe dog to have around, and he was shot by Chief Morgan.

We regret to learn, through the *Gastonia Gazette*, that Mr. W. S. McLean died last Tuesday at his home in Gaston county. Mr. McLean married twice in this county; first, Miss Irwin, and afterwards Miss Rosa Sims, both of Lowryville.

Mr. J. R. Atkinson, the kind, accommodating, and efficient clerk in the Southern Express office has left for Richburg, to take charge of the agency at that place. His general disposition has won him many friends here, who will miss his smiling countenance.

We learn that Mr. R. B. Mills, postmaster at Blackstock, has had serious trouble with one of his feet recently, but is somewhat better now. This foot has been giving him more or less—generally more—trouble, off and on—mostly on—for nearly 35 years—ever since the battle of Chickamauga.

Mr. J. A. Westerberg, who has held a position in Mr. E. C. Stahn's jewelry store for the last few months, left yesterday morning for Gastonia, where he will, if pleased with the town, open a business. Mr. Westerberg is a pleasant gentleman and a first-class workman, and we wish him much success.

Pryor & McKee have moved their soda fountain farther back, cut off the counter, and made a little room at the front window, and will fit it up handsomely with curtains, carpets, rustic chairs, etc., for the accommodation of ladies and dainty young men who patronize their fountain.

Corn and Fodder.

A limited amount of corn and fodder will be taken on subscription to THE LANTERN, if brought before we are supplied. (H)

Eagle at Blackstock

We learned by telephone yesterday morning that Mr. A. Mayo McKeown was exhibiting at Blackstock an eagle which he had killed. It measured six feet six inches from tip to tip.

Commencement at Brainerd.

We acknowledge, with thanks, an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of Brainerd Institute, April 4-5. Literary and musical entertainment Monday at 8 p. m. Graduating exercises of Grammar school Tuesday at 10 a. m.

Heard to Filbert.

Mr. S. A. Murphy cannot be excelled as a court crier. Yesterday afternoon the agent at Filbert equipped through the telephone who that was calling S. M. Jones so loudly. Mr. Murphy was calling Mr. Jones as a witness and Mr. Hardin's phone, some distance from the court house, took up the call.

Flag Presentation.

The meeting of the old veterans, in the opera house Monday night, will be an interesting occasion. A flag will be presented to the camp by J. H. Marion, Esq., in behalf of Mr. J. W. Reid. A. L. Gaston, Esq., will respond for the camp. Addresses will be delivered by Gen. T. W. Carville, of Edgefield, and Gen. R. R. Hemphill, of Abbeville.

He Left the Hens.

A young American citizen of African descent carried two plump hens to Messrs. Wm. Lindsay & Son a day or two ago, with the representation that a white man some where up street had sent them and asked that they send him 20 cents apiece for them by the bearer. The hens were placed in a coop, and Mr. Lindsay kindly offered to go with the boy and pay over the money himself, whereupon the boy skipped, and left the hens.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Woods & Bice.

SIXTY HOURS

Is the Time Given Spain to say Peace or War.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—McKinley has given Spain sixty hours to say whether Cuba shall be free.

Sagasta cables this afternoon if nothing but absolute freedom will satisfy this government. McKinley replies that independence is the only solution.

Washington is wild with excitement in anticipation of Spain's reply.

Three more warships sailed from Spain for Cuba, two armored cruisers and one torpedo boat destroyer. Spain this afternoon orders the immediate mobilization of all other ships, and by these steps it is presumed that Spain will fight.

Bailey introduced a resolution in the house today recognizing the independence of Cuba but the Republicans yielded to McKinley's plea for time to hear from Madrid and the resolution was ruled out of order and the ruling sustained.

The republicans are not willing for the democrats to take the initiative.

Several patriotic speeches were made today.

Prospects of war stronger now than at any time heretofore.

The Latest.

Spain has given an answer to the president's demand, which had not been translated at last report. It is understood, however, that she neither accedes nor declines as yet, but claims that she should be allowed to propose terms.

Court Proceedings.

At the close of our last report, the jury was out on the case of Orr vs. Cousar. The plaintiff, Orr, was given a verdict for \$20 damage.

The case of the Misses McCollum vs. the G. C. & N. railroad was on trial. The jury in this case gave the plaintiffs a verdict for \$237.50. Glenn & McCadden, attorneys for the railroad, made a motion for a new trial, which will be argued in Yorkville.

The next case was Hough vs. Friedheim. Hough sued for the value of fixtures which he claimed went with the plantation bought from Friedheim, and which the latter removed. The jury gave a verdict for \$258.50.

In the case of Holmes Hardin vs. Sidney Ferguson for damage, in cutting timber, the jury found for the plaintiff and awarded \$3.00.

In the case of the State vs. J. M. McDaniel, dispenser, a suit for money due on account of missing stock, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Court adjourned last night between 11 and 12 o'clock.

VOICE FROM BANKS.

In Favor of Wide Ties to Haul from the Field and not from Town—A Farmer that Practices What He Preaches.

Editor LANTERN: As there has been nothing in your valuable paper from Banks for some time I have come to the conclusion that there is no one receiving THE LANTERN at this office for sending communications from here, if so they do not send them as regularly as you desire, and seeing you have had nothing from here for some time I thought I would send you a few dots from here. Banks is not sleeping but is trying to keep up with other parts of the county.

Well, the legislature adjourned some time ago. They passed some good laws and they passed over some that would be of great importance to the farmer. One that would have done a great deal of good was the wide tire bill. I was in hopes it would pass, as it certainly would have been one of the best friends a farmer would have had, in keeping the roads in a good condition. They are liable to slide

when the ground is not level, or on hard roads when wet, but for farm use they are O. K. I have used one with four inch tires for 4 years on the farm, and will buy a six inch the next one I buy, as they are low mounted and so handy about loading and unloading.

If the farmers would use the wide tire wagon on the farm and not so much on the road to town, they would be better off, especially hauling corn, meal, flour, and bacon from the railroad, as they ought to supply the towns in this country with all their corn, meal, flour, bacon, hams, etc. There is always a demand for nicely cured hams from the country. I sell three or four dozen every year and get 10 cents per pound cash for all I sell, and could sell ten dozen if I had them. I have shipped some this year to Columbia and Blackstock at the price above mentioned. It is very easy for farmers to raise their own supplies if they will direct their attention to it. A few well bred cattle, hogs, and sheep, well cared for and sheltered during the winter months, and the manure saved, will pay anyone. It is wonderful the amount of good fertilizer that can be accumulated in this way, and always dispose of the surplus stock at a good price and a good time. I have sold a bunch of nice fat cattle for a fair price. I sold to Mr. J. W. Knox eight nice fat weathers at three cents a pound gross. Some of them will weigh 150 pounds, and I keep the wool. So you see there is money in raising sheep. These were grade Shropshires and were well cared for. Mr. Knox knows fat sheep when he sees them. Selling at this time of the year the money comes in at a good time to plow and sow, reap and mow, as you have no trouble in hiring cuffs to work when he knows he will get the money and the right change at the end of his day's work.

Well, I see we are to have plenty of candidates, as they are announcing themselves. I was surprised to hear of two candidates for the legislature announced from Blackstock. The white men are always ready to serve the county and State, and the darkies seem to have a mania for offices in the church, as the most of them think they know how it ought to be run.

There have been five marriages performed at Banks this year by a notary public, all of them darkies, but they always come with the "gal and money," and go away seemingly happy.

Dr. Kell has not returned from Hot Springs. It seems that he is not getting along so well. Mr. B. E. Kell went to Charlotte Tuesday evening to sell his cotton if the price is satisfactory. He has been planting cotton for several days, and I think he has most of his crop planted. I have not heard of any one else planting yet.

What has become of the reduction of the cotton acreage? I think the Alliance was to have had a meeting the 12th of March to consider the reduction of the cotton acreage, but it must have been a "flash in the pan," as I have heard no report of it as yet. The way to curtail the cotton acreage in South Carolina would be for the legislature to repeal the lien law and stop this system of deep credit, and then you will find in two or three years independent farmers in South Carolina. I never have been crazy on the cotton question and will certainly look after home supplies and do the most of my hauling from the field to the railroad, instead of going to town empty and hauling home supplies.

The small grain that was fertilized with cotton seed and stable manure is growing nicely now, and a wonderful improvement for the past ten days. Grass and weeds are coming up broadcast over the land. I never saw anything like it at this season of the year.

Well this is too long now, so I will close.
L. E. S.
Banks, S. C., March 30, 1898.

GOOD MULES AND HORSES

Always on hand, to suit customers, both rich and poor.
A. Friedheim & Bro's.
ROCK HILL, S. C.

RIGHT UP TO DATE.

Orders filled from any catalogue promptly and at prices frequently less and never higher than quoted. We guarantee all goods to be just as represented, and should at any time an article bought from us not prove satisfactory to the purchaser a new one will be substituted on its return to R. BRANDT.

Many years of honest dealing is that feature of our business which has made for us such a sterling reputation in this part of the State. We do all kinds of repairing in our lines at low prices and return all jobs looking like new. Our shop equipments are unsurpassed.

R. BRANDT,
The Jeweler and Optician.

Under Tower Clock, Chester, S. C.

TOBACCO! MOLASSES!

—EVERYTHING CHEAP AT—

Wm. LINDSAY & SON'S.

Just received car load of NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, in new clean barrels, which we will let go 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.

MILLINERY OPENING,

Thursday and Friday, March 24 and 25,

—AT—

Mrs. L. ATKINSON'S.

I extend to the ladies a cordial invitation to call and see my Pattern Bonnets and Hats, copies of the latest designs from Paris. Also a full line of Novelties, such as Kid Gloves, Neck-wear, Ribbon Sashes, Jeweled Girdles, etc. My stock is complete in the season's attractions. Will be pleased to show them to all who are interested. Yours very truly,
2w-m15 MRS. L. ATKINSON.

REAL ESTATE! SPECIAL BARGAINS!

Six desirable building lots in city. Four small farms, near city, containing 10, 20, 40 and 50 acres, also \$45,000 worth of other property, in city and county. 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.

NOTICE.

Subscriber, if for temporary accommodation, THE LANTERN is started to your address it is with the distinct understanding that you are to pay cash in a very short time. No one is authorized to offer it to you on any other terms, and having subscribed with this understanding, you are expected to comply promptly. tr.

C. WARREN'S

(Jos. A. Walker's Old Stand)

Will always get fresh Groceries and first-class goods and the most for your money at WARREN'S. Also has just received fresh lot of

CONFECTIONERIES,

best and choicest in the city. You me a call and be convinced. You will find Royal and Rumford Baking Powders, fresh lot of Pickles, sweet sour, mixed, and Chow Chow, Monogram Brand.

Havana Rose and Country Gentleman Cigars

Finest smoke in the city. Coffers from ten to thirty cents per pound. Can suit all. All kinds of Spices. Everything generally found in first-class grocery, at

C. WARREN'S.

REMOVAL.

Dr. JAMES B. BIGHAM,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Has removed from Blackstock to Chester. Office in Walker & Henry's new building, up stairs.

WILD MAN OF CHEROKEE.

Strange Story of a South Carolina Hermit and how He Lives.

BLACKSBURG, March 21.—Out in a dense patch of woods, about five miles northwest of this city, lives a white man, between 60 and 65 years of age, by the name of John Starnes, commonly known as "Wild John." He is the son of a highly respectable farmer, of the same section of country, by the name of John Starnes.

From early childhood John showed a disposition to shun the society of his youthful companions. That disposition grew stronger and stronger, until one day, when about the age of 20, he disappeared.

Some time passed, when it was discovered that he had gone out in the woods, dug a hole, covered it with brush and poles, and was living in it. What prompted him to take such a step is not known.

There are numerous reasons suggested for his leading such a life, some of which are: Failure in love, an accident after which he had become blind, or the fear of being required to enter the army during the war between the States.

However that may be, his relatives tried to get him to give up such a life, and offered him a house at the Gaston mill, but he spurned their offer, and continued to live in the hut.

About 1895, during a heavy snowstorm, he was found in his hut frozen near unto death. He was carried to his father's house. After recovering, he fancied that his relatives were determined to kill him, and, in spite of their earnest entreaties, returned to his hut.

A young photographer at this place, by the name of Gold, was anxious for a picture of John, so he went to see him, and finding him in his hut, induced him to partake of some of the dispensary's "chemically pure (?) 80-proof." That had the desired effect, and a picture was obtained.

Unfortunately it proved a failure, Mr. Gold, determined to have a good picture of this freak of human nature, went back some time afterwards. This time he obtained a remarkably good picture. He sent a copy, in a beautiful frame, to John. The recipient showed his appreciation of the gift by getting wilder than ever and tearing it to pieces amid soft and delicate expressions of love and affection for the young artist.

ined it dubiously, and then carried it some distance from his hut and placed it upon a stump.

When asked once why he never visited Blacksburg, he replied that he owed some people there, and that they would ask him for it. The truth is, nothing worries him so much as to have to go where people are. He has a horror of even going to a cross-roads store in the neighborhood for shot and powder, which he gets in exchange for peas and corn, refuse gathered from the fields of others.

But he has this to do to secure ammunition. He subsists on game and fish. Although he is, to a certain extent, responsible for his condition, there is something indescribably sad and pathetic about the lonely, erratic, unkempt creature, as seen during the hunting season in the woods, looking for game, on the banks of Bowen river and adjacent streams, trying to catch fish, or in that low, dingy, lathsome hovel, without even the companionship of a dog. He has no conception of the trials and tribulations of this world, the bearing of which develop the manhood and character of a human being. With no desire for the esteem or companionship of his fellow man, nor the pleasure of this world, he is, because of his own choosing, a social outcast—a living dead man.—Gaffney Ledger.

McCullough for Governor.

News and Courier: Mr. Joseph A. McCullough, of Greenville, is likely to be the "coming man" among the Prohibitionists. It has all along been taken for granted that Mr. L. D. Childs was the logical candidate of the Prohibitionists, and that he would get the nomination if he would accept it. Mr. Childs has long felt that he should do anything his friends called upon him to do. During the legislative session he would have the debate on his bill adjourned from day to day on account of his health, and he was unable to attend the session during the evenings, being forbidden so to do by his physician. Mr. Childs is now in Philadelphia, under treatment, and his friends are fearful that he will not be able to regain his strength sufficiently in time to enter the campaign. In case Mr. Childs's health does not permit his entering the race as the Prohibition candidate, the nomination will almost certainly fall to Mr. Joseph A. McCullough.

Making Prohibitionists.

It seems that the Prohibitionists intend to put a full State ticket in the field for a race in the Democratic primary. Ordinarily such a ticket would have no chance of success, but a blundering State board of control may so disgust the Prohibitionists who have been upholding the dispensary system—the number of such is larger than is supposed—as to drive them to the support of a straight prohibition ticket. The increased number of hotel privileges and beer dispensaries is exceedingly irritating to prohibitionists who have heretofore loyally supported the dispensary law. They expected, and had a right to expect, that when the House and Senate so unanimously adopted the resolution introduced by Representative Kibler of this county, taking the dispensary privileges from the hotels, that the State board of control would promptly carry out the will of the people as expressed by their Senators and Representatives. The state board of control has failed to show any desire to carry out the request conveyed in the resolution, and the indications are that the board intends to ignore the request. In so acting, the board makes a grave mistake which it should hasten to correct. Our Senators and Representatives knew what they were about in passing that resolution. They were in a position to know what the people wanted, and we believe correctly voiced their will; therefore, it is a high-handed proceeding on the part of the State board of control to ignore the request conveyed in the resolution.—Newberry Voice of the People.

Subscribe for THE LANTERN.

"See here, Hobson. You are the man that sold me some apples the other day. The first thing I did when I opened that barrel was to pick a basketful of rotten and wormy apples from the top and throw them into the ash barrel." "Is that so, stranger? Wa-al, I guess you made a mistake. The rotten and wormy apples was in the bottom of that barrel, and you opened the wrong end."

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.

Carolina and North-Western Ry.

Table with columns: GOING NORTH, No. 10, No. 60. Includes destinations like Charlotte, Yorkville, and arrival times.

Trains No. 9 and 10 start first class, and run daily except Sunday. Trains Nos. 60 and 61 carry passengers and also run daily except Sunday.

Lancaster and Chester Railway.

Table with columns: SOUTHBOUND, No. 15, No. 17. Includes destinations like Lancaster, Yorkville, and arrival times.

JOSEPH WYLIE & COMPY.

MOLASSES. Genuine old time Porto Rico Molasses with that pleasant and peculiar flavor which goes only with the pure article, now on sale at— Wylie & Co's.

FRESH MEAL. Four car loads of fresh water-ground meal of the best quality, cheap for cash, at— Wylie & Co's.

PURE LARD. Pure kettle rendered unadulterated leaf lard is almost a thing of the past. Many of our customers remember the lard made by the "Millens" of Xenia, Ohio, and sold by us several years ago. We have just received a half car load of this that is as good and pure as the best home-made lard ever used, and as cheap as the different compounds now sold under the name of lard. Put up in 5 lb., 10 lb., 20 lb. and 50 lb. buckets, on sale at— Wylie & Co's.

TOBACCO. 500 boxes tobacco since January 1st. This sounds big but we have the papers on it and know that we buy purchases made by our expert buyer and quick sales at a very small profit, talks and tells when newspaper ink fails.

SEED CORN. Extra early white and yellow seed field corn. Plant this you will have roasting ears in June and new meal in August. Wylie & Co.

LOW PRICES. Goods retailed at Wylie & Co's. at wholesale prices. This accounts for the unprecedented volume of business we are now doing in Meal, Corn, Molasses, Flour, Lard, Meats, Sugar, Coffee and Tobacco. We control in this market the product of several large Tobacco Factories, buying in large quantities for spot cash, we are enabled to and sell merchants who buy in small quantities for less money than they have ever bought such goods before.

N. O. MOLASSES. Wylie & Co. are receiving their fifth shipment of N. O. Molasses. Have sold more since January 1st than ever in six months before. This is a fact worthy of the attention of close cash buyers.

CLOTHING, Etc. Our Clothing, Dry Goods and Shoe departments are now receiving a full line of new, nobby, stylish and fashionable spring goods that will not fail to please in quality and price. Our method of doing business insures every customer, whether judge of goods or not, full value for his money. Everything warranted as represented or money refunded.

GOOD CORN. Several cars of good sound corn, perfectly dry, in good new bags, cheap for cash, at— Wylie & Co.

They banish pain and prolong life. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Come and see us, you will be pleased and well paid for your time in seeing what we have to show you. We have the greatest and grandest store in the State. JOSEPH WYLIE & COMPANY.

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