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The Lantern, Chester S.C.- April 15, 1898

J T. Bigham

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THE LANTERN.

Vol. I. No. 55.

CHESTER, S. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898.

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

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Recommend Armed Intervention —No Cuban Government Whose Independence Can Properly Be Recognized.

The war in Cuba is of such a nature that short of subjugation or extermination a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of the one or the other party, or perhaps of both—a condition which in effect ended the ten years' war by the Truce of Zanjon. The prospect of such a protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are, deeply and intimately by its very existence.

Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty, in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end I submitted, on the 27th ultimo, as a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until October 1st for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the president.

In addition I asked the immediate revocation of the order of concentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, co-operating with the Spanish authorities so as to afford full relief.

The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ultimo. It offers, as the means to bring about peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular parliament, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being, however, understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban parliament does not meet until the 4th of May next, the Spanish government would not object, for its part, to accept at once a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents from the general-in-chief, to whom it would pertain, in such case, to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice.

The propositions submitted by General Woodford and the reply of the Spanish government were both in the form of brief memoranda, the texts of which are before me—and are substantially in the language above given. The function of the Cuban parliament in the matter of "preparing" peace and the manner of its doing so are not expressed in the Spanish memorandum; but from General Woodford's explanatory reports of preliminary discussions preceding the final conference it is understood that the Spanish government stands ready to give the insular congress full powers to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents—whether by direct negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation does not appear.

With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace, and its disappointing reception by Spain, executive was brought to the end of his effort.

In my annual message of December last I said:
"Of the untried measures there remained only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

Thereupon I reviewed these alternatives, in the light of President Grant's measured words, uttered in 1875, when after seven years of sanguinary, destructive and cruel hostilities in Cuba, he reached the conclusion that the recognition of the independence of Cuba was impracticable and indefensible; and that the recognition of belligerence was not warranted by the facts according to the tests of public law. I commented especially upon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconvenience and positive dangers of a recognition of belligerence which, while adding to the already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective offices in the territory of hostilities. Nothing has since occurred to change my view in this regard—and I recognize as fully as then that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality, by which process the so called recognition of belligerence is published, could, of itself and unattended by other action, accomplish nothing towards the end for which we would labor, the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of the misery that afflicts the island.

Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the present insurgent government in Cuba, we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to Congress, December 21st, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. He said:

"In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European governments and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish-America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our government that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censure, and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been by force of evidence compelled to decide.

"It has thus made known to the world that the uniform policy to practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to our particular interests and views or the merits of the original controversy.

"But on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle.

"In the contest between Spain and the revolted colonies we stood aloof, and waited not only until the ability of the new states to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not until then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself.

"It is true that with regard to Texas the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the chief of the Republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized government of today annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Texas. The Mexican Republic, under another executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion.

"Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing pe-

cular in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgement of its independence at such a crisis should scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have heretofore held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions."

Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the risk that there might be imputed to the United States motives of selfish interest in view of the former claim on our part to the territory of Texas in seeking recognition of independence as an incident to the incorporation of Texas in the Union, concluding thus:

"Prudence, therefore seems to dictate that we should stand aloof and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself or one of the great foreign powers shall recognize the independence of the new government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty and to uphold the government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it, we are but carrying out the long established policy of our government, a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad and inspired confidence at home."

These are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States, in addition to the test imposed by public law as the condition of the recognition of independence by a neutral State to wit: That the revolted State shall "constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the element of stability," and forming de facto, "if left to itself, a state among the nations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a State," has charged by its own government in dealing with cases like these the further condition that recognition of independent statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being again subjugated by the parent state has entirely passed away. This extreme test was in fact applied in the case of Texas. The congress to whom President Jackson referred the question as one "probably leading to war" and therefore a proper subject for "a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished," left the matter of the recognition of Texas to the discretion of the executive, providing merely for the sending of a diplomatic agent when the President should be satisfied that the Republic of Texas had become "an independent State." It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commissioned a charge d'affaires, March 7th, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned an attempt to reconquer the Texas territory and when there was at the time no bona fide contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign.

I said in my message of December last: "It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond question the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerence in its favor." The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser; while on the other hand, the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing State, which form important factors when the recognition of belligerence is concerned, are secondary, if not rightly eliminable factors, while the real question is

whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure.

Nor from the standpoint of expedience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban Republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligations towards the organization so organized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government; we would be required to submit to its direction and to assume to be the mere relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having as a matter of fact the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral, by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other.

As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, even not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potent influence toward an ultimate pacific result, just and honorable to all interests concerned. The spirit of all our actions hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, unmarred by differences between us and Spain and unstained by the blood of American citizens. The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral, to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity, and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by intercommunal conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

First: In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is especially our duty, for it is right at our door.

Second: We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

Third: The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth: and which is of the utmost importance: The present conditions of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace and entails upon this government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens

are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined—where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless to prevent altogether and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these, and others that I need not mention with the result from the strained relations are a menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

THE MAINE DISASTER.

The elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with indescribable horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been brought to death, grief and want hurried to their homes and sorrow to the nation.

The naval court of inquiry, which it is needless to say commands the unqualified confidence of the government was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion—that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

In any event, the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

The long trial has proved that the object which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by the present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable to maintain order and observing its international obligations, ensuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

The issue is now with Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution and the law, I await your action.

THE ARMISTICE.

Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for contemplated action.

WM. MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, April 11, '98.

Sugar Creek N. C.

The equinoctial gale reached this place on the 30th. The wind blew hard and the rain fell in torrents all day. The teachers and pupils had the pleasure of remaining at home that day. "Since that time we have had real winter weather."

Rev. Chalmers Moore, of Heath Springs, S. C., came up last week to Dr. Neal's. He and Mrs. Moore left Tuesday for Clover, S. C. to attend Bethel Presbytery.

Mrs. L. P. Murphy, of Union, S. C., who has been visiting her father, Dr. Neal, during his illness, returned home last Saturday.

Miss Mary Moore, of Heath Springs, S. C., has received the appointment to teach the Indian school at Fort Shaw, Montana. She left for her work last Monday, 28th. She spent Sabbath in Charlotte.

We had the pleasure of hearing Rev. Siler, pastor of Trinity M. E. church, preach at the court house last Sabbath night. They have purchased a lot for a new church, gave \$6000 for lot, and now are ready to commence an elegant church.

Prof. Grey, supt. of education of this county, is now visiting the schools. He was at Nutwood academy last Tuesday. He made an address to our school, which was much enjoyed. The professor said the first school he ever taught was in South Carolina. He seems to have a "tender feeling" for South Carolinians who are teaching in this county. Of course he knows what it is to exchange Carolinas.

The county association for teachers meets at Charlotte tomorrow. Quite an interesting program has been prepared.

Prof. J. L. Douglass, of Davidson College, passed through Charlotte yesterday on his way to Blackstock, to spend Easter with his father. The first presbytery of A. R. P. church, and Mecklenburg Presbytery of G. A. P. church, which had their meetings this week, have adjourned and report pleasant and profitable meetings.

Some are making extensive preparations for Easter. If this cold weather continues, I fear the ladies will not get to show their new spring attire. They will have to wear their winter wares. I hope they will not feel disappointed, for "whatever is, is best."

Mr. Alex. Macdonald, Blackstock's popular merchant, passed through Charlotte on his way from the northern markets.

The editor and readers of THE LANTERN have my best wishes for a pleasant Easter. —AZALEE. April 8th.

Gayboie—"Only one; just a little one."

Mrs. Townley—"Oh, no! I have no desire to be added to the list of girls you have kissed."

Gayboie—"I have never kissed a girl in my life."

Mrs. Townley—"Oh! then I am not going to let you serve your apprenticeship on me." —Harlan Life.

THE LANTERN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, CASH.
FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898.
BUSINESS LOCALS.
Advertisements inserted under this head, you can see 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.
Visiting Cards—Have them neatly printed at THE LANTERN Job Office, on first-class card board. Call and see samples.
For Rent—One five-room cottage, exclusive of stove room. Good water, good garden spot, good neighborhood. Apply to J. L. AGURS, Apr. 1, 31.
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.

LOCAL NEWS.

Rev. J. K. Hall, of Bethesda, was in the city yesterday.
Mr. Wade Rodkey, of Richburg, was in the city yesterday.
Mr. Lewis Dye, of Blackstock, was in the city yesterday.
Mr. Jay O. Barber, of Richburg, was in the city yesterday.
Mrs. J. A. Rice went to Bascomville this morning.
Mr. S. B. Lathan went to Maiden yesterday on business.
Miss Elizabeth Hollis visited Miss Marie Horne last Tuesday.
Miss Dawkins, of Hendersonville, is visiting Miss Emma Kestler.
Mrs. Rebecca Atkinson, of Richburg, spent Thursday in the city.
Miss Mary Thompson, of Blackstock, is visiting friends in the city.
Dr. J. H. Saye, of Sharon, spent Thursday night in the city with Mr. R. Brandt.
Correspondents should not forget to send us their names with each communication.
Mr. S. E. Wylie, of Wellridge, is working up the Farmers' Mutual energetically in this county.
Some Chester people are enjoying the luxury of ripe strawberries from their own gardens.
Misses Mattie and Lou Poag, visited Mrs. R. Brandt last Wednesday.
Mr. Walter Cureton, of Winnsboro, is spending a few days in the city.
Dr. S. M. DaVega attended the Medical Association at Harris' Littia Springs this week.
Miss Julia Spratt, who has been spending some time at Jacksonville, Fla., came home yesterday.
Rev. J. M. Carlisle is in the city and will preach at the Methodist church next Sabbath morning.
Mayor B. M. Spratt is making some improvements on his residence on Pinchney street.
Mr. Fred Minshall, the civil engineer, is spending a few days in the city.
Mrs. Cattie Morrison left yesterday morning for Orangeburg, as a delegate to the Epworth League Convention.
Mr. John Withers, the popular clerk in Nicholson's hotel, is spending a few days at his old home, at Reidsville, N. C.
Miss Florella Meynard, who has been spending some months with Mrs. J. A. Rice, left today for her home at Lancaster.
Dr. C. A. McLurkin passed through the city Wednesday on his way from the Medical Association at Harris' Springs.
Mr. H. J. McKeown, of Cornwell, left for Birmingham, Ala., last Tuesday night. He will extend his visit to Arkansas before returning.
Mr. J. G. Clifton, Fort Lawn, spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. D. Ferguson.—Lancaster Review.

Was it the full moon that brought the cold snap?
Mr. Thomas Scott, of Nashville, Tenn., brother-in-law of the late Maj. J. K. Marshall, is visiting Mrs. M. B. Marshall.
Dr. J. B. Bigham will be at Blackstock next Monday on professional business, hence his office will be closed that day.
Mrs. Cornelia Carroll has moved into Mr. Jos. Ehrlich's house next to the colored Odd Fellows Hall, on Centre street.
Mrs. J. W. Means and little son left last Tuesday for Aiken county, where they will spend some time visiting Mrs. Means' mother.
The sale of the Standard Cotton Mill will take place at the factory on the tenth day of next month. The upset price is \$40,000.—Rock Hill Herald.
Vacant houses that are at all desirable are not often found in Chester these days, so we judge that Capt. Agurs' house advertised for rent in another column will not long be to rent.
Our Lowryville correspondent writes that Rev. T. C. Ligon, who was prostrated with severe sickness while moderating Bethel presbytery, at Clover, is improving.
Childs & Edwards have received an order from Atlanta for an \$800 job. This was in competition with other houses who made lower bids. They were awarded the contract on account of superior work.
Tom Davie, colored, was up before Judge Williams yesterday for beating his wife. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$15 or go to the chain gang for 25 days. He paid the fine.
Capt. Sanders has been summoned as a grand juror in the United States court in Charleston instead of Greenville, as was our impression. Hence our misunderstanding mentioned in our last issue.
The brick company is going to work on a scale that shows that they mean business. They have an almost unlimited amount of different kinds of clay, the great value of which has not heretofore been known.
Mrs. Jane Edwards, now of Fort Lawn, was seriously hurt by the overturning of her invalid's chair while returning home from church last Sunday. Her leg was broken at the thigh. Her sister, Mrs. Ada Hough, of this place, was summoned to her bedside Monday.—Lancaster Ledger.

Mrs. Lewis Dead.

Mrs. S. J. Lewis, of Rodman, died yesterday morning and is to be buried at Fishing Creek today. She had been sick for a considerable time. The death of her son was a shock which no doubt hastened her death.

A Good Attraction.

The Simpkins Fable Company played "Little Mischief" to a well pleased audience last night at the opera house. The company is a good one, and will no doubt play to crowded houses the balance of their engagement here. To-night "Reddy, the Mail Girl" will be presented. Prices, 10, 20 and 30 cents.

Dwelling Burned.

The house at the corner of York and Pine streets occupied by Mrs. Cornelia Carroll, was burned Wednesday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock. The fire originated in the kitchen and is thought to have been accidental. Most of the furniture was saved. The house belonged to Mr. Jno. Dixon and was insured for \$600.

Rates to Charleston.

Tickets for the Confederate Veterans' reunion at Charleston will be on sale at Southern Railway office in this city on April 26 and 27th, good for four days from 26th. Price for round trip \$1.92. It will be well for veterans and others who intend going on this trip to inform D. Hemphill, Adj. Walker-Gaston Camp, or J. M. Brawley, R. R. Agt.

Judge Gage Appreciated.

Attorney General Barber went over to Chesterfield this week to argue the Cheraw & Darlington railroad case before Judge Gage. He gained the case but an appeal will be taken.
Gen. Barber says the Chesterfield bar are unanimous in commendation of Judge Gage. He is represented as patient, prompt, and accurate, and open to conviction when argument is presented with authorities bearing on the case. A similar report comes from Darlington.

A Lawsuit Probable.

Mr. Geo. O. Tenney, the contractor who put down the sewer pipes, came a few days ago and began work on the streets, which, according to the contract, were to be left in as good condition as found. Five per cent. of the amount to be paid was reserved to insure satisfactory completion of the job. After laying the pipes, the ditches were filled and earth heaped over them like the mound over a grave, and very little attention was given to the condition of the streets, which were covered with the earth and macadam thrown promiscuously out of the ditches. Some smoothing over was done before the contractors left, but the streets were still bad. Had it not been for the unusually dry winter many of them would have been impassable; some of them were nearly so as it was. So it has run on till now, and the commissioners still hold the five per cent. The work began a day or two ago amounted to a farce. The commissioners notified the contractor that it would not be accepted. He claimed, we learn, that the engineer had pronounced the work satisfactory. The latter was sent for and says he did not so pronounce it. The commissioners asked that on the macadamized streets the earth elevated over the ditches be removed and macadam put in. This Mr. Tenney refused to do. He was then forbidden to do the work otherwise. We understand that he will enter suit for the remainder of his money.

Negro Anarchists.

Following is a part of a letter from our Wise correspondent, received too late to publish in full in this issue:
The Halsellville neighborhood seems to be pervaded with a rebellious atmosphere which might be termed an uprising of the colored element. For quite a while there has been in existence a secret order with a reputed membership of 250 negroes. The purpose of this organization is not yet fully known, but from all the information which your scribe can glean it appears to be a Labor Union of some kind, each member pledging himself neither to rent or work for certain stipulated wages, much higher than they are at present commanding. The interest and excitement in this seem to have increased as the society grew in age and numbers. The barometer of their feelings, however, made a considerable jump upwards when one of their leading society men was chained and sentenced to work on the convict-gang for violation of contract. Soon the neighborhood was rife with reports of threats to release this manacled member and to wreak their vengeance on certain white men by whom they imagined themselves wronged. Being apprised of this, the white men of the community met and appointed a committee to confer with the leaders and to warn them of the dangerous course which they were pursuing. It is sincerely hoped that it will not be necessary to use any coercive measures in pointing out to them the "error of their way."

Our opinion has been expressed long ago that the Citadel is a fifth-wheel in the educational system of the State, and sooner or later this will be the conclusion of the taxpayers, who are indulging themselves in a very expensive luxury for the benefit and accommodation of a favored few. It will not last always.—Greenville Mountaineer.

Jim Anderson Hanged.

Jim Anderson, the murderer of Capt. J. K. Marshall, was hanged in the jail this morning at 10:10. We go to press so soon after the execution that we can not give an extended account of it, nor is it necessary. In fact there is but little to tell. He went up on the scaffold with a steady step, the rope was adjusted and he was asked if he had anything to say. He replied that he had not. When the trap was sprung, he fell clear about seven feet. His heart continued to beat for some seventeen minutes. Some who were present think his neck was broken and others do not. Dr. S. G. Miller, the attending physician, says he did not examine his neck, but he does not think that he was conscious of any pain after he fell. The body was turned over to his brothers, who provided a neat coffin and took the remains down to Fairfield on the 11-o'clock train.
Though the condemned man made no statement on the gallows, he had made a full confession yesterday afternoon. He claimed that Capt. Marshall shot at him first, which is known positively not to be true. He admitted that the witnesses all told the truth except two colored witnesses. He gave a note to Sheriff Cornwell and one to his family.
The sheriff had everything in order and the execution was neatly performed.
The crowd in town was much smaller than is usual on such occasions, and a large number of those who came, arrived after the execution.
Whisperings around among the negroes that an attempt would be made last night to rescue the prisoner, and an intimation of what the result of such an attempt would be, doubtless kept many negroes away. The negroes have appeared disposed to believe Jim's story that he was the wrong man. This is doubtless explained by a remark of a young negro yesterday evening in answer to an inquiry as to the ground of such a belief, when he said, "Them what didn't like Mr. Marshall is mostly the ones what believes that."

The Prohibition Convention.

The prohibition convention met in Columbia yesterday and nominated the following ticket:
Governor—Joel E. Brunson, Williamsburg.
Lieut. Governor—L. D. Childs, Richland.
Atty. Gen.—Geo. S. Mowbray, Newberry.
Sec. of State—D. H. Tompkins, Greenwood.
Treasurer—W. H. Timmerman, Edgefield.
Comptroller General—L. P. Epton, Spartanburg.
Supt. of Ed.—E. D. Smith, Sumter.
Adj. and Inspector Gen.—Henry T. Thompson, Darlington.
Railroad Commissioner—Thos. N. Berry, Chester.
Provision was made to have full legislative tickets in the several counties.
The delegates from Chester were, Rev. J. S. Moffatt, F. M. Hough, J. T. Marion, J. E. Mahaffey, T. N. Berry and T. B. McKeown.
We have not space in this issue for other interesting proceedings.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholia. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle Guaranteed. Only 50 cents a bottle, at Woods & Brice's Drug Store.

Corn and Fodder.

A limited amount of corn and fodder will be taken on subscription to THE LANTERN, if brought before we are supplied. (1f)

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

Diamonds are very appropriate.
Such is the extent of our line in these rings that we can suit any demand in reference to price. Buy diamonds from that dealer only in whom you have every confidence.
At \$4.50
I sell a plain 18k solid gold ring that is popular in width and in weight. All that one asks in such rings is that it shall be plain and as pure in quality as it is stamped—18k gold shall mean 18k fine. As in all else our stamp speaks for our rings. We have the latest and best and our goods always sell wherever tested by competition. Let us show you our rings.
R. BRANDT, THE JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,
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."

JOS. A. WALKER.

WEEDER AND CULTIVATOR,

PRICE, \$10.00.
WORKS 7 1-2 FEET. WEIGHT, 80 POUNDS.

The Weeder is invaluable for all crops, nothing growing on the farm in any section of the country, on which it cannot be used with great profit. Used at the right time and with frequency, it dispenses almost entirely with the hardest and most expensive part of cultivation, viz: hoeing.

"WHITE OAK, S. C., Mch. 8, '98.
Mr. J. B. MORRISON,
Blackstock, S. C.
Dear Sir:—I purchased a Hall-ock success anti-clog Weeder and Cultivator" last spring and another one this season. I will keep one going in cotton and one in corn steadily.
I cultivated oats this spring with one, to their great benefit. It took one man and one mule two days to cultivate 38 acres. They will save time and money in raising crops, and will also increase the returns, I believe.
Yours truly,
(Signed) C. S. PEXLEY.

Or to E. T. ATKINSON, Local Agent.

REMOVAL.

DR. JAMES B. BIGHAM,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Has removed from Blackstock to Chester. Office in Walker & Henry's new building, up stairs.
Legal blanks of all kinds for sale at this office.
T. H. WARD.

