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## The Lantern, Chester S.C.- May 17, 1898

J T. Bigham

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# THE LANTERN.

Vol. I. No. 64.

CHESTER, S. C., TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1898.

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

## AT CAMP ELLERBE.

### Notes about the South Carolina Volunteers.

The state, 11th.

Gov. Ellerbe yesterday announced that he had by request of Maj. Thompson and the captains of the several companies assigned the following commands to the independent battalion: Darlington Guards, Manning Guards, Sumter Light Infantry and Governor's Guards. The Darlington Guards have been recruited until they need only a few more men in order to secure muster. They will be almost certain to go in as Co. A of the independent battalion. This command had 74 men accepted last evening and were expecting those still needed to come in on last night's train.

The total accepted men for the Charleston heavy battery when last heard from was 76. The recruits are coming in very slowly. Only a few men were turned in by the physician yesterday. The requirements for artillery service are somewhat exacting and it seems very hard to get the men to volunteer. It is not known what will be done about it, if the battery is not secured.

The feature of the day yesterday was the announcement by the governor of several additional appointments in the volunteer troops in accordance with the advices received the day before from the war department. The governor appointed an adjutant for each of the battalions of infantry that will be sent out from this State, each having the rank of first lieutenant. The selections are as follows:

W. E. Gonzales, adjutant independent battalion.

Jesse H. Hardin, Jr., adjutant first battalion.

Wyatt Aiken, adjutant third battalion.

Frank Tompkins, adjutant second battalion.

All these men save two are in a position to accept their commissions and go on duty at any time. Mr. Aiken is in such a position that he will have to apply for and secure a discharge from the war department before he can accept and be sworn in. At present he is a private in the ranks of Co. A of the First regiment.

The governor permitted the commanders of the several battalions to select their own men for these places and commissioned them in accordance with the recommendations thus made to him.

Gov. Ellerbe asked the department a few days ago to allow this State another major for the odd battalion. The department declined to allow this but informed the governor that the lieutenant colonel could be placed in charge of the first battalion of the regiment. Thus it was that he appointed the adjutant yesterday.

Yesterday another carload of commissary supplies arrived here, for the first regiment of volunteers. They have not been moved from the depot. The consignment consists of all kinds of food supplies such as canned goods, coffee, etc. This is the second carload of supplies of this character to arrive in the city.

Nothing has yet been heard from the shipment of "common tents"—335—and blankets, and they are more badly needed than anything else. They are expected every day.

No uniforms, arms, ammunition or equipments have yet arrived, though they are supposed to be on the road. Their arrival is being most anxiously awaited by the officers and particularly by the companies that have already been mustered into Uncle Sam's service. The captains of the companies mustered in are very anxious to begin the work of drilling their men in uniform, equipped as they will be for the field, and get them accustomed to regular war service.

Lieut. Newham is still here in charge of the quartermaster's and commissary departments of the regiment in process of formation; he will not proceed to Mobile until he has been relieved here. He has as yet received no further orders in regard to the matter. Lieut. Newham is naturally much pleased that he is to be permitted to stand his examination for promotion.

Capt. Fuller yesterday received some important advices from the war department. One of the telegrams calls particular attention to the fact that all troops become subject to the commands of the department immediately upon being mustered in, and that after that time the State authorities have nothing more to do with them in so far as the giving of orders is concerned. The telegrams indicate that the department contemplates a movement of all the troops as soon as the quota has been fully organized. The first of these telegrams read as follows, being signed by Adjutant General Corbin:

"All regiments have been mustered into service of the United States and those hereafter mustered will at once be reported to the adjutant general of the army, designating the full name of the colonel commanding. The number of regiments, to what extent lacking in arms, ammunition, uniforms, clothing, equipment, and tentage, and from moment of muster into United States service organizations will cease to be under orders of the State authorities.

"Orders for their disposition, transportation, and supplies will be controlled by the war department alone. The mustering officer will instruct the colonels commanding regiments that have been mustered in, to report to the adjutant general of army by telegraph immediately."

In talking about the question as to which battalion of this State's quota would be selected to proceed to Tampa in accordance with orders received a few days ago, gave it as his opinion that the independent battalion that this State was requested to furnish would be the one. He has no idea that after the regiment has been formed, the companies being mustered in and designated regularly, the department will permit arrangements to be split up. Besides, the regimental officers have been or will be so designated upon the commissions issued to them. Governor Ellerbe takes the position that he can designate any battalion of the regiment that he sees fit to proceed to Tampa. As yet no conclusion has been reached by the governor as to which battalion will be assigned to go to the front as soon as it is ready to be moved.

At Camp Ellerbe yesterday morning it was determined to begin the training of the enlisted men in actual field work, and a start was made at the grounds. Orders were given to break camp and move it to the hillside just beyond where the tents have been pitched. The idea was to teach the men how to tear up their tents when on the march, and how to pitch camp when a halt is made. The men went at the work with a will and the camp was pitched in very good style. It was something to break the monotony of camp life, and though it was done in the heat of the day in the sunshine, they enjoyed it rather than not.

The State has received information that at least a portion of the troops forming this State's quota are more than likely to be moved from here to Chickamauga park as soon as the men have been uniformed and equipped. The troops are certain to be in Columbia, however, for some time yet.

Yesterday the officers at the fair-grounds camp ran across a young man who had never seen a pickaxe, and did not know what it looked like. He came from Horry county.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

### The Hiding Fleet—Shall We Keep the Philippines?—Recess or Adjournment—From 4th of March to 4th of May.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—The greatest disappointment of the war came to Washington this week, when it became known that the Spanish fleet which Admiral Sampson was sent out to annihilate had gone to Spain, instead of coming to Cuban waters, from Cape Verde.

The news came just when almost everybody—there were a few including some prominent naval officers who never believed that Spain would send the Cape Verde fleet where Sampson could get at it—was expecting to hear of a battle between the two fleets.

The administration has received direct information from the commander of the insurgent army in Cuba which makes it evident that little aid can be given by the insurgents in the contemplated attack upon Havana. There are lots of the insurgents, but they are scattered about in inaccessible places, with no means of rapid concentration or even communication with each other. This has made it necessary to increase the strength of the army sent to Cuba. It is now contemplated to send at least 60,000 men there just "as quick as possible." While the official plans are carefully guarded, it is known that the first landing is expected to be made in five days.

The first batch of recruits for Admiral Dewey—he was nominated and confirmed Rear Admiral this week—has already started from San Francisco on the cruiser Charleston, and others are to go as fast as the ships to carry them can be got ready. The administration has fully decided that the Philippine islands are to be held at all hazards during the war. What will be done with them afterwards has not been officially considered, but the sentiment in favor of retaining them permanently is rapidly growing in congress, and one member of the Cabinet is credited with having said that he favored keeping them.

Secret service officials say there is ample evidence to secure the conviction of the ex-sailor with several names who is in a steel cage at the Washington Barracks, charged with being a Spanish spy. It is claimed that documents found on the prisoner and in his baggage leave no doubt of his guilt. He will be tried by court-martial and if found guilty will be hung.

The senate this week adopted by a vote of 39 to 10 the resolution providing for submitting to the legislatures of the several states an amendment to the Federal constitution, changing the date for the beginning of the presidential term from March 4th to May 4th, the change to take effect in 1901. If adopted, this would add two months to the length of the present administration, and to the terms of senators which would otherwise expire March 3, 1901, and to the term of the House that will be selected this year. This last is regarded as the best and most important. There is not sufficient time between the first Monday in December and the 4th of March, the legal limit of the short session of congress, to properly prepare the regular annual appropriation bills; consequently other important legislation is almost always neglected at the short sessions. Much could be done in the two months that this amendment would add.

In offering a concurrent resolution providing for a congressional recess from June 6th to July 10th, Representative Dockery, of Mo., made a counter move against those who are planning for the early adjournment of congress. Mr. Dockery thinks it would be better for

congress to take a recess, or several of them, if the war continues, than to adjourn while the war is going on, while Speaker Reed and others say there is no reason why congress should remain in session after it has provided all the money that will be needed by the administration to carry on the war.

Mr. Dockery's resolution is before the ways and means committee, and will probably stay there as long as the speaker desires, but the senate will have to be reckoned with, and it would not be surprising to see Mr. Dockery's idea carried out even if his resolution is smothered.

The annexation of Hawaii has been much discussed this week. All of those who favor our keeping the Philippine islands are anxious to hurry up Hawaiian annexation. The house committee on foreign relations has favorably reported a joint resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii, and it will be adopted by the house, and senators say it can be forced through the senate in two or three weeks. The other side of the annexation question is represented by a resolution offered by Representative Johnson, of Indiana, who is opposed to annexation under any circumstances or conditions, providing for the appointment of commissioners by the president to act with commissioners appointed by Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, Austria, Hungary, Japan, and China, in formulating a plan for the permanent neutralization and independence of Hawaii, and prevention of any nation taking possession thereof either directly or indirectly. This resolution is mentioned merely as a legislative curiosity; it could not command a dozen votes in congress.

The house has recorded itself in favor of the election of senators by direct vote.

### The Telegraph at Headquarters.

Washington Special.

In rooms on the second floor of the war department has been placed a complete telegraphic central station, with wires for 17 operators. Not a click can be heard by one passing in the busy corridor without. The new war operators use silent instruments. The war department switchboard has 25 independent wire connections. By making use of a complete system of loops, Secretary Alger can put himself in contact with all telegraphic points in the world. Every seacoast defense was the other day placed in the circuit. Conduits were run over to the White House to connect the system with that of the president's office. All the government buildings in the city are also included, as well as every outside army post. The most expert operators to be obtained are being selected for the rapid and careful work required. This telegraphic work during the war will, of course, cost the government a tremendous sum, although there will be a great proportionate saving over the sum expended for dispatches during the late war, when economical cipher codes had not yet been perfected. In a single year, during the conflict, 1,200,000 messages were sent over the wires from the war department. The war and navy departments are making use of the most efficient cipher experts to be found. The message, of course, cannot be read by anyone not in possession of an official cipher book. One of these, in two sheep-bound volumes, is kept aboard each vessel, packed in a water-tight copper case heavily weighted with lead. When the signal is given for a ship to clear for action this packet is placed where it may be conveniently thrown overboard in case of a capture or disablement.

A girl doesn't trouble herself very much about a man's future if he comes with a present or two.

## The Crops of Last Year.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently published a final report on the area, production and value of the principal agricultural products for 1897, together with the farm prices of such products on Dec. 1st and a meteorological record of the growing season. This is a valuable document, giving the most reliable statistics to be had in this country and showing the vast agricultural resources of the United States. Every farmer in the whole country might derive benefit from a study of these figures and facts concerning his occupation. We cannot enter into detail, but will endeavor to quote such details as will afford a glimpse of the vastness and importance of the agricultural industry of this country.

The corn crop was slightly reduced from the crop of the previous year. There were 80,035,051 acres planted in corn last year from which 1,902,667,933 bushels of corn were produced. The total value of the crop, estimated in accordance with the practice of the agricultural department on the basis of the farm price prevailing on December 1st, aggregated \$501,072,952. As compared with the record for the preceding year, the acreage and production of the crop was somewhat smaller, while its total value was somewhat larger. Forty-four States and territories shared in the making of last year's corn crop. The average yield per acre was 23.8 bushels, which is very close to the average for the past ten years. The average value per bushel, 26.3 cents, is the highest average since 1894. Average value per acre is \$6.26. There was an increase of acreage in the cotton States, west of Alabama, and also in Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico and California, and in all other States and territories there was a decrease.

The special wheat investigation instituted at the close of the harvest in 1897, shows that 39,465,066 acres were planted in this cereal, and that 530,149,168 bushels of wheat were produced, valued at \$428,547,121. Thirty-one out of the forty-four States which shared in the making of last year's wheat crop yielded more per acre than for ten years past. On December 1, 1897, the price of wheat was 80.8 cents per bushels, as compared with 72.6 per cent on December 1, 1896. The average yield per acre was 13.4 bushels, which is a fraction higher than the average for the ten preceding years.

Next to the wheat crop in the order of acreage comes the oats crop. In forty-five States and territories last year 25,730,375 acres were planted in oats, from which 698,707,809 bushels of oats were produced, valued at \$147,974,719. A comparison of the acreage in the various States with the corresponding figures for 1896, shows so general a tendency to restriction of the productive area it is surprising that the total reduction is not greater than it is. New England, the cotton belt, the prairies and the Pacific coast all show the same tendency to reduce their acreage in oats. The average yield for past ten years is 25.5 bushels per acre, North and South Carolina ranging the lowest with averages of 11.3 bushels per acre.

In barley there were 2,719,116 acres planted last year in thirty States and territories, from which 66,685,127 bushels of barley were produced, valued at \$25,142,139. In rye there were 1,703,561 acres planted last year in 36 States and territories, from which 27,363,324 bushels of rye were produced valued at \$12,239,647. In buckwheat there were 717,836 acres planted last year in twenty-four States and territories, from which 14,997,451 bushels of buckwheat were produced, valued at \$6,319,188.

But what about the potato crop?

In potatoes last year there were planted 2,534,577 acres, from which were produced 164,015,064 bushels of potatoes, valued at \$89,643,059. Forty-six States and territories shared in the making of last year's potato crop. South Carolina produced 261,835 bushels, an average yield of 66 bushels per acre, and the price of \$1.05 per bushel, which is the highest figure obtained except \$1.20 in Florida. This represents the early shipments in the law country, where the bulk of the crop is raised. Ten States report a yield ranging from 105 to 162 bushels per acre.

In hay, there were 42,426,770 acres planted last year in forty-seven States, from which 60,664,876 tons of hay were produced, valued at \$401,390,728. The area devoted to the production of hay is among the most generally distributed of all the crop areas, and aside from the States and territories in which alfalfa is raised by irrigation, with two or more cuttings in each season, the rate of yield is marked by less variation than is that of almost any other important crop, whether comparing one season with another, or one section of the country with another. South Carolina makes a very creditable show so far as the yield per acre is concerned, but a woful lack of enterprise in producing hay, which is a very profitable crop in this State. There are more farmers who buy hay than sell it in South Carolina, and hence more money goes out than comes in for this crop.

The agricultural department does not undertake to give accurate figures in regard to the cotton crop, as the season of cotton picking in some localities extends far into the winter, and the crop is not as strictly identified with the salarary year as most other products of the soil. In seventeen States and territories the total cotton acreage reported for the past year aggregated 22,273,209 acres, from which 8,532,705 bales cotton were produced, valued at \$291,811,564. Excepting the wheat and cotton crops, the acreage of the different crops last year, was somewhat smaller than for the preceding year; and excepting the cotton crop the value of the different crops last year was somewhat higher than for the preceding year.

It may be stated, as a matter of interest, that while ten years ago only about six per cent of 6,500,000 bales was consumed by mills situated in the cotton-growing States, during the year 1896-7, over eleven per cent, of more than 8,500,000 bales was consumed by the mills in the South. It is also worthy of note that the sea island cotton crop last year was the largest ever produced, and South Carolina realized nearly double the price of other States for its 17,799 bales of sea island cotton, average 27.29 cents per pound.—Greenville Mountaineer.

## The Regimental Band.

The band of the First South Carolina volunteers, under Chief Musician Emil Ward, of Orangeburg, will be made up of material from the companies. Mr. Ward has secured Messrs. Milner, Gibson, J. J. Trowbridge, J. R. Miller, J. L. Evans, C. H. Barswell, W. L. Dixon, R. H. Hope, J. M. Blaine and C. Gentry. He is making a canvass of all of the companies to secure talent for the regimental band, and where it can be found it is accepted. The privates naturally prefer going in the band, as it relieves them of guard duty and the like. It is desired to get about 24 men for the regiment. In this way a regimental band may be of service before the men go into active service, if there is any such. Mr. R. H. Hope, of Rock Hill, mentioned, will go out as a member of the Catawba Rifles. He is a fine musician.—Rock Hill Herald.

Subscribe For THE LANTERN.





**THE LANTERN.**

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, CASH.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1898.

**BUSINESS LOCALS.**

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

To Rent—Large rooms over bookstore. One arranged for photograph gallery. J. D. MEANS.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

J. F. Oates tells where to get the purest and best milk and butter at a reasonable price. Melton & Hardin give notice of dissolution.

**LOCAL NEWS.**

Hon. Edward Strobel left yesterday for Boston.

Mr. W. N. Walker spent Sunday at Bascomville.

Judge Gage is now at home resting from his labors.

Mr. Robert Lindsay, of Rock Hill, spent Sabbath in the city.

Miss Sallie Youngblood is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jones, in Columbia.

Miss Dell Hood went up to Charlotte yesterday afternoon to attend the celebration.

Mr. S. A. Murphy has been appointed special policeman during the quarantine.

Messrs. Hafner & Howze are moving into their store room in the Cotton Hotel building.

The case of small-pox in the county is about 12 miles from the city, near the Fairfield line.

Miss Norris, a stenographer from Columbia, is working in Attorney General Barber's office.

A large crowd went up to Yorkville this morning to witness the bicycle races.

Miss Elizabeth Hall, teacher of the 6th grade in the public school, has resigned.

Mr. W. B. Agnew and daughter, Miss Azubah, were in the city last Saturday.

Our quarantine officer might go into the brokerage business and work Blackstock between trains.

Mr. W. Y. White planted 475 hills of water-melons and only two hills, he thinks, failed to come up.

There is alarm over smallpox and everybody in the county is called upon to head it off by vaccination.

Miss Edna Carroll, after a protracted visit to relatives and friends at Gainesville, Fla., returned to the city last Friday.

Privates Walter H. Brice and Frazer Williams, of the Lee Light Infantry, are spending a few days with relatives.

Today is the day for the Yorkville bicycle races. Our townsman, Mr. A. M. Aiken, is one of the time keepers.

Baptized, at the Presbyterian church, May 15, 1898, Newton Palmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Alexander.

Mr. T. T. Cassels had a cotton fire Sunday evening. In a lot of 10 or 12 bales, two were partially burned. It is thought that some colored children started the fire.

Rev. McA. Pittman, for many years a pastor in the Baptist Association of this county, but now of Lake City, S. C., preached at the Baptist church last Sunday morning.

Mr. J. J. Peay, of Cornwell, who was in town Saturday with something to sell, says the best nursing for cotton that is dying with cold is cultivation.

We are informed that Mr. T. W. Ross is boring a well for Mrs. S. W. McCully, of Bascomville. He has reached a depth of 130 feet and is still going down, in rock.

Rev. W. E. Entzinger, a missionary to Brazil, and family will occupy Mrs. Babcock's house on Saluda street (the Coleman house) until September, when they expect to return to Brazil.

Capt. J. S. Wilson has received, through relatives in California, letters from his nephew, Alex. Rosborough, describing his experiences on a trip to Klondike. He was brushed by a snow-slide in Chilkoot pass which buried 30 other men.

Mr. W. O. Guy came in yesterday to extend sympathy to one about this office who was vaccinated five months ago. He says it is a little late, but his supply of sympathy is more abundant than when it was in greater demand.

A colored boy, Cardenius, 17 or 18 years old, was drowned in Fishing creek, on Mr. T. C. Howze's place, near Bascomville, last Sunday. He swam half across the creek and sank, probably from cramp. Two white boys and two other colored were in the creek with him but could not save him.

A few days ago a farmer who has a well developed bump for recognizing the ludicrous was amused at a live picture he saw while in town. A group of gentlemen of leisure were sitting in front of the Fairview Hotel discussing the war. Just a few steps from them on the pavement sat a gander, a goose, and their brood of goslings, clattering in an earnest manner as if discussing some lofty matter. It struck him that the geese were getting off a burlesque on the G. of I.

**Wolf at Fort Mill.**

Mr. B. M. Spratt has received a letter from his brother in Fort Mill describing an excitement that eclipsed the war. A real, live-wolf attacked a girl and a number of animals. It was pursued and killed.

**Quarantine.**

Chester has quarantined against Columbia, taking effect this morning at 6 o'clock. Persons coming from Columbia without certificates will be required to pass on. A policeman will meet trains at Blackstock. Chief Morgan goes out today.

**A Fine Cow.**

Mr. T. A. McMinch has sold to Knox & Wilson a milch cow that is hard to beat. She is Jersey and Devon, and has a record of 7 1-2 gallons. She will probably be shipped to Charleston and command a fancy price. This beats the record of Mr. Rodley's cow, at Rock Hill, which, by the way, we learn is dead.

**Deaths.**

Mrs. Mary Ann Cornwell died yesterday at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. C. F. Schulte. She was quite old, probably 75 or 80. Mrs. Cornwell was a sister of the late Dr. Geo. H. and Caleb Barnes.

A daughter of Mr. T. P. Jewett, of Wellridge, died yesterday, about three months old.

Miss Mary J. Hasty died last Friday, at the residence of Mr. J. R. Hamrick, on Pine street, of a chronic trouble. The remains were taken to Athens, Ga., for burial.

Aunt Dinah McClennon, an aged colored woman, died in the southern suburbs Saturday.

**Smallpox in the County.**

There is a case of smallpox on Mr. E. M. Shannon's place, three miles east of Blackstock. Lucy Drummer, colored, came up from Columbia Sunday and broke out with an eruption. Mr. Shannon suspected smallpox and sent for Dr. W. J. W. Cornwell, who pronounced it a clear case of varioloid, that is smallpox after vaccination. The neighbors took prompt measures to provide a post house and isolate the whole family. Supervisor Shannon and Commissioner T. C. Strong are also giving the matter earnest attention. A colored nurse who has had smallpox has been secured. Warrants may be issued for others known to have been exposed. It is said that Lucy went along saluting her friends with kisses on her way home. The danger, however, is considered small before eruptions appear.

**Query Answered.**

To the inquiry made in a previous issue as to why so many of our volunteers are turned down, with the remark that not five per cent of a much larger number who volunteered for the Confederate States service would have failed on a similar examination, we have received the following answer:  
"The last war killed out all the 'high bred,' hence the stock has degenerated."

**Prohibition Meeting.**

At a meeting of citizens of the county yesterday the Rev. J. S. Moffatt announced that we had met for the purpose of conference on the prohibition question—within the ranks of the Democratic party. He said that whether we were victorious at present or not it was a campaign of education that should be carried on a hundred years, if necessary.

Rev. J. E. Mahaffey nominated Rev. J. S. Moffatt for President of the meeting, which was carried.

W. H. Hardin was nominated and elected secretary.

Rev. J. E. Mahaffey and Col. E. T. Atkinson addressed the meeting on the subject under consideration.

On motion, the following named persons were appointed to act as executive committee: Chester township, E. T. Atkinson, L. D. Childs and Jos. A. Walker; Blackstock township, T. C. Strong; Baton Rouge township, Maj. J. W. Wilks; Halsellville township, W. S. Durham; Landsford township, F. M. Hough; Rossville township, J. M. Boulware; Lewisville township, J. T. Marion; Hazelwood township, T. B. McKeown.

The members elected in all townships, except Chester, are authorized to select and appoint two other members of their respective townships to act with them, making three members to each township.

On motion, the matter of arranging for the publication in our county papers of a prohibition column will be attended to by the members of the executive committee in Chester township.

On motion, the executive committee is to ascertain whether the candidates announced in our county papers for the legislature, if elected, would vote for prohibition.

A motion by Rev. H. C. Buchholz that Rev. J. S. Moffatt be added to the executive committee already selected and made chairman of that committee, was carried.

W. H. HARDIN, Secy.

**Dots from Rodman.**

We have had the pleasure of reading an essay written by the Rev. Jas. H. Saye more than three score years ago. The subject was, "To know how to write intelligently." The essay was read before a school in Athens, Ga., which Mr. Saye was attending. Also had the pleasure of reading a piece of poetry composed by one of Morgan's men the day after the battle of Cowpens, and copied by a Mr. McClunjin, the grand-father of Mrs. Rebecca Saye. This paper is more than a hundred years old.

These were handed to me to read by Mrs. Saye. We found this good woman very busy looking over a great many such old papers hunting for some old confederate stamps, etc., to send to some good lady in California who is collecting such relics of the confederacy.

We noticed recorded in one of Mr. Saye's diaries, "Heavy frost, killing all vegetables and leaves on trees, April 26, 1873." We can record a later frost but not so damaging, May 7-10, which hurt corn, cotton, small grain, vegetables, and fruits. Fruit crops are very light generally.

Quite a lively crowd passed by our place Wednesday from Chester, on their way to the falls. We hope they will get plenty of fish and have a good time generally.

Mr. Jas. M. Saye and Mr. L. L. Culp went hawk hunting a few days ago. They killed three, crippled two others, and destroyed several nests. A few more such raids will make it better times for little chickens and birds.

**WANTS ECONOMY.**

**Council Did not Accept Lowest Bid for Mayor's Staff.**

Mr. Editor: I wrote an article in your paper some time ago stating the condition of our town. I gave all the facts as to our indebtedness and high salaries paid to our officers. I gave facts so complete that the council did not deny, while they were asked to do so to set me right if I had erred in the least. They were afraid to attempt to answer, for they knew that our indebtedness is much more than my figures said it was, therefore they had to keep silent upon the subject. They seem to be afraid to let the public know what they are doing. While we cannot claim that any of them are dishonest, there seems to be a screw-loose and they are afraid to have it tightened. I mean the salaried officers and council.

Mr. Editor, I sent in an application for a place on the mayor's staff, and in that application I stated that I would take less money than they now pay. I have lived in this town since 1868. I served the town as a policeman under G. W. Melton and J. L. Agurs whom I gave perfect satisfaction and why is it that our present town council would rather pay some one else more money than I offered to do the same duties for? Is our town so flush that we can afford to pay officers \$840 and \$1050 when they can get just as good men for half the money? If I pleased Agurs and Melton I do not see why I could not please the present council and I offered to do the work for much less than they now pay. I am sure if you go to build a house and want to let out by contract you give it to the lowest bidder. Now I claim to be the lowest bidder before this honorable body but failed to get the job. If this is fair I cannot see it, but leave it with the public to judge.

Now as to what our council did. They pretended to cut all salaries. You will please let me explain this whole matter to show to the public how the council tries to fool the people. Chief Morgan got \$55.00 from the city and the board of health gave him \$15.00, making \$70 per month. This year the council cut Morgan down to \$50.00 and the board of health gave him \$20.00, total \$70.00. They cut Sidney Fudge from \$45.00 down to \$40.00. They raised Taylor \$10.00. Now if the biggest fool in the world can't see that the council has raised the salaries instead of cutting them, I will give you my hat for a wash pot. The council must have a jack pot that makes them draw such big hands, but while they are doing this they make the poor class suffer to fill up some one else's pocket.

In conclusion, let me say our people, with the hard times before them and the high price of provisions, would think more of this honorable body if they would give us a more economical government. Yours respectfully, S. A. MURPHY.

**Landsford Locals.**

Well, as I haven't visited THE LANTERN in two weeks I'll try to give a few dots from our little town.

Very few of the young people attended the picnic at the falls, but those that did attend report a fine time.

Mrs. — Fudge spent a few days with relatives near Chester last week.

Miss Esther Hough, who has been visiting relatives in Marshville, returned last week.

Mr. Paul Cross caught a fish out of Catawba river weighing sixteen pounds. Who can beat that? Show up if you can. Mr. Cross certainly has the luck of catching fish in the water, and on the land too, I think.

Miss Lily Hough, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Lancaster, returned to Landsford last week.

Hon. J. M. Hough, of Landsford, and Mr. F. M. Hough, of Fort Lawn, went to Rock Hill last Sunday.

BONNIE BESSIE.

Legal blanks of all kinds for sale at this office.

**BEFORE SUMMER**

**GETS THE BEST OF YOUR EYES!**

Summer time is most trying on weak eyes and nothing but glasses will protect them. Only those who have been relieved by the use of glasses understand what bearing the condition of the eyes has on the general health. If you need the services of a good optician we can serve you—WELL AND CHEAPLY.

DON'T FORGET that we are running that special price of \$1.00 for putting your entire watch in thorough repair, until JUNE 1st, 1898, only. Those who should miss this opportunity will regret it.

COME NOW AND NO P\* AFTER IT IS TOO LATE.

R. BRANDT, OPTICIAN AND JEWELER.

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.**

**90 Per Cent are Rejected!**

**ALARMING STATE OF AFFAIRS OF THE RISING GENERATION.**

To insure muscle and sinews of war, buy pure food at WALKER'S. Sweet juicy Hams and Breakfast Strips and pure unadulterated flour, free from meal and substitutes.

**My Goods are Second to None.**

Continually replenishing of new, fresh goods, and wash with pure IVORY SOAP and the standard of the youth will rise 90 per cent above the standard of to-day.

**A Full Line of Paints, Oils, Turpentines and Mixed Paints.**

Everything guaranteed at—

**JOS. A. WALKER'S.**

Phone 84.

**Daughters of the Confederacy.**

A meeting of this society is called for Wednesday afternoon at six o'clock, at the court house.

A full attendance is especially desired. A name for the chapter will be adopted at this meeting. Mrs. GEORGE W. GAGE, President.

May 16 1898.

**A Narrow Escape.**

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E Hart, of Wroton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; could 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 Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at Woods & Brice's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

**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 per cent saved if you buy from me. Blaise's old stand.

T. H. WARD.

PHONE 6.

**DOUGLASS.**

From Time to Eternity, September 5, 1897.

LAWRENCE SYLVESTER DOUGLASS, M. D.

"Tis just eight months today since he told us goodbye, leaving as a sweet fragrance the memory of one whose life was a fitting example of the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

He was a true conscientious man, one of unswerving integrity. He was my life-long friend. He was a skillful and faithful physician. His presence always brought sunshine. We shall miss him everywhere. He bore his sufferings with Christian fortitude.

On the last day of his life, in speaking of those with whom he had been associated in business, he said, "I have nothing in my heart against any of them, and I hope they have nothing against me. I discharged my duty as best I knew, doing those things I regarded as right, and leaving undone those I thought wrong."

In the circle in which he moved he had left a monument which cannot be undermined, and to his loved ones an inheritance which cannot be destroyed. I stood shoulder to shoulder with him in the dark days that tried the souls of men. He was never known to falter. He has finished his course. There is not a stain on his name, there is not a blemish on his record. God rest thee, dear friend, God keep thy soul in peace, thou prince of gentlemen. A CONFEDERATE VETERAN.



At the Turn of the Road.

By BELLE MOSES.

[Copyright, 1907, by the Author.] CONTINUED FROM LAST PAGE. "It's a freckled night, air," he began in a slow way, "and the coat of yours is only fit for the carriage. If you're leaving in the city, I'll see to it in the morning."

John turned for the last time, just as a figure emerged from the shadow and hastened toward the carriage. "All right, John," said the master cheerily, "drive on, Jerry. If I hang on to this cigar in the rear, you'll carry us down and sprag in."

EXCHANGE OF IDEAS. We favor the appointment of a corn field preacher to preach the next convention sermon. No more professors or college presidents to render this service for years to come, if you please.—South Carolina Baptist.

There will be about fifty of these college and club men in all, but their wealth and influence will secure them no special consideration in the regiment. One of them may get a lieutenant commission and two or three are likely to be non-commissioned officers, but the rest will serve as troopers on a perfect equality with the rest of the men.

GRAND SPRING OPENING! S. M. Jones & Co. RELIABLE WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS. One of the most Complete Stocks of Goods ever exhibited in the City of Chester. We offer the following Bargains:

Special Bargains. 25 pieces black figured India Silks, 75c per yd. Value \$1.00. ORGANDIES. 100 Patterns, beautiful styles, all new, 25c to 40c. TAFETTA SILKS. 50 pieces Taffeta 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. Cheap at 50c. 300 Laundered Waists 39c. 200 with white collars and cuffs. 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. 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.

Lancaster and Chester Railway. (EASTERN TIME STANDARD) Time Table in Effect Sept. 26, 1897. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. NORTHBOUND. Leave Chester 11:06 a.m. 7:05 p.m. ... SOUTHBOUND. Leave Lancaster 8:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m. ... THE LANTERN. Tuesdays and Fridays. PRICE, TWO DOLLARS, CASH.

They banish pain and prolong life. ONE GIVES RELIEF. RIPAIS. No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

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Considering how greatly Spain has counted upon destroying American commerce in the event of war, these numerous captures of Spanish merchantmen by our war vessels must be peculiarly exasperating to her. She seems to have considerably more hurtable commerce than we.—State.

The Lantern Job Office. IS HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING. Work Guaranteed. Prices Reasonable. Legal Blanks, all kinds, for sale.

Carolina and North-Western R'y. CENTRAL TIME STANDARD. Schedule in Effect M'ch 6, '98. GOING SOUTH. No. 11. No. 60. Leave New York 7:00 a.m. 9:30 a.m. ... GOING NORTH. No. 6. No. 61. Leave New York 7:00 a.m. 9:30 a.m. ...

Ohio River & Charleston Ry. Co. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCT. 18, 1897. NORTHBOUND. (S. C. & A.) SOUTHBOUND. Leave 7:10 a.m. Charleston Arr. 8:00 p.m. ...

VIGOR FOR MEN. Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored. MAGNETIC NERVE is a solid with the most reliable, SPECIAL REMEDY for all nervous ailments. ...

YOU CAN PATENT. BOOK ON PATENTS. O. A. SNOW & CO. Patent Law, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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