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The Lantern, Chester S.C.- May 27, 1898

J T. Bigham

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THE LANTERN.

Vol. I. No. 67.

CHESTER, S. C., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1898.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
Subscription Price, \$2.50 Cash.

GLADSTONE.

Sketch of a Great and Good Man.

William Ewart Gladstone was born at Liverpool, December 29, 1809. His father, John Gladstone, had removed early in life from Leith to Liverpool, where he became a prosperous merchant, extending his commercial relations to all parts of the world. At a later period John Gladstone was elected to the House of Commons, serving altogether nine years. He was in the House at the same time with his son. In 1845 Sir Robert Peel made the elder Gladstone a baronet. Six years later Sir John died and the title went to Thomas Gladstone, his eldest son.

William received his earliest instructions at home. In 1821 he entered Eton College, where among his school-fellows were several who afterwards became men of note. Leaving Eton in 1827, he became a private pupil of Dr. Turner, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta, and in 1829 was sent to Christ Church College, Oxford, whence in 1831, he was graduated with first-class honors in classics and in mathematics. At the completion of his university course, after a short time spent at home, he traveled on the continent, being hastily recalled a few months later by an offer of a seat in the House of Commons.

Mr. Gladstone's early training had imbued him with Tory sentiments of the most rigid type, and these sentiments had been strengthened by his university career. In 1832, just after the passage of the Reform Bill, he was returned to Parliament by the borough of Newark. The first reform Parliament met in 1833, and the young member from Newark entered quietly the body in which he was to play for sixty years a conspicuous part. His maiden speech was modest and argumentative, producing a favorable impression. He later spoke on the question of the abolition of slavery, holding that the emancipation should be gradual and that, above all, the interests of the planters should be duly regarded. Though generally on the losing side, before the close of the session Mr. Gladstone had convinced the House that he was a coming man. In 1834 Sir Robert Peel made him Junior Lord of the Treasury, and in the following year he was installed as Under Secretary for the Colonies. The ministry, however, was short-lived, and during the next five or six years Mr. Gladstone was in opposition. He gradually became recognized as Sir Robert Peel's ablest lieutenant.

In July, 1839, Mr. Gladstone was married to Miss Catherine Glyne, daughter of Sir Stephen Glyne, of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire. The union was blessed by eight children. Mrs. Gladstone is widely known for her practical philanthropy. She proved a worthy helpmeet in the succession of political triumphs and defeats which made up so much of her husband's life.

For several years previous to 1841 the Whig ministry had been growing unpopular, and in June of that year was defeated. In the consequent accession of Sir Robert Peel to power Mr. Gladstone became Vice President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint. In 1842 Peel brought forward his new sliding scale of corn duties. The measure was vigorously assailed by the opposition and as vigorously defended by Mr. Gladstone, who, it is reported, rose to his feet in connection with the measures then before the House (but chiefly touching the tariff bill) no fewer than 129 times. Mr. Gladstone resigned his post in 1845, the step being due to conscientious scruples concerning one of Sir Robert Peel's measures. A few months later, in 1846, the corn-laws were repealed. The Tory leader resigned, but, as the Whigs failed to

form a ministry, withdrew his resignation at the Queen's request, and reconstructed his cabinet. In the new cabinet Mr. Gladstone succeeded Lord Stanley as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The death of Peel in 1850 was followed by the disintegration of the party which had borne his name. Mr. Gladstone, with some others, hesitated to ally himself to any party, but gradually moved toward the Liberal ranks. In 1853 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Liberal ministry of Lord Aberdeen. From this time on was fought his great parliamentary duel with Disraeli, which ended only with the elevation of the latter to the peerage in 1876.

As Chancellor Mr. Gladstone introduced a scheme for the reduction of the national debt, which was adopted. This helped the country to meet the financial strain of the Crimean war, which was formally declared March 28, 1854. The war entailed heavy expenses, and upon Mr. Gladstone fell the task of providing the necessary means. It was largely due to his skillful financial management that England was so little crippled by a very close conflict. Lord Aberdeen was forced to resign February 1, 1855, and Mr. Gladstone was one of the few members of the cabinet who did not share blame for mismanagement. The new Premier, Lord Palmerston, invited Mr. Gladstone to retain his post as Chancellor of the Exchequer. After a few weeks, however, a difference of opinion led Mr. Gladstone to resign. For several years he occupied the position of an independent member of the House of Commons.

In 1859 the question of parliamentary reform drove Lord Derby from the premiership, and in the new Liberal cabinet formed by Lord Palmerston Mr. Gladstone was again made Chancellor of the Exchequer. The budget of 1860 is generally considered his greatest financial achievement. The same year he was installed as Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, first receiving the degree of LL. D.

When the American Civil War broke out, he expressed sympathies with the Confederacy, which he afterwards admitted were mistaken.

In 1865 all England was astounded when Mr. Gladstone failed of reelection to the House. He had stood for Oxford, and a narrow Conservative was elected in his stead. He was voluntarily offered a seat by Manchester, and transferred his allegiance from the educational to the manufacturing center. Lord Palmerston died the same year and was succeeded by Earl Russell. Mr. Gladstone retained his ministerial position, and in addition became leader of the House. The great fight over the reform bill of 1866-67 ended in the victory of Disraeli who became Prime Minister in 1868. Mr. Gladstone now brought up the question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. His success in this contest forced Disraeli to resign, and in December, 1868, Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister, and found himself at the head of an irresistible Liberal majority in the House. As soon as possible in the following March, he introduced his great measure for the disestablishment and partial disendowment of the Irish Church, a bill which became a law only as the result of the unparalleled efforts of Mr. Gladstone's resolute will and unflinching energy. In 1870 he effected the passage of the Irish land bill and the elementary education act. A gradual reaction against Liberalism resulted in the dissolution of the ministry in 1874 and the formation of a Conservative cabinet by Disraeli. For a short time Mr. Gladstone served as leader of the opposition. The great debates on the Bulgarian atrocities and Eastern question now won the attention of the nation. The growth of the

jingo spirit hurt the popularity of the Liberal leader, but his time of triumph was not far ahead. The result of the elections in 1880 was the return of Mr. Gladstone and the liberals to power. The question of Home Rule for Ireland now began to assume definite form. The new Gladstone ministry held its own until 1885. On his retirement in favor of Lord Salisbury, the Queen offered Mr. Gladstone an Earldom, but he declined the honor.

In February, 1886, the Salisbury cabinet fell and Mr. Gladstone again became Premier. He now introduced the great Home Rule bill. The government was defeated on this issue, and Mr. Gladstone again stepped from office. In 1892 he again returned to power on the Home Rule issue. In February of the following year he introduced another bill for Irish Home Rule. The House of Commons passed this bill, but it was rejected by the House of Lords. In the following year, 1894, Mr. Gladstone retired from public life.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

David and Urias.

Hon. Wm. J. Bryan is working hard on his scheme to organize a regiment of volunteers in Nebraska. Upon the call for volunteers by the governor, the responses were not very rapid; but when Mr. Bryan interested himself volunteers began to enroll rapidly. It is understood that Mr. Bryan's plan is to enlist as a private, be elected captain, and then secure promotion to a colonelcy. Of course, there is more or less politics in the whole scheme; but it is a bold move. Mr. Bryan put it himself completely in the hands of his enemies. There are many who will scout the idea of his being subjected to any unfairness; but it is not well to scout too fast. There is an old saying, on very good authority to the effect that the heart of man is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked. We believe this; and then there is another thing. Away back in history there was an old gentleman whose name was David, who, in his day and time, was regarded as a very good citizen. It is told of this fellow David that he had reasons for desiring to get rid of a man by the name of Urias. Urias was a patriotic soldier, and a good one who never shirked a duty. There was a war going along about that time and Urias was on duty at the front. Well, it is said, and it is not an idle rumor either, that David entered into a little conspiracy with a general by the name of Joab, as the result of which Urias was killed. Now, neither Jacob nor David ever told anything about this little conspiracy, and there never was a court of justice, either before or since, in which they could be convicted. Most people, however, believe they were guilty. But getting back to Mr. Bryan. When he becomes a private, or even a colonel, he will be in the hands of his enemies, David and Joab. They may not kill him; but they will see to it that he does not get an opportunity to distinguish himself, unless by accident. Now, we do not mean any special reflection on President McKinley or Mark Hanna; but we do not believe either one of them has any better reputation than was enjoyed by David in his neighborhood. Of course, the David incident occurred away back over some 3,000 years ago; but the heart of man is still deceitful above all things, and politics is still politics. Maybe Mr. Bryan is doing a good thing in joining the army; but somehow we are unable to see it that way.—*Yorkville Enquirer.*

"Miss, what have you done to be ashamed of, that you blush so?"
"Sir, what have the roses and the strawberries and the peaches done that they blush so?"

COAL IN MODERN WAR.

The Needs of Ships—Kinds of Coal—Examples Cited.

By Louis Gillette-Democrat.

The American navy department has been obliged to consider in the present war a factor which was entirely omitted in the famous struggle of 1812, and which did not exist before the present century. This is, briefly, the question of supplying coal to warships. Those who are not versed in modern naval tactics and who are not posted in nautical affairs cannot realize the vital necessity of having an ample supply of fuel on shipboard or the quantity consumed even by a gunboat running at high speed. With the exception of its Asiatic fleet, the United States is in no danger from this cause, unless it sends a force to attack the Spanish coast, when some nice calculating would have to be done to prevent our vessels from becoming useless for the lack of coal. Useless is the word, for fuel is just as necessary as shot, shell and powder. Today we have not an inch of sail on any of our battleships or cruisers. Only such craft as the Bancroft, Helena, and others of the gunboat type carry canvas, and the amount is so small as to give them but a nominal speed.

The quantity of coal which the furnaces of a modern steamship "eat up" is almost incredible. The great liners running between New York and Europe at a speed of 20 knots and over per hour are obliged to carry enough fuel at each trip to fill a coalyard. The supply ranges from 2,500 to 3,500 tons, and the expense of coaling, not including the price of the fuel, alone runs up from \$1,000 to \$1,500 each trip. Unless proceeding under "hurry heat," a battleship or cruiser seldom averages over 12 knots per hour, for to increase the speed beyond these figures means "forced draught" for the furnaces. In other words the intensity of the heat is increased by more air being forced into the fires, with the result that the coal consumption increased at a very rapid ratio. As is well known, the Minneapolis, Columbia, and others of our cruisers can travel at the rate of over 18 knots per hour when required, but to do this requires the use of three times as much fuel as at the 12-knot rate, although the increase in speed is but 50 per cent. The North German Lloyd company made a series of experiments with one of their express ships a few years ago. It was found that the furnaces of this steamer burned 90 tons of coal per day when going at the rate of 12 knots per hour, 180 tons at 16 knots an hour, and 300 tons at 20 knots an hour.

If the coal-carrying capacity of warships was as large in proportion to their size as merchant vessels, the fuel question would not be as important. But even our largest battleships, such as the Massachusetts and Oregon, cannot take on more than 1,300 to 1,550 tons at one time. From this figure the capacity is narrowed down to 100 to 200 tons for the gunboat. European powers have followed practically the same estimates in allowing for fuel, and, consequently, the Spanish ships are also limited. The principal vessels in her service on the Atlantic at present have a tonnage ranging from 5,000 to 10,000. Including those reported to be in dry-dock, Spain has nine of these ships, in addition to several torpedo boats, which burn petroleum, and eight or ten gunboats and small cruisers varying from 700 to 1,200 tons. The Pelayo, her largest vessel, would require from 750 to 800 tons, steaming at the rate of 10 knots an hour across the Atlantic to Porto Rico, estimating the distance from Cadiz, which is one of the Spanish coaling stations to Porto Rico at 3,000 miles. The Albatross XIII,

a 5,000 ton cruiser, would require over 500 tons covering the same distance at the same rate of speed. This is supposing that the vessels have only fair weather and are not obliged by storms or other conditions to increase their speed. If the Alfonso were required to average 15 knots per hour she would burn 1,700 tons and run out of coal long before she reached this side of the water. Marine experts calculate that the Spanish fleet now in the Atlantic would require fully 7,000 tons of coal to reach Porto Rico, even at the slow speed referred to.

If their bunkers are empty when they reach this side and they are kept from coaling by our warships, the shortage of fuel would mean a sweeping victory for the United States vessels, as they would have the enemy practically at their mercy, and could force them to surrender possibly without firing a gun. This may seem at first an extravagant supposition, but it is really what the navy department has taken into serious consideration. Besides having colliers with the fleet each containing several thousands tons of coal, United States ships can obtain coal at a half a dozen points on the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts within 300 miles of Habana and within 1,300 miles of Porto Rico, supposing that these points were not captured by us.

Not only has Spain the danger of a fuel famine at sea, but also slight chances of reaching her own bases of supplies. This is shown by the number and location of the coaling stations in the West Indies. The four most important are at Habana: Kingston, Jamaica; San Juan, St. Thomas, and Porto Rico, in the Danish West Indies. The nearest port to Europe where a vessel can obtain coal is at the Cape Verde Islands, which is nearly 1,200 miles east of Habana. Besides these places are Matanzas and Cardenas, and the northern coast of Cuba, both within 100 miles of Habana; Cienfuegos and St. Jago, on the southern coast. Only small vessels could enter Cardenas and St. Jago, while, as is well known, all of the Cuban coast is so closely watched that an enemy's warship could not enter without a battle. Spain has no other coaling except San Juan and Ponce, on the island of Porto Rico, the latter place being too small to be of strategic importance. As Porto Rico is nearly 600 miles nearer Europe than Habana, it would be the natural base of supplies, but there is no question that a Spanish fleet would be obliged to encounter the best ships of our navy in order to enter the harbor. The other places are controlled by neutral nations who could not furnish fuel from the fact that it is contraband of war.

Estimates which have been obtained on good authority of the supply of coal in the West Indies show that there are not over 50,000 tons at San Juan. The government statistics indicate that within the last twelve months from 20,000 to 25,000 tons have been bought by Spain and shipped from Wales since January 1st. In spite of the insuring countries in Cuba, the sugar refineries, steam plants in the mining districts, electric light works, and factories in the cities have consumed much of the coal sent from this country. During the last five years from 200,000 to 250,000 tons have been exported to Cuba annually from the United States. The average for the past year was about 225,000 tons. Supposing the consumption to be about as usual, it is calculated that they cannot be over 25,000 tons in Habana today. The supply at either San Juan or the Cuban capital is, therefore limited.

Considered from every standpoint, it is truly a hazardous venture for the feet of any country to send at any great distance from

the base of fuel supply unless they can find en route a coaling port at some friendly nation. In the case of Spain, our government, by taking advantage of the situation as to fuel, can possibly accomplish far more than by carrying out plans generally adopted in naval warfare. The strict neutrality of England and her undisguised cordiality toward Uncle Sam is also of a very great advantage. As already stated, considerable Welsh coal has been sent to Porto Rico, but all of it was shipped prior to the beginning of hostilities. It may also be stated that the same coal is used principally in Spain itself, and that as it is now declared contraband by the English government its delivery will be greatly curtailed. The manufacturing industries of the kingdom, the steamship companies which depend upon Welsh coal for their bunker supply, the government plants for making ordnance, ammunition, etc., the dry docks and shipyards will also be seriously affected, as the Spanish coal production is so small as to be insignificant. The entire country does not mine over 500,000 tons annually—less than 25 per cent of what is exported from Newport News, Va., alone in the same period. With this accessible to the seacoast it would be of much value to the government, but most of the mines are located in the Biscaya provinces, where the country is so mountainous that there is no means of transporting it to the seaboard except on the backs of mules, which prohibits its use except locally.

Bread and Butter in Diplomacy.

Only one nation in the world can war with us and escape destruction. That nation is Russia, and Russia is not keen for that sort of sport at present. The lack of wheat is doing more damage to Spain today than the lack of ammunition. You can hire thousands of men to go out and face death from a bullet, but no man will die of hunger without displaying considerable pique. Just at present you could get a whole regiment of soldiers for a quarter of Kansas wheat in Italy. That is one reason, among many, why "combination of European powers" has done nothing of late, and why France hurries to explain that she is "strictly neutral," and why the German emperor has reconsidered his haughty intentions. They are now quarreling with their bread and butter.—*Chicago Journal.*

A Strange Hybrid.

Twice recently the *Charleston News and Courier* has published notices of freaks, or animals half cat and half rabbit, and the notices have been received with skepticism. But W. C. Page, of Beach Island, this country, has one of these abnormal creatures. He asserts that its mother was a domestic cat, and its father a rabbit. We have on more than one occasion, seen and handled the creature, and it is certainly a strange looking animal to be classed as a cat. It sits on its haunches just like a rabbit, and has the jumping movement of this animal. Its owner vouches for its pedigree.—*Aiken Recorder.*

Matrons for the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Mrs. Susan A. Glenn, widow of a soldier and mother of a volunteer in the First regiment, District of Columbia volunteers, has resigned her position in the Post office Department to go to the front with her son. She is a member of the Woman's Patriotic Relief League and the first woman to be appointed matron of a regiment. She is about fifty years old. Two daughters remain at home to devote their services to the league, which is organizing a corps of women to send to each of the regiments to care for the clothes of the soldiers.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1908.

If asked to write a two-line editorial what would you say?

The North Carolina democrats have refused to fuse with the populists.

This is a provoking time to write about what is going on. What is written today may be entirely out of date tomorrow.

The officials at Washington are reported as in uncertainty as to whether the Spanish squadron is at Santiago or not. Why not send Schley around to peep in?

The Call is a new paper published at Trenton, with J. G. Hughes as editor and T. C. Bigby and Frank Lawyer local editors. It is a five column folio and gives promise of being a good paper.

It is coming the season when candidates are fond of children, but don't let them kiss the children; there is danger of contagion; they might contract a desire for office. This is one reason, but there are others.

It seems that the Oregon has at last touched a United States port. She was at West Jupiter, Fla., Wednesday morning and sailed again without leaving information as to her destination—and now she has been at Key West.

A condition bordering on anarchy exists at Key West. The local authorities are powerless to suppress lawlessness and bloodshed. Martial law seems to be the only remedy, and this is what the law-abiding citizens ask for.

A New York Tribune special from Washington thinks that there is good reason to believe that 25,000 troops will be sent to the Philippines, 25,000 to Porto Rico and 100,000 to Cuba, and that all these islands will be occupied and colonial governments established in Porto Rico and the Philippines, which will be held as indemnity for our expense in relieving Spain of Cuba.

Whenever one learns how to write for a paper just as he writes to an intimate friend, he has about solved the problem of how to write for a paper, only keeping in mind that some matters which would be of personal interest to one person would not be of sufficient general interest to publish in a paper. Why be always stepping around on stilts when a flat-footed walk is so much better?

It is disheartening to see how easily people supposed to be civilized lapse into barbarism. A few days ago a colored man was arrested in Anderson county on suspicion of having been implicated in burning a house. On the road to jail he was taken from the constable, who was told to wait in the road for about an hour and the prisoner would be returned. The mob took him off some distance and did bring him back after some time, in an exhausted condition. When he arrived at the jail a physician found him beaten in a fearful manner. He died in a few days from the effects of the brutal treatment. The evidence against the accused is said to have been strong, but his guilt had not been proven. This, however, makes no difference, so far as the mob is concerned. It is shocking to think of the fiendish cruelty that can find gratification in the protracted torture of a living being, no matter if he were the greatest monster of wickedness on earth. There is a crying need for humane education in this country.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

Governor Ellerbe Calls For Another Company—The President Wants 75,000 Men.

Last night Governor Ellerbe issued a second call for one company of eighty men.

This call is necessary for the reason that the regiment of volunteers called for by the governor on April 28 still lacks one company to complete it.

The governor would have issued a call for two companies, but late yesterday afternoon Capt. Sawyer of the Palmetto Rifles, and Captain Eaves of the Bamburg Guards agreed to combine their forces and form one company. Neither of the captains had enough men to complete their separate companies, and consequently after a few preliminaries were arranged between them they decided upon consolidating.

They drew lots as to the name of the consolidated company, Capt. Sawyer won, and it will be named the Palmetto Rifles.

Capt. Sawyer will be the commander and it is quite likely that Capt. Eaves will be appointed by Governor Ellerbe, major, under the president's new call for an additional 75,000 men just issued yesterday. At any rate, as the governor said last night, "Capt. Eaves will be well taken care of," which remark is quite significant.

In addition to the call, Gov. Ellerbe said, in an interview with a reporter for the State, that the first company of 80 men who volunteered would be accepted. The men will be required to undergo their physical examination before coming to Columbia, so there will not be the same trouble to contend with which has been the case here lately.

The call, it is noticed, is not confined to the State militia, as the first one was, but is directed to the men of the State at large.

To be accepted, Gov. Ellerbe said, the company must volunteer in a body of 80 men and not as individuals. The governor anticipates no trouble in getting this additional company promptly.

The President's new call for 75,000 men was brought to the governor's attention. He thought that South Carolina's quota under this would be one regiment of 12 companies, in which event another colonel will have to be appointed. As to who this will be the governor gave no information.—The State.

Blot It Out.

The State Democratic convention which met in Columbia this week steered clear of allowing the people a direct vote on the liquor question in the general election. It exceeded its authority and attempted to unnecessarily influence the white votes of South Carolina by endorsing the dispensary. The honest white men of this State are not thus to be hoodwinked, and in the primaries they will cast an untrammelled vote to rid this State of the awful liquor traffic. It is a blot upon our civilization to legalize that which destroys our manhood and saps the very life-blood from the womanhood of our country. If our people would seriously and honestly ask themselves the question, "What is my duty to my God, to my friends, to my race, to my children, to my country?" concerning the liquor traffic, the answer would be short, sweet, and to the point—"Blot it out; blot it out." But how small a consideration so often influence men in exercising their highest prerogative—voting. How often does policy rot out principle, and oh, how often do honest men vote wrong on account of personal feeling or self-aggrandizement? It is to be hoped that in the coming campaign all of our people will exercise their citizenship in an independent manner and vote for the best interest of the whole State.—Calhoun Gazette.

Verily the officers are plentiful but the privates are few—comparatively speaking. The unequal allotment of the monthly stipend doubtless has something to do with the backwardness in privates voluntarily joining. Edgfield Weekly Monitor.

Landsford Items.

Landsford is getting along very nicely at this writing, although we are "not in it" when it comes to news.

Children's day exercises will be at Eibehell the first Sunday in June, and we will be delighted to have our friends come.

Messrs. Tom McFadden, John Edwards, and Charlie Jordan paid Landsford a flying visit last Sabbath. Come again, boys. We will be glad to see you, or at least the girls will.

Messrs. J. C. Hough, of Rock Hill, and W. J. Hough, of Asheville, visited relatives at Landsford and Fort Lawn last week.

Mrs. C. W. McFadden, who has been quite sick, is, we are glad to say, much better.

Mrs. W. B. Cox is visiting friends in Lancaster this week.

BONNIE BESSIE.

The State Campaign.

The sub-committee of State Democratic executive committee, to whom was assigned the task of arranging a schedule of meetings for the next campaign, met last night in the Carolina National bank.

The members of the sub-committee were all present, Messrs. Willie Jones, Cole L. Blaise, W. D. Evans and D. J. Griffith. They discussed the whole subject thoroughly, and as far as they are concerned adopted a schedule for all the meetings. They would not, however, give this out to the press, the chairman, Col. Jones, saying that while they had fully agreed on the schedule, such a schedule was not final, as it had to be submitted to a full meeting of the executive committee and confirmed by them before it would be effective. Until this was done the sub-committee would not allow the schedule to be published. The full committee will hold their meeting June 2.

The campaign meetings will begin at Orangeburg on June 16 and end at Columbia Aug. 27. June and the first part of July will be devoted to the State's capital, and the last part of July and first of August will be given to the upper portions of the State.—The State.

Millions Given Away

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Woods' trial bottles, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c. and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

Dividing the Spoils.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 25.—Lawyer Edward E. Jones, representing the government in the prize cases, has prepared a rough estimate of the value of the cargoes of the captured ships. He figures that the total amount is \$1,500,000, of which something like \$370,000 will go to Admiral Sampson. Each rat of the ships interested in the capture will get upwards of \$200.

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, cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. 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 50c a bottle at Woods' & Brice's Drug Store.

Possibility of Peace.

LONDON, May 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News, says:

Rumors as to the negotiations of the powers in favor of peace are premature; but responsible Spanish statesmen are prepared to seize the first opportunity to end the war, provided it can be done on terms honorable to Spain. Should a neutral nation come forward with an honorable arrangement, its proposals would be examined here in no impractical spirit of false pride. If, therefore, America does not insist upon impossible humiliations, there is still a possibility of peace.

Wyatt Aiken, of Abbeville, stenographer, of the eighth circuit, volunteered in the Abbeville Volunteers. He has been promoted to be adjutant of one of the South Carolina battalions. He is the first man to resign a lucrative position to become a soldier, and may be the last.—Laurens Advertiser.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Itching, Scalds, Fetter, 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 & Brice.

Examination of Teachers.

The next regular examination of applicants for teachers' certificates of qualification will be held in Chester third Friday in June, 17th day, beginning at 9 a. m. By order of the County Board of Education. W. D. KNOX, County Superintendent of Education.

Your Cuffs and Collars.

Do they get soiled quickly this warm, dusty weather? They will keep clean just twice as long if you have them done up at JAY BERRY'S LAUNDRY Ladies' shirt waists a specialty.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUPERVISOR.

CHESTER, S. C., March 15, '08. I hereby announce myself a candidate for nomination, to the office of County Supervisor at the ensuing democratic primary election, and I desire myself to abide by the result. My fellow citizens are respectfully solicited. J. R. CULP, Sr.

AUDITOR.

We are authorized to announce W. M. Corkill as a candidate for re-appointment 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.

AUDITOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of auditor, subject to the result of the democratic primary. JNO. A. BLAKE.

PROFESSIONAL.

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

PYROR & MCKEE, DRUGGISTS. Prescriptions a Specialty.

Teachers and Others Having official business with me will please take notice that my office days are MONDAY and SATURDAY. W. D. KNOX, County Superintendent of Education.

REMOVAL.

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

"ANDY WILKS."

The above named stallion will stand at Richburg, Collins' Stables, Mondays and Tuesdays. Lowryville on Fridays. Balance of the time at Wylie & Co's stables. Josh Mayfield, groomsmen. JOHN C. WOODS.

MAY MEANS SPRING.

CLOTHURE is clothed in her most beautiful attire. We all admire the works of nature and it is nothing but human nature to copy from the beautiful things that are everywhere to be seen by the 10th of May. All the leaves are fully grown. We may expect what we call hot weather. Summer Goods take the place of Winter. Up come the carpets, down come the heavy curtains. Both are replaced by something cooler. Mattings and hall Curtains, Dress Materials of lighter fabric and latest design and best prices and values are the attractions of the season. We have the correct things in all departments. Organadies are quite popular this season. Don't fail to see or line.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

The only thing we ask is that you look through this line. We know you can be satisfied in our stock.

OXFORDS AND SUMMER SHOES.

Elegant stock—have had to re-order these goods. Priety, quality, fit and finish are the popular things for the people—the best goods for the least money—the shoes that we sell are good salesmen if you are looking for GOOD WEAR; come and see. We are full stocked in all departments and will give a complete Dry Goods Store.

CLOTHING STORE.

We are ahead of the procession—Spring Suits that fit like tailor-made goods at prices within the reach of all.

NECKWEAR.

A great line—nothing like it ever brought to Chester. Only look through. We don't want to worry you.

HATS.

The newest and most comfortable styles. Prices cheap. You will likely need a new trunk soon. Come and get one from us. Most complete trunk made sold by us of course. We carry a great many things that we have not space for, but if you want to dress up we can fix you in up-to-date style and will be glad to show you through.

GROCERIES—NECESSITIES.

Something to eat comes first. Large buyers of Provisions and Heavy Goods who pay the money down, secure the market at the lowest prices, become experts in their line. We have been doing this for years and the longer we practice it the better we are able to buy at the lowest notch. Our prices are always in line, quality considered.

WYLIE & CO'S TOBACCO | WYLIE & CO'S TOBACCO

In everybody's mouth. We mean that we use the weed and a judge of value and a first-class chew. We are selling by the box to merchants and farmers who buy to sell and retail to their hands cheaper than any drummer on the road will sell you. 300 boxes of one grade in the best money-making sizes and shapes to retail you ever saw. If you are buying tobacco to use or to sell, don't allow your prejudice to stand between you and your own interest and come and see our Tobacco, hear our prices, by a box, if it don't suit your trade or you can't sell at our retail price, at a satisfactory profit, you may return any part of it and get your money. A fairer proposition has never been made to the buying public. Come quick before the additional regumie tax of six cents per pound will be levied. Now is the time to lay in your year's supply of Tobacco and save this enormous advance which is sure to come.

You are aware of the immense advance on flour, meal and corn. Fortunately for us and our customers we bought before the rise about one dozen cases of the above necessities of life, consequently we can share the prices of mill buyers that carry small stocks. We also took advantage of the lowest prices we have seen on coffee since the war and laid in a big stock. Now there is an advance of 1 1/2 to 2 cents per pound, and likely to go higher. Don't wait for any further advance but buy at least one year's supply of coffee before war prices are on.

FLOUR | FLOUR | FLOUR

It is a well known fact that the majority of the flour mills throughout the country are making and selling flour that is adulterated or mixed with corn. Beans and lake substances are mixed to the extent of from 10 to 40 per cent, thereby destroying the value of the wheat flour mixed with it in fact we are handling the product of one of the few mills that grind and ship pure wheat flour of the finest quality—strictly pure—and will make beautiful and wholesome bread, at correct prices.

Joseph Wylie and Company.

Rosborough & McLure

THANKS!

The undersigned is grateful to the people of the city and country for their liberal patronage of the firm of

MELTON & HARDIN,

and begs that they will continue their favors, pledging himself to furnish them the best of goods at the lowest prices.

Very respectfully,

L. H. Melton.

MONUMENTAL WORKS.

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS

Fire, Life and Accident INSURANCE.

PHONE 89.

Are always in the lead. when it comes to OUTFITTING, BICYCLES and CROCKERY. Our goods are something that you can always rely on, and our prices are right—Everything guaranteed as represented. We figure on a cash basis, and give you a full, honest dollar's worth for every dollar spent with us. Our teams are invariably clean and therefore you do not have to add on anything to cover bad accounts. Our enormous trade from the surrounding towns and country, goes to show that our courteous methods and prompt shipments are appreciated. We are always glad to show you around, when you come in to see us. Yours truly,

ROSBOROUGH & MCLURE.

C. WARREN'S

(Jos. A. Walker's Old Stand)

I have just received a fresh supply of—

Blue Ribbon Mocha and Java Coffee.

Try it, you will surely be pleased.

Importers and Manufacturers

Have also just received a shipment of—"MAGIC CLEANER" SOAP.

One bar does the work of two of any other kind of soap.

Havana Rose and Country Gentleman Cigars

Finest smoke in the city.

Can suit all. All kinds of Spices, Everything generally found in first-class grocery, at

C. WARREN'S.

PHONE 122.

THE LANTERN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, CASH.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1898.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

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

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

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. T. B. Mecham is spending a few days in the city.

Mr. R. M. Cross, Sr., of Landsford, spent Wednesday in the city.

Mr. Roy Spratt has returned to his work at Asheville.

Mr. J. B. Johnson, of Rock Hill, was in the city yesterday.

Capt. McAlley has a sow that is the mother of 14 young pigs.

Mr. Royall Davis, who has been at Chapel Hill, has returned home.

Miss Barriette Miller, of Columbia, is visiting Mrs. A. G. Brice.

Mr. Jno. G. White went to Rock Hill this morning, on business.

Mrs. E. J. McMadden, of Rock Hill, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. L. Horn.

Mr. R. B. Mills, postmaster at Blackstock, was in the city this morning.

Miss Vic Sanders, of Guthrieville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jos. A. Walker, Jr., on Pine street.

Mrs. J. Q. Hood and little daughter have gone to Alabama to visit relatives.

Miss Alexa McLure has gone to Norfolk to visit her sister, Mrs. Nutt.

Dr. S. M. DaVega operated on Miss Beulah Slifer for appendicitis yesterday.

Mr. J. G. White has built an addition to the rear of his already handsome and commodious house.

Mr. Alex. Macdonald is in the city today. He is recovering somewhat from a severe case of vaccination.

Capt. J. S. Hardin came up on a little business but returned to Columbia yesterday.

Pickpockets seem to have done a flourishing business at Charlotte during the celebration last week.

The many friends of Mrs. Dinwiddie, formerly Miss Carrie Summey, are glad to welcome her to our city.

The friends of Mr. W. T. Woods are sorry to learn that he has been confined to his room for the past few days.

Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Curry, of Tennessee, are visiting at Rev. J. S. Moffatt's. Mrs. Curry is a sister of Mr. Moffatt.

Mr. T. H. Spence is visiting his brother, Mr. Wm. Spence. He came on his bicycle from Davidson College.

Our board of health is keeping a close watch and if a case of anything like smallpox should slip in they will make it known at once.

We are indebted to Misses Nettie Brice and Eva Moore for an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of Winthrop college.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church had a pleasant festival in the court house yard yesterday evening.

Persons wishing to know how to preserve lemons fresh without cost or trouble should read our Banks correspondence.

We learn that the rain Wednesday evening was much heavier south of town, but did not extend far in that direction.

Referring to our letter from Banks, we acknowledge that the fault was in this office last Tuesday; as we had to stop the press to make some changes, so that we were too late for the mail. We are unable to account for its failure to go regularly to that office on the same day it was printed at other times.

Mr. J. W. Knox reports stands of cotton bud in his neighborhood, especially in red land.

Mr. J. W. Wix, the recently appointed clerk in the dispensary, has moved his family to the city and will occupy one of Capt. Agur's houses on Academy street.

Mr. Walton Hand, who has been attending school at Chapel Hill, is spending a few days in the city with his brother, Professor W. H. Hand.

At a meeting of the school board Thursday afternoon, Miss Helen Walker was elected to succeed Miss Elizabeth Hall, as teacher of the sixth grade.

Capt. J. L. Agurs, who attended the meeting of the C. & N. W. directors in Hickory Tuesday, says the wheat crops in that region are grand.

Miss Blanche Wilkes, of Baton Rouge, returned Wednesday from Claremont College, accompanied by her friend, Miss Dorothy Daniel, of Buffalo, Alabama.

Locating a hose reel near the Southern depot was the right thing to do. It may be the means of saving much property that would otherwise be burnt before it could be reached.

At the Baptist church next Sunday morning the pastor will preach as usual. At night there will be no service, but the congregation will join in the worship at the Methodist church.

Mr. J. L. Gunhouse has moved the remainder of the M. Gunhouse & Co. stock and opened business in Mr. Carpenter's building next door to W. F. Stricker's jewelry establishment.

No news has been heard here recently so welcome as the rain Wednesday evening. It came just in time to keep early beans bearing and save other vegetables which were beginning to languish.

If private C. H. Culp knew all the pretty things that have been said about his letter in the last LANTERN and how much real enjoyment our readers got out of it, he would feel well repaid for writing to all his friends at once.

Mr. Scott Brawley, of this place, and Miss Edna Shell, of Lenoir, were married Wednesday. The ceremony was in the Presbyterian church, and was a very brilliant affair. They have gone north on a bridal trip.

Rev. M. M. Ross, a son of the Rev. A. Ross, D. D., of York county, who has recently completed his theological course and accepted a call to a church at Oxford, Pa., is to be married next Wednesday evening, to Miss Lilla Ketchen, of Winoboro.

The Waters house, near Wilsburg, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. It was occupied by Mr. Wm. Wade. It was a large, fine house and was a total loss, as we are informed that there was no insurance. The fire is thought to have been accidental.

There was a handsome parade of bicyclists on the square yesterday afternoon. No great number were in it, but there were some pretty costumes and decorations. Miss Annie Leckie was awarded the prize for the most handsomely decorated bicycle among grown-up young people, Sam Klutz for half grown, and DeWitt Klutz for the younger children.

We learn that in some parts of the county there is fear that smallpox may spread from the case of varioloid in the southern part of this county. From what we have heard of the precautions taken we believe there is almost no danger from that source. There is much more danger that it may be imported from Columbia or other points at a distance.

It was reported here Sunday that a case of smallpox had broken out on the factory hill. We ran the rumor down Monday. It had originated from the fact that an operative had gotten a letter from his sister in Columbia stating that she was down with the smallpox.—Lancaster Leader.

At the Methodist Church.

The first service in the new Methodist church will be held next Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. Children's Day exercises will be conducted at 5 p. m.

A union service of all the churches will be held at night; when the Rev. J. T. Curry, of Tennessee, will preach.

Not a Case in Point.

A few days ago a gentleman in the county heard from what he considered good authority that there was a case of smallpox in this city. He promptly reported it to the chairman of the board of health. This gentleman has written us a polite note inquiring, in effect, if this case came under those referred to in our remarks to in our last issue. It seems to us that the simple reading of what we said would show that those remarks would not apply to this case in a single particular. He did just what any one ought to have done—reported it to the proper authority. So far as we know he never mentioned it to another person. We gave his authority for the report, and did none of the things charged in our complaint. Besides, we had never heard that any such reports had been circulated in his neighborhood.

We had heard of the boy, however, that the report referred to as having come from Columbia with smallpox. This is his home; we don't know whether he has ever been to Columbia or not. He has been here some time; we don't know how long. Some three weeks ago he had a bilious attack and was attended by a physician. He had no eruption or any symptom of smallpox.

The B. Y. P. U.

The Union held a very pleasant meeting at the home of Mrs. Holst on Monday night. Miss Dora was glad to see so many of her friends present. Quite a number though were "provisionally hindered from attending. Please try, every one, to come to the next meeting for some of us "heaven't saw you" for a powerful long time."

Instead of discussing and studying "Solomon," Mr. Buchholz read a brief sketch on "Trying to be a Christian," after which business matters were discussed pro and con.

Judgment day is coming for some of those members of the Union who belong to the "stay-at-home club." Mr. Buchholz wants the Union to get out of its state of "innocuous desuetude." He will do all in his power to help, and he naturally and justly looks for more help and better attendance.

Miss Louise McMadden entertained the company with the laughable story of "The Bee Cure for Rheumatism." She was heartily applauded.

Little Miss Mary Blake, dressed in red, white, and blue, served floral refreshments, said refreshments being a large water bordered with violet leaves and filled with hundreds of pansy blooms. As a special gift, Miss Louise was presented with a cluster of sweet peas. Refreshments of the same kind will be served next week. So please come, and all who can and will want to will please wear the colors, red, white, and blue. By so doing all will help to make the social part of the evening more pleasant. EDEN.

The present war has shown many of us how little we remember of our geography, but it also should suggest to school teachers the importance of thorough instruction in this study. The time is ripe for making a specialty of geography.—Edgefield Chronicle.

It will be remembered that about six weeks ago a hog on Mr. E. P. Steele's farm was bitten by a mad dog. Two weeks later the hog died with all symptoms of hydrophobia, and about the tenth of this month another died a horrible death, lingering about 24 hours after the disease had developed. Mr. Steele is now afraid that his drove is affected and that he will lose all. Rock Hill Herald.

BANKS LETTER.

Wants The Lantern Fresh—The Weather and the Crops—To Keep Lemons Fresh.

THE LANTERN failed to reach this office yesterday, which it does about two or three times a month. I would be glad if you would look into the matter personally and find out where the trouble is. As the mail leaves Chester at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, the trouble might be with postal employees. If so, if you will call their attention to it they will attend to it promptly, as the post office department does not allow mail to be delayed. Uncle Sam has got his mail facilities down here now, and he gets square behind his employees when they fail to do their duty promptly, when they are reported to him, as everyone likes to get his mail when it is as fresh as possible. I hope you can arrange to get THE LANTERN to Banks the same day it is published.

There is nothing of much importance transpiring around Banks. The dry weather and crop prospects are the most talked of at present. Occasionally the war news is inquired after.

The dry weather is having a telling effect on the crops, especially on gardens and small grain. The oat crop promises to be very light. Some of it is large enough to cut, but the grain is not filled out as it should be. Wheat is the same way. Some oats will be too short to cut unless it rains soon, or they be cut with sheep shears, or perhaps a lawn mower would do a better job. Oats, like corn, require a good deal of rain when the grain is maturing.

There has been a good deal of complaint about the bad stands of cotton. It seems to be general in this section, and the ground is too dry to bring up replanted seed. I think the crops have generally been working well. So far, hands are working splendidly this spring, especially the men. There is some complaint among them that some people hire them to work and when they have performed the labor compel them to take their pay in meal and meat instead of paying them the money, and it seems to discourage them. While money seems to be scarce, it is wrong to promise to pay hands money, and then not do it.

As to scarcity of money, it seems that Uncle Sam has an abundance, as I saw an estimate the other day where it costs the government one million dollars a day to defray the expenses of the war and that the \$50,000,000 appropriated some time ago has been exhausted. If the war continues very long at such an expense some one will feel the effects of it, but I reckon it is all right as long as "Jones" he pays the freight."

I will close by telling you readers how to keep lemons fresh for a long time. Pack them in a box of sand and keep the sand damp by pouring water on it occasionally. It costs nothing and is worth trying. I have some now that I bought last January, and they are O. K. now. L. E. S.

Will It Be Part Dog?

Mr. J. A. Barron was at Mr. G. C. Ormand's a few days ago, and while there saw something unusual. Sometime ago, says Mr. Barron, a sow belonging to Mr. Ormand had a number of pigs and died. All the pigs but one also died. This pig Mr. Ormand took to the house with the intention of trying to raise it by hand. There is a Collie bitch in the yard with young pups. The pig at once went with the pups, and strange to say, was allowed to get his share of what was going. The bitch appeared to be especially attached to the little pig, and suckles it as fondly as she does any of her pups. Mr. Ormand, Mr. Barron, and others say they have never seen anything of the kind before.—Yorkville Enquirer.

A crowd of people here today for stock, or have been two or three times disputing about a little string of ground.

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 NOT 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, Turpentine and Mixed Paints.

Everything guaranteed at—

Phone 84.

JOS. A. WALKER & SON.

Notice of Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between us under the firm name of Melton & Hardin is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Jesse H. Hardin, Jr., retiring from the firm. The business will hereafter be conducted by Lucius H. Melton. All parties indebted to the old firm will make prompt payment to him and all parties holding accounts against the firm will present the same to him for payment. Our thanks are extended to the public and our friends generally for their patronage in the past, and their patronage is solicited for our successor in the future. LUCIUS H. MELTON, JESSE H. HARDIN, JR.

Land Wanted.

From 5,000 to 20,000 acres of farming lands in Chester and surrounding counties, for settling colonies. Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE.

Seven valuable plantations.

Apply to—

A. J. MCCOY,

Real Estate Agent.

Office: McCoy's Drug Store, Gadsden street.

STOP A MOMENT.

LIVE LONGER AND BE HAPPIER. There are only three causes of death: Accident, Wearing-out, Disease.

Very few die from the first and second. The means are in your hands. Again, all disease is the result, either of Ignorance, Carelessness or Inheritance. The last can be proved, the first and second should not exist. There is positively no excuse for the enormous amount of ill-health that darkens our world and robs life of its pleasure. It is a sin against God and humanity, neglecting preventive, discoverive, curative and restorative. Many drag out a weary existence, or die sooner than they should, from causes that could be prevented. A recent lecture by Rev. J. E. Mahaffey, Lowellville, O., sounds the best note to longer, braver and happier living. A printed copy will be mailed to any address for 5 cents.

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. Blake's old stand.

T. H. WARD.

Legal blanks of all kinds for sale at this office.

THE KEY to longer, better & happier living. 10c J. E. MAHAFFEY, Lowellville, O.

Battle of Ideas.

One of the most interesting congressional fights in the State this summer will be that in the seventh district. Of course, the liveliest fight will be in the fifth district, but the struggle in the seventh has already shaped itself so far that it can be judged that the result will be determined by the comparative strength of two ideas, while in the fifth district county lines and the personal popularity of the candidates will have a major share in the determination of the result.

In the seventh district, Dr. J. Wm. Stokes, who got to congress after several very hard efforts, will stand for re-election. He will be opposed by Thos. F. Brantley, a young and able lawyer, who was turned out of a position in Washington because he made speeches for free silver and true Democracy, not the Cleveland spurious imitation. Mr. Brantley has published in several papers of the district a statement of his platform, so to speak. Some of the papers responded with an outright endorsement of his candidacy, while others simply commended his views upon the national questions of the hour.

In the judgment of The Record, the result of this contest will largely be determined by the tariff question, upon which Messrs. Stokes and Brantley hold somewhat different views. The latter belongs to the school of young Democrats who hold with Senators McLaughlin and Tillman, that while they are opposed to a protective tariff, whether this country has a protective or a revenue tariff, which latter only gives incidental protection, that the duties should be so laid as to distribute as nearly equally as possible the benefits which must arise from the levying and collecting of any tariff. In other words, they oppose as most unjust the old policy of allowing the framers of a tariff law, whether it be a revenue or protective tariff, to so lay the duties that all the burdens fall upon the South and all the benefits go to the North.

On the other hand, Dr. Stokes is of the school which believes in the double protection of free raw material and which insists that the tariff is an unclean thing and that the South should have nothing to do with it beyond bearing its burdens when they are imposed.

The battle between these two ideas will be well worth witnessing for it will be well fought on both sides. Mr. Brantley is the better orator of the two, but Dr. Stokes is a hard student, who has carefully studied up the question and who is a close and logical reasoner.

The result will also determine to some extent whether it was McLaughlin's personal popularity or the strength of his position on the tariff question which gave him such a large majority in the seventh district and such an unexpected majority in Dr. Stokes's home county. If Mr. Brantley should be successful, it would be accepted as convincing evidence that the voters of the district understand and favor the tariff theories promulgated by the South Carolina senators and to which Mr. Brantley gives support; whereas, if Dr. Stokes succeeds himself it will be taken as evidence that Mr. McLaughlin got the vote of the seventh district not because of, but in spite of, his tariff views.—The Record.

Merit Should Win.

The intelligence that the president has appointed as an assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain a young man chiefly known as a writer of innocuous fiction for feminine readers, and who now serves as the correspondent of that ancient foe of the United States, the London Times, is not surprising. It is a scandalous abuse of the appointing power, but no worse than others that have preceded it.

Young men without military experience and in many cases men who have almost a national reputation for incapacity, recklessness, or folly, have been appointed to high military office because of the political influence or wealth of their fathers.

What possible consideration of good for the military service of the nation could have induced the president to select Russell B. Harrison, James G. Blaine, Jr., or John A. Logan, Jr., for a position in the army with rank which should be conferred only after years of hard and active service? Why should a boy be made an officer because he is the son of ex-Mayor Strong, of New York, or of Senator Foraker? Such appointments are dangerous to the army and to the nation, for the elevation of incompetents to office can but destroy the discipline and the esprit de corps which the United States army must foster.

Is this scandal to continue? As yet there is no sign of a cessation in the stream of colonelcies and captaincies bestowed upon the Nobodies who happen to be the sons of Somebody.

They Starve While We Wait.

The dispatches which state that starvation exists in Cuba are not overdrawn. It has stalked there for many weary months. The solemn need of haste impresses one when every hour of delay costs lives. An aggressive movement would be an act of mercy. Petty skirmishes accomplish nothing and they are in the aggregate costly. Better make the long contemplated move on Habana at once; if not half of what we fight for will never be accomplished, for conquest cannot restore life to the dead.

The Cubans are filling nameless graves. Misery and woe prey upon their very vitals. Life to them is a nightmare. The government can invest Habana and knock it to pieces with the great guns of the navy while that Spanish fleet is juggling around among the islands afraid to show its face. Mercy, love and the respect due to suffering humanity urge us on. Can a generous nation withstand the cry of Cuba's starving women and babes? Better smash the city of Habana into a heap of rubbish than to allow such a condition to continue. In the name of mercy, haste!—Columbia State.

The "Bells" on Board Ship.

Every one who has had stories of the sea has wondered why sailors keep time by "bells" instead of by hours. The "sad sea dog" of the tale says, "It's eight bells, and all's well," and the reader wonders why he calls them "eight bells," instead of the hour. There are people who think "eight bells" is 8 o'clock, and so with all the hours told off by bells.

At sea "bell" is equivalent to o'clock on shore. A bell is struck every half hour. The day, beginning at midnight, is divided into watches of four hours, except the watch from 4 to 8 p. m., which is divided into two dog watches. A full watch thus consists of eight half hours, and its progress is noted by the number of strokes on the bell. For instance, beginning at midnight, the end of a watch, the bell is struck eight times; half-past 12 is one bell, 1 o'clock is two bells, 1:30 o'clock is three bells, 2 o'clock is four bells, 3 o'clock is six bells, 4 o'clock is eight bells again, and so on.

The bells, except the odd bells, are struck in pairs, thus: Three bells are struck clang-clang, clang. Four bells are struck clang-clang clang-clang.

It is a pleasant diversion on ship board to hear the officer of the watch strike the bells on the bridge and to hear them answered by the bells in the fo'c'sle, and all over the ship.

Sense of Touch.

Between the shoulder blades, over the region of the spine, the skin is almost insensible to touch. The edges of the eyelids display great sensibility, owing to which they close at the slightest touch thus protecting the organs they cover. Where the skin is stretched, as over the knee or elbow, a sense of touch is slight; but on the palmar surfaces of the hands, feet, or fingers, it is most delicate. The tip of the tongue is capable of distinguishing the two points of a pair of compasses when only 1/32 of an inch apart.

The Papal Blessing.

The soldiers of Spain went out to wipe up America, invincible, they thought, in the strength of a blessing from his Holiness the Pope. A South Carolina farmer's rabbit foot is a much preferable hood in our humble judgment. It is next to impossible to kill a con with a rabbit foot on him, and now at the very first pass four hundred dons are sent with the Pope's blessing to "Davy Jones' Locker."

But the holy father is no slouch if he is on his last legs. He has kept himself straight in the eyes of Spain by blessing the souls of the Spaniards who died at Manila. This means that every hoof of them will be pulled right out of purgatory and at once exalted to an eminence in the New Jerusalem to which "the pig Yankees" can never hope to root. Poor decrepit old Spain, fit for nothing else, is yet fruitful soil for ignorance and superstition. With twelve out of her seventeen millions of people unable to read or write, we cannot be surprised that she could believe that the Pope's blessing would render her soldiers invulnerable, and when the contrary is shown it is still not unnatural that his Holiness can soothe their troubled minds by blessing the souls rudely expelled from the bodies he could not save.—Greenwood Index.

Peas in the Corn.

At the risk of being accused of repeating we again urge the planting of corn field peas in the corn. Upon ordinary up lands plant between the row, upon very fertile lands sow broadcast at the rate of two bushels per acre. The addition to the fertility of the soil by the crop of peas will more than compensate for that removed by the crop of corn. A heavy crop of peas collects as much nitrogen as is contained in twenty tons of stable manure.—Southern Farmer and Horticulturist.

A Four-Legged Chicken.

Maj. B. F. Yoe has a chicken that is certainly a curiosity in the way of winged stock. It has four legs, two of which are in the usual time-honored positions. The third leg branches out from the left leg near the thigh and is somewhat smaller than the others. The fourth leg is situated where the tail would be if the chicken were a horse, and is fully as large as the others, though it has but three toes.

This chicken was hatched about a week ago and has lived happily ever after, apparently in no way encumbered by its double supply of pedal extremities.—Greenwood Index.

Candidate for Congress.

Mr. T. F. Brantley of Orangeburg, was in the city yesterday. He is a candidate for congress from the seventh district, and yesterday afternoon addressed the voters of Brookland on the free silver and income tax questions, both of which he favors.

He, it will be remembered, was discharged from the Treasury Department by Secretary Carlisle because he made speeches in West Virginia for Bryan. Since that time he has practiced law in Orangeburg and is now making a canvass in each county of the district to succeed Dr. J. William Stokes.—Columbia Register.

The Baptists are jubilant at the receipt of telegrams stating that at last home and foreign mission boards are out of debt for the first time in five years. For foreign missions \$127,000 was raised, and for home missions \$50,000. The debt on foreign missions was \$55,000. The Woman's Missionary union makes its report, and so does the Sunday school board.—Edgefield Advertiser.

William Jennings Bryan cannot accommodate his admirers in a regiment—it would require a large army. By the way, Mr. Bryan has settled the question of whether he will enlist or not in his usual forward way. He spoke as usual, and he ded his voice; and when freedom needs his right arm.—The State.

There are not so many people dying for a fight as one was lead to believe before the war broke out. So far the President has not been able to get up the 125,000 volunteers he called for to help the war along, although there are over 70,000,000 people in the country." As a clothopper philosopher would say, wind is cheap, but it takes blood and money to fight.—Yorkville Yeoman.

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 1, 1898.

Table with columns: NORTHBOUND, SOUTHBOUND, and Gaffney Div. listing stations and times.

Trains North of Camden run daily except Sundays. Trains between Charleston and Kingsville run daily.

For information as to rates, Clyde Line sailing, etc., call on local contracting and traveling agents of both routes.

Carolina and North-Western R'y.

CENTRAL TIME STANDARD.

Schedule in Effect M'ch 6, '98.

Table with columns: GOING SOUTH, GOING NORTH, and GOING SOUTH, listing stations and times.

Train No. 8 and 10 are first class, and run daily except Sundays. Trains No. 9 and 11 carry passengers and mail.

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2 cases Barker's 4-4 Bleaching 10c yds for \$1.00 Value 10c. 2 cases best Dress Calicoes, 4 cts. per yard. Value 6 1/4 cts. 2 cases best quality Standard Shirting Prints, 3c. yard. Value 5 cents.

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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 water-beater for \$1.00.

Remember we do not keep old goods. Come and buy what 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 May 1, 1898.

Table with columns: SOUTHBOUND, NORTHBOUND, listing stations and times.

Connects at Chester with Southern Railway, Carolina and North-Western, and Seaboard Air Line.

Connects at Lancaster with O. R. & C. E. R. R. and L. T. NICHOLS, Sup't.

J. M. HEATH, G. P. A., Lancaster, S. C. W. H. HARDIN, V. P. and Auditor, Chester, S. C.

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