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The Lantern, Chester S.C.- July 12, 1901

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THE LANTERN.

Vol. IV, No. 79.

CHESTER, S. C., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1901.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
Subscription Price Five Cents

BILL ARP HOT.

He Quotes Beecher on the Weather.

The horrid, torrid weather reminds me of what Henry Ward Beecher said in his church one sweltering day in July. He took no text. He wiped the perspiration from his brow and looking solemnly at the large congregation said: "It is hot today. It is damned hot. It is as hot as hell!" Everybody was amazed and shocked until he added, "That is the language I heard two young men use at the door of the church as I passed them. My young friends, it is not as hot as hell. Then in a low, earnest tone he pictured the sorrows of hell and the certain fate of the wicked until the atmosphere of the church seemed to be cool and pleasant in comparison. The ladies ceased to move their fans and everybody was still and solemn as a funeral. It was something like Jonathan Edwards at Northampton when he got his hearers so wrought up in fear and grasped the pews and braces to keep from sinking into hell, and another preacher in the pulpit begged Mr. Edwards to stop. "Stop Mr. Edwards, stop now and tell them of the mercy and love of God." What wonderful power is in the words of an eloquent, earnest man. Mr. Beecher was all of that—a gifted, eloquent man. I heard him preach twice before the war and was profoundly impressed. I looked upon him as the impersonation of the man of God. Later on, when he began his vindictive war upon the south and said that Sharp's rifles were better than Bibles for John Brown in Kansas and that a crime to shoot a slave-holder and miss him. I wondered at his intonation with the man and exclaimed with Isaiah, "How are the mighty fallen." And still later when Tilton charged him with alienating and seducing his wife and it took two months to try the case and the jury two days to make up a verdict, which virtually said, "He is not guilty, but he must not do so any more." I was mortified at my own weakness in becoming his idolator and resolved to worship no man again while he lived. A great man's character cannot be made up until after he is dead.

But I was ruminating how easy it is for a young man to say damn and damn it, I'll be damned, and even take the name of God in vain. Damn is a more common and expressive word than damnation or damnation and it shows a preference of the devil and a self-conceit in the man who uses it. But it is a very handy expletive and when a young man gets in the habit of using it rarely reforms. He knows that it is not good manners, for he does not use it in the presence of ladies or preachers or his parents. Nevertheless there are some good people who think damn it without saying it. I heard a good man the other day on Colonel Livingston, our member of congress from the Atlanta district. Last summer he was sent over to West Virginia to speak and help the democrats in their canvass. He ventured into a pretty hot republican town and was haranguing and electrifying a large audience, and while scolding the republicans and this fighting administration a soft, half done Irish potato took him kerfip right between the eyes. It knocked off his spectacles and flattened into mush all over his face's countenance. It surprised and shocked him, of course. Recovering his glasses he wiped the sticky stuff from his face and said with excited tone, "My friends, I have been—I have been a consistent—a consistent member of the Presbyterian church—the Presbyterian church I say for more than thirty years—more than fifty, fifty odd years, and have tried to live—

men—with all men, but if the dirty, dogged, dabbled puppy who wrote that potato will stand up or raise his right hand I'll be damned if I don't stop speaking long enough to come down and lick the hair and hide off of him in two minutes by the clock." As nobody rose or raised a hand the colonel resumed his broken remarks, but declares that he never came as near cursing since he joined the church.

This thing of cursing is of very ancient origin. Sometimes it was done by proxy. Balak, the king of Moab, hired Balaam—a curse of Israel, and some of us veterans remember when we, too, wanted to hire a cousin man's son to expound our wrath upon the yankees. Peter cursed and swore when accused of being one of the disciples. It is probable that he said, "I'll be damned! I am," or perhaps worse. Soldiers and sailors have in all ages been profane—the very class that are in greatest peril and should have the greatest reverence for their maker. Uncle Toby says, "Our army swore terribly in Flanders." And Uncle Toby himself swore an oath when he found the sick soldier lying and dying at his gate. "He shall not die, by God," he said, and the accusing spirit flew up to heaven with the oath and blushed as he gave it in. The recording angel as he wrote it down dropped a tear upon the word and blotted it out forever. That is beautiful, isn't it? Verily, charity hideth a multitude of sins.

But this is enough on this subject. It is two hot to work in the garden and so get in the shade of the vines on my veranda and ruminate. Judge Griggs, our honored member of congress, tells that story on Colonel Livingston and he told another that will make the old man forget that it is hot, for they never get too old to enjoy any story that has a pretty woman in it. One of the last cases brought before the judge was a young, unappreciated country boy who was charged with an assault upon a bonnie country girl in that he had caught her at the spring and hugged and kissed her against her will. Her mother said to her from the piazza and heard her scream and saw him run away to the field where he was plowing. She was very indignant and prosecuted him. She was the witness against him. The girl, but the girl didn't seem very vindictive. He didn't hurt her, but took her by surprise. She had filled her bucket and was about to go back when he caught her and hugged her and kissed her right on the mouth. The solicitor closed his case. The young man was put up to make his statement, and all he said was that he looked so sweet and pretty in his coat and hat, and he didn't believe that Miss Molly was very mad about it. Now, for she went off singing of a hymn. "What hymn was she singing?" asked the judge. "I don't know," he said. "What hymn were you singing, Miss Molly?" asked the judge. She smiled and said it was "The Lord Will Provide." The judge charged the jury very mildly, and told them that an assault is a matter of fact, but as the jury could see, when the malice came in, they came back with this verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty, as there was no malice or hate in it, and we recommend him to the mercy of the court." This story reminds me of John Riley's verdict in the Pass case. Good old John Riley, the foreman of the Rome grand jury, presessor, for years and years, and the foreman of the jury in the case of the state against Romilus Pass for hog stealing. Pass had been suspected of killing Wallis Warren's shoats as they ran in the woods, and so Wallis laid for him and one evening about dusk, when he heard a rifle shot, he slipped up and caught Pass in the very act of putting the shot in a sack. Wallis didn't get to the yard and managed to save his stock, and part of his wife and three little children to the mercy of God and the community. When he returned he found there was

nothing left to live on, and one of the children had died. Judge Wright volunteered to defend him, and introduced no evidence, but had the last speech. "I will never forget a tender pathos of that speech—his picture of a poor soldier returning home to find desolation and despair. He never alluded to the evidence, but had the jury and the court in tears. The judge charged them as fairly as he could, and they retired. In a brief time they came in with this verdict: "Whereas, the late unhappy war reduced many of our brave soldiers and their families to want and poverty by reason of which they were forced at times to wander in the woods for such game as they could find in order to keep the wolf from the door and their little ones from starvation; therefore, we, the jury, find the defendant not guilty. John Riley, foreman."

"By gracious!" said Wallis, "they found Pass guilty and then pardoned him." Judge Wright never lost a case where he had the last speech and a woman or a poor man was his client.

But it is getting a little cooler now as the sun nears the horizon. I must stop and turn the water loose on my garden. The city has no water meters yet, and can steal water with impunity, but as the nigger preacher said to his flock, "You must be cotched steady, chickens—cotched, I say."—Bill ARP in Atlanta Constitution.

It Dazzles The World.

No discovery in medicine has ever created one quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Its severest tests have been on hopeless victims of consumption, pneumonia, hemorrhage, pleurisy and bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health. For coughs, colds, asthma, croup, hay fever, hoarseness and whooping cough it is the quickest, sure cure in the world. It is sold by Woods Drug Co., and gives complete satisfaction or refund money. Large bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

For an Unusual Crime.

BOSTON, MASS., July 8.—Lewis J. Marshall of Cambridgeport was in the Chelsea police court this morning charged with violating the rules of the Metropolitan Park commission at the reservation at Revere Beach yesterday, by publicly reading a Bible to some juveniles. He was fined \$10 by Judge Fitz, and in default of payment was sent to the House of Correction. Park Policeman Cheney, who made the arrest, testified that he found Marshall on the Eastern promenade, opposite the bathhouse, reading from a Bible. A group of persons was gathered about the reader. Marshall was warned that he was violating one of the rules that govern the reservation, but he continued to read. Marshall made no effort to get bail and remained in a cell over night.

"I have been suffering from dyspepsia for the past twenty years and have been unable after trying all preparations and physicians to get any relief. After taking one bottle of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure I found relief and am now in better health than I have been for twenty years. I can not praise Kodol Dyspepsia Cure too highly." Thus writes Mrs. C. W. Roberts North Creek, Ark. Pryor-McKee Drug Co.

Of all the newspapers published in the world sixty-eight per cent are in the English language. When the quantity of food taken is too large or the quality too rich, heartburn is likely to follow, and especially so if the digestion has been weakened by constipation. Eat slowly and not too freely of easily digested food. Masticate thoroughly. Let six hours elapse between meals and when you feel a fullness and weight in the region of the stomach after eating, indicating that you have eaten too much, take one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and the heartburn will be avoided. For sale by all druggists.

The least in quantity and most in quality describes DeWitt's Little Blue Pills, a cathartic for constipation and liver complaints. Pryor-McKee Drug Co.

UNLICENSED DRUGGISTS.

The Pharmaceutical Society Moving for Enforcement of Law—Physicians and Embalmers in a Like Movement.

The State pharmaceutical society is prosecuting druggists in whose shops prescriptions are compounded in violation of the law. "A dispensary constable was assigned to the task of working up cases, and four drug store proprietors are now under indictment."

Dr. O. Y. Owens of this city is president of the State Pharmaceutical society. He said yesterday that this crusade by the association of licensed druggists is not to injure the business or the reputation of men engaged in the trade, but to eliminate unworthy men and to elevate the standard of the profession. This work has been going on for three years. In the last two years more licensed pharmacists have been put into position in this State than ever before occupied them.

This undertaking by the association met with some opposition among its own members—from gentlemen of the profession who believe their calling an honorable and extremely responsible one. They wanted to identify with the druggists who are not observing the law.

The act of 1876, creating the Pharmaceutical Association of South Carolina, provides among other things that the association shall elect six pharmacists doing business in this State who shall constitute the State board of pharmaceutical examiners.

A HEAVY PENALTY.

The act then declares that every pharmacist, apothecary or retail druggist who has not been previously licensed according to law, who carries on and conducts the business of such occupation in this State must have a license therefor, under the above named board, and any person who shall carry on and conduct the business of said occupation or any one of them, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

The association in this statute authorized "and directed" to prosecute all persons violating the provisions of this law. In the event of a conviction, one-half of the fine is to be paid to the informant. It is the case that druggists who are licensed and authorized to practice frequently employ unskilled apprentices to compound prescriptions. The law is severe on such parties, declaring: "That it shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any pharmaceutical shop to allow any person not qualified in accordance with the provisions of this act, to dispense, poison or compound the prescription of physicians."

The penalty for violation of this statute, is the same as for the offense of first stated. It is to the employment of incompetent drug clerks that the State board of pharmaceutical examiners is bitterly opposed. The examinations before and at hands of this board are becoming more and more rigid, and it is the aim of the board to admit none to practice who are not qualified.

The druggists say that their profession is coordinate with that of physicians, and they are rather jealous of the right given by law to physicians, the right to compound their own prescriptions. The apothecaries say that they could go out and practice as successfully as some physicians, but they are prohibited. They say that it is necessary for the country doctor to prepare his own medicines—usually simple compounds—and they deny the right of medical practitioners to employ unskilled persons to compound their drugs.

The case against the dispensary constable went all in the eastern part of the State. The board of examiners met in a rooming on the 17th of July and will discuss the advisability of making through investigation of conditions in the whole State. Doctor Owens is confident that the work will be prosecuted in the future even more than of late.

Dr. Owens also called attention to an article in the New York Commercial of Thursday, June 14, 1901, in which a report that four damage suits aggregating \$100,000 had been brought against a Baltimore wholesale drug house for selling Jamaica ginger compounded with wood alcohol. In each of these suits it is said that the ginger caused complete prostration for hours. One man was unconscious for three days. One died. One lost his eye sight.

The moral in this is that impure drugs are constantly compounded in the State and the profession is thereby discredited. Furthermore as in this particular case, harmful ingredients are used because cheap. Wood alcohol costs 60 cents a gallon and grain alcohol \$2.50. This drug firm used the wood alcohol which is a deadly poison under the guise of grain alcohol.

IN OTHER PROFESSIONS.

There has been a movement to elevate the practice. Particularly noticeable is the fight of the physicians against admitting young men to practice who have not passed the examination by the State board of medical examiners. There is said to be other evils far more flagrant and more dangerous to the profession, and for that reason the State medical society was defeated in the fight in the legislature last winter. It is said that the physicians hesitate to prosecute unworthy members of their profession.

The embalmers have an organization in this State. After a man passes from the apothecary shops to the physician's care, and thence to death, the embalmer is the last to be paid in the case. The laws of the State require that all persons who try to embalm must be regularly licensed after an examination before the State board of medical examiners.

There are about 20 undertakers who have been given embalmers' licenses in the last two years. However it is rumored that some of these obtained their certificates through written examinations on questions upon which they were posted through study of text books and that in the application of these principles they are incompetent. It is expected that steps will be taken to cancel the licenses of all who are not competent.

For the embalmer has life in his hands as well as the physician and the druggist. The embalmer prepares bodies for shipment. The State law prohibits the shipment of bodies where death has ensued from infectious diseases unless a licensed embalmer gives a certificate that the body has been so treated that there is no danger of spreading contagion.

Formaldehyde is the chemical agent which is used in making the embalming fluid, and formaldehyde is a germ killer and disinfectant. However, care must be exercised in the use of the preparation. It is stated that when the next examination is held, those who desire to have embalmers' licenses must demonstrate their fitness.

For this purpose a cadaver must be worked upon. But it is against the State law for a dead body to be exhumed for such purposes. It will then be necessary to have a corpse shipped in from Georgia or North Carolina.—The State.

White Man Turned Yellow.

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His medical help was yellow jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all stomach, liver and kidney troubles. Only Sold by Woods Drug Co.

PROGRAMME.

Elders and Deacons' Convention of Bethel Presbyterian Church, S. C., July 30-August 1, 1901.

TUESDAY, July 30, 8:30 P. M.
Sermon by S. H. Hay on the Holy Spirit.

Organization, closing with song and prayer service.

WEDNESDAY, July 31—MORNING SESSION, 9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.
Devotional exercises.

The Eldership.
1. Scriptural warrant for the office.—A. H. Atkins.

2. Qualifications for the office.—J. B. Swann.

3. Duties of the office:
(1) Pastoral—W. B. Arrowood.
(2) Ruling—Chalmers Fraser, W. K. Thompson.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 3:30 TO 6 P. M.
1. The relation of the officers to Sabbath school work.—A. P. Brown.

2. What can the teaching Elder do in the way of developing the other officers of the church?—J. A. Watson.

EVENING SESSION, 8:30 P. M.
Missions.

1. The relation of the officers to missions within the bounds of the congregation.—S. C. Caldwell.

2. The relation of the officers to home mission work.—James Russell.

3. The relation of the officers to foreign missions.—W. A. Hafner.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1—MORNING SESSION, 9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.
Devotional Exercises.

The Diaconate:
1. The Scriptural warrant for the office.—T. C. Ligon.

2. Qualifications for the office.
(1) Spiritual—R. F. Kirkpatrick.
(2) Business—W. J. Roddey.

3. The duties of the office.—J. K. Hall, W. D. Knox.

4. What can the deacon do in the way of developing the liberality of the church.—A. W. Klützer, C. G. Brown.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 3:30 TO 6 P. M.
1. Worldliness.—M. R. Kirkpatrick, J. T. Dendy.

2. The grace of giving:
(1) The motives for giving.—J. P. Marion.

(2) The measure of giving and the disproportion between what is given for congregational purposes and what is given to the general work.—W. G. Neville.

EVENING SESSION, 8:30 P. M.
Consecration service.

What is consecration?—D. N. McLaughlin.

REMARKS.

1. There will be a general discussion on each topic after the person appointed to open the subject finishes his address.

2. All the elders and deacons in the Presbytery are ex officio members of the convention and all are invited to be present.

3. Please notify Rev. D. N. McLaughlin of your intention to be present, so that entertainment may be provided for you.

Let us all work and pray for the success of this convention. We send a deep revival of religion within our bounds.

J. K. HALL,
W. B. ARROWOOD,
W. G. NEVILLE,
J. A. WATSON,
L. R. WILLIAMS,
Presbytery's Committee.

The Best Remedy for Stomach and Bowel Troubles.

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says Dr. W. W. Walefield, of Columbia, Ga. "This remedy cured several cases of cholera morbus in my family and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure in a pleasant form." For sale by all druggists.

You are much more liable to disease when your liver and bowels do not act properly. DeWitt's Little Blue Pills are the best remedy for these ailments. They are permanently cured by its use. For sale by all druggists.

CROP REPORT.

Weather Dry and Crops Poor—Some Still Grassy.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 9, 1901.
The week ending Monday, July 8th, averaged slightly warmer than usual over the western, northern and central portions, and slightly cooler over the southeastern. The daily maximum ranged between 86 and 94 degrees, while a minimum of 66 was noted at Greenville on the 1st. There was more than the usual amount of bright sunshine.

Early in the week, and again near its close, there were scattered showers, heaviest in the central and southeastern counties, with a maximum rainfall of 1.99 inches at St. George. While over the northern and western counties the week was generally rainless. These conditions of high temperature, abundant sunshine, and absence of rain, made this the most favorable week of the season for cultivation, nevertheless, many fields remain grassy and it will require at least another week of dry weather to clean them.

Rain is needed generally for the crops, and to soften the soil, especially in the clay land of the east coast hard, and break cloddy under cultivation. Rain is also needed to prevent further injury to crops that were damaged in riding them of grass and weeds.

Cotton made a slight and general improvement, except sea-land, that improved decidedly. The plants are unusually small for the season, and are growing slowly, especially on sandy soil, where their condition is exceptionally poor. Blooms are noted over the whole State, but cotton is not blooming as profusely as it should do at this season. It is reported that the crops as a whole cannot possibly attain a normal condition, however favorable the weather during the remainder of the season may be.

The corn crop can now safely be characterized as the poorest in many years, and very considerable areas will approximate a failure. Corn, with some exceptions, has slender stalks, is tasseling low, and not earing well. Planting bottom and stubble lands continues. Tobacco shared in the general improvement during the week, but its still very poor. Cutting and curing is well under way in all districts. Rice made marked improvement, but has not fully recovered from the effects of the early June rainfall. Peas are being extensively planted in with corn, and on stubble fields. Some have come up to good stands. Apples, peaches and pears continue to drop extensively, while peaches and grapes rot as they ripen. The labor situation has not improved, and continues to be a serious factor in this year's farm economy.

CORRESPONDENT'S REPORTS.

CHESTER—Lewis T. O.: All crops in this section are the poorest in many years. The yield of the fourth of a corn crop and many fields will be cut for hay; some cotton yet to chop out; plants small, but where worked are growing some; labor scarce; rain would be beneficial.—S. M. Burdell.

Fairfield—Winsboro: No rain in two weeks; farm work pushed, but some fields still very grassy; cotton smaller than ever before known at this season; it looks impossible to make over half a crop on sandy lands; corn almost a failure.—T. L. Johnston.

Union—Sanctus: Week almost rainless and cloudless; wheat baked, and many too hard to plow; a good week for killing grass; cotton very small and growing slowly; much corn not worth cleaning, and reason too late to replant; no crop in fourth of rain.—E. W. Leter.

A Good Cough Remedy.

Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of DeWitt's Cough Remedy. It afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial. It is certain to prove beneficial. Coughs that have remained after treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy and perfect health restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the friends of famous physicians had given up, have been permanently cured by its use. For sale by all druggists.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1901.

Editorial Correspondence.

The Messrs. Simpson, proprietors of Glen Springs as well as of the hotel, are most painstaking in their efforts to make the stay of their guests pleasant and beneficial. We received the impression—assurances indeed—that they conduct their business with distinct regard for Christian principles.

Mr. J. J. Hemphill has an honored visitor during the sessions of the press association, and in response to an invitation, addressed the editors in a very pleasant way, appealing to them to exert their influence to preserve the sentiments of the fathers against the commercial spirit that threatens wisely cherished traditions. He deprecated the drift of population from the country to the towns, and urged that measures be advocated for the improvement of roads and the securing of such conditions as will make country life more attractive. Another matter touched upon was the place of honor always held by woman in this section. It was a matter to be deplored that it should be necessary for our women to engage in such occupations as would take her from the home and from the training of our children. A northern man who was present, evidently following some preconceived and distorted notions of southern sentiment in regard to woman's sphere, jumped to the conclusion that the speaker thought that women should turn their hands to nothing but dainty accomplishments and that engaging in more practical duties assigned them to the position of menials. He was asked what Mr. Hemphill said to indicate such sentiments and distinct notions of southern sentiment in regard to woman's sphere, and he replied that he was lauding in his own family was what Mr. Hemphill was contending for in his speech—woman in the sphere to which her Creator had assigned her—that what he was pleading against was that the home should be deprived of her care and influence, and that she should be thrown into such positions as to lose the high respect in which she has always been held in this south land, and with it her real power for good.

Another item that was not on the program but that had an honored place was the reading of an original poem inspired by a visit to Yellowstone Park, by Mrs. Virginia D. Young, of the Fairlee, *En Tropic*, who recently returned from a visit to that place, after the adjournment of the Woman's Rights convention, which she attended. By the way, Mrs. Young conducts a newspaper chiefly for the purpose of demonstrating the fact that such a business can be carried on by a woman without the aid of any man about the shop. She thinks men are very agreeable to have around during leisure hours, but she does not consider their existence necessary, either in business or in politics, so long as there are women enough.

There was a german—the opening ball of the season—on Wednesday night, the 3rd. It was a recherche affair. My coat was not cut like those worn by the men in attendance, but that was not the only reason I did not take part. I overheard some funny experiences related by two young ladies the next morning. I was not eavesdropping, but could not avoid hearing, nor could I warn them without making the situation embarrassing. They were not saying anything so very wicked, but girls should always be mindful that they may be heard, when they talk loud, even if no one is in sight.

The banquet on Thursday night in honor of the press was a satisfactory feast. It would be no satisfaction to our readers to have the menu unless we could give it to them in its substantial form. The divine blessing was invoked by Rev. Mr. Sherbourn of Saluda. The long line of guests then lapsed into comparative quiet and most of them were looking for a sign—and no sign was given them, just then. There came times in the lives of men when they don't know what

to do. But in this case all soon found what to do. After the other courses, we all looked on the table when it was red and upon the champagne when it sparkled. Some only looked, but a majority, of both sexes, were in contact with a host.

Mr. E. H. Aull, president of the association, presided as toastmaster, and filled the place admirably. Governor McGraw, who was on the program for "South Carolina," could not attend, and Colonel Hoyt was substituted and made a patriotic speech. Mr. W. H. Hunt spoke for "Glenn Springs" and Mr. Aull for the association. Gen. Stoppelein was to respond to "woman," but was temporarily indisposed, so the toastmaster just dropped the first syllable and called on Mrs. Virginia D. Young to respond to the remainder. Of course she did this handsomely. Senator McLaurin, who had been invited down from Spartanburg, was called for and responded briefly and in good taste, making no reference to politics.

By the way, we were told that the Messrs. Simpson do not believe in the use of liquor. If they provided the wine on this occasion, it was no doubt due to their desire to serve their guests in the most acceptable way, and possibly they thought that a banquet and toasts would not be considered complete without wine. About the year 1888 the North Carolina press association met in Durham, where the members were royally entertained free of charge. A most significant incident was noted. The question of wine arose among those who had it in charge. A banquet on such a scale without wine had been unknown, and it was suggested that its omission on this occasion might be taken as a discourtesy. On the other hand, some of the committee were opposed to setting wine before their guests. A number of the editors were known to be opposed to it, and a few were known to have a weakness for drink and might be started on a spree by a taste. It was determined to omit the wine without apology or any reference to the question. Of course their quandary became generally known, and their solution of it was universally commended. Indeed, I believe a formal resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted the next day in the association.

A pressing invitation to the association to meet in Georgetown, next year, was accepted.

Mr. J. T. Harris invited the association to visit his new spring, the Whitesone Lithia, near Rich Hill station on the Columbia, Spartanburg and Asheville railroad. It is four to five miles from Glenn's and nine to ten from Spartanburg, according to the length of the route, which this depends on who tells you. Mr. Harris and Mayor Calvert, of Spartanburg, provided carriages for the whole party. The most favorable comment that can be made on the road is that it is picturesque, but none of us got his neck broken. A most bountiful table was spread in picnic style. No fort was spared to take the guests carry away with them the most pleasant recollections of the place, and the effort was a great success. The most tempting viands were there for three times as many people, and there was a like abundance of ginger ale and carbonated and plain water, with ice to cool them.

This is a magnificent location. The water is pleasant to the taste and is said to possess the finest mineral properties. A brick bottling house is in course of erection, and we were shown the drawings of a splendid hotel building that is to be put up for the accommodation of visitors. The Whitesone Lithia will be heard from again.

The party was invited to be the guests of the city of Spartanburg the remainder of Friday and Friday night. The trip to the city was pleasant and the party was handsomely entertained at the Windsor hotel. We were given the freedom of the city, literally and without formality. Many visited Converse college, attracted largely by the hundreds of teachers attending the summer school. Perhaps all ran out on the new electric cars to Glendale Park, a very popular resort.

On the return from the park some of us experienced the excitement of a collision. It is a peculiar sensation that thrills one while waiting happily for a crisis of this kind,

and perhaps a catastrophe, that is inevitable. A number of passengers who had been standing were suddenly given undignified positions on the floor, and others "piled on," but there were no casualties worth mentioning.

Spartanburg is an enterprising, growing place. Much building is going on, and in the solid business blocks many of the buildings are being remodeled and fitted up with new and handsome fronts. All around in the vicinity and for many miles over the hills in every direction can be seen dense columns of smoke climbing lazily toward the clouds. When inquiry is made about any of these, the answer is, that is such and such a mill.

Having spent most of a week in Spartanburg county, we boarded the train for home Saturday morning, with pleasant impressions of our visit. On the train, we met the Rev. H. C. Buchholz, returning from Auburn and Buffalo, N. Y., and Mr. F. J. Irwin and Katie returning from a visit to Asheville. At Union, Miss Mattie Gage was added to the party bound for Chester. When we arrived at Carlisle the freight train on the Seaboard was about due, but two or three hours late. There, we found Mr. L. D. Childs, who seemed to be in charge of several peculiarly shaped boxes which appeared adapted for containing large demijohns. Mr. Childs is a prohibitionist, and our readers have heard that the prohibitionists are in league with the blind tigers, and so we don't know what was in those boxes. He claims to have a mineral spring over there somewhere, but we can't testify that he was shipping mineral water.

About a dozen of us boarded Capt. Sales' train for Chester, and all were invited into his private car. Of course he felt honored to have so handsome a party of distinguished passengers. He did his best to make them enjoy the ride. He stopped his train on Broad river bridge and allowed them to have a quiet look at that noble stream. Then the scenery along Sandy River absorbed our attention. Clifton Wise thrilled the crowd at Sandy River station. This ends the story. We shall try to write more briefly the next time we make so short a trip.

The machinists' strike at Newport News has collapsed, and we suppose this means the failure of the strike all over the country. The strikers have returned to work at the same old scale.

Chief Taylor and Policeman Wright naturally wish it understood that neither of them by the policeman mentioned Tuesday as having been suspended for reckless shooting on the street. This is stated in justice to them.

We have received a handsomely printed catalogue of the Due West Female college. This is one of the oldest female colleges in the state, now approaching the half century mark. Judged by results, no other can show better vouchers for all that is best in education. The moral atmosphere that pervades the whole community is no less important than the wholesome lessons inculcated by the teachers.

Major Hemphill delivered an address to the editors at Glenn Springs on the third instant. He is a veteran newspaper editor—Editorial Reviewer.

The Hemphills are not all editors. Even some of the dailies in their head lines represented "Major Hemphill" as talking to his editorial brethren. The man that directed the editors was Ex-Congressman John J. Hemphill, who has never been an editor.

Father, Where Art Thou?
The Richland Distilling company's plant, which is now being built at Columbia, will cost not less than \$85,000, and will have a capacity of an annual output valued at \$400,000. Since the state of South Carolina is strictly in the liquor business, both wholesale and retail, for the money that is in it, why not own it stills and make all the profits. Father of the dispensary, where art thou? What meaneth this loss of opportunity to increase the funds of thy state and of the counties in which the dispensaries are operated—Edgefield Advertiser.

Even the meanness of men are liberal with advice.

JAPANESE

Lanterns

To Burn

—AT—

The Theeling Co.

JEWELERS.

Pine Watch Work a Specialty.

Mowing

Machine

Repairs

I have a full line of Repairs for Deering, McCormick and Champion Mowers, at prices that will interest you. If your mowers need repairing, it will pay you to call on the Old Reliable Hardware.

PAUL W. McLURE,

Chester, S. C.

IF YOU WANT A

PAINT

That will last longer, and not peel nor crack, try

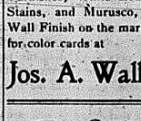
Hirschburg, Hollander & Co's

Stag Brand Paint.

It will go further than any other. Varnishes, White Lead, Wood Stains, and Murocco, the best Wall Finish on the market. Call for color cards at

Jos. A. Walker's.

SOAPS



We Wish

You would do us the favor to look through our stock of Toilet Requisites—articles for the bath, the dressing room, the toilet—for we are more than certain that your verdict would be favorable.

BRUSHES: Tooth, Hair, Nail, and Bath. Soaps, dentifrices, perfumes, toilet waters; atomizers, perfume sprayers.

Woods Drug Co.

(Successors to Woods & Brice.

5 WILLY RY A

DAIHERED

THE MAN EGG IN THE CASE

WILLIAMS

THE MAN EGG IN THE CASE

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WILLIAMS



King Credit.

We feel the poverty of language to express our sentiments concerning his satanic majesty. Credit has split, splintered and shivered agricultural and mercantile timber that had defied a thousand whirlwinds. Credit has hurried, with relentless swiftness and barbarity beyond oblivious black shadow some of the finest brains and backbone that ever stood up in war. It is a melancholy sight beyond the power of language to describe in detail, to see the children of genius and the scholars of invention and progression crushed like egg shells beneath the heels of this tyrannical monster. The credit prices of to-day simply means ruination to both buyer and seller, and yet strange to say, with those unapproachable, solid and stubborn facts staring the world in the face, history will go on repeating itself until the last wave of time beats upon the shore of eternity.

In the mean time, high above tide and storm, high above the arena where the intellectual giants are twisted and broken like reeds in the whirlwind; high above the place where chaos, ruin, humiliation, degradation and mental agony are brought on by King Credit, stands the healthy vigorous and clear headed mercantile enthusiasts who don't care a continental for time, place or circumstance, but who cut first to the right and then to the left, neither asking nor giving quarter. It these same United States to-day there are in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 traders called merchants. This vast host is divided into two classes. One class buys on credit and sells on credit and spends their all playing to the galleries and catering for the applause of their fellowman. The other blessed with backbones of steel, prophetic visions, the ready cash and the audacity of Bengal tigers, follow up their unfortunate brethren in the mercantile world and eventually buy up their different stocks of goods at 30, 40 or 50 cents on the dollar. Thus you see one class virtually feeds and fattens upon the mistakes of the other class.

It is from sources like these that we are constantly receiving goods of every kind. Is it any wonder then that we can sell so cheap? The Fourth of July was a record breaker here at the Red Racket Store. We held the crowd for 9 solid hours. Nearly every merchant in this city is kicking and cussing over the way we are selling goods. All we have to say is simply this: The merchant who expects to get the trade of the people must go beyond our advanced lines, must beat our prices or go down, for if there is honor in man or virtue in good goods at low prices we mean to be masters of the situation, the live pioneers who give down to rock bottom.

W. R. Nail Red Racket and Furniture Store.

AT

Crawford's

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

FINE

MILLINERY!

All the latest New York Styles and with Five Young Ladies in this department we can give you prompt and efficient service. *We invite a Comparison of Prices and Qualities.*

Dress Goods.

We are now showing a nice line of Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Silks, Embroideries and Laces. We have just received a beautiful line of Ladies' and Misses' Slippers at low prices. Yours truly,

E. A. CRAWFORD.

HOTEL DEALF.

New Furniture and Everything Up-to-date. Beds clean and comfortable. Building just remodelled. The famous Big 4 Restaurant has been merged into this new hotel. Meals served on the European or American plan, to suit guests. Board and lodging furnished on easy terms. Main entrance, Gadsden Street.

FINE GROCERIES, ETC.

We carry a nice line of fine groceries, confectioneries, coffees, teas, flour, lard, bacon, hams, shoulders, meal—anything in the grocery line.

Thanking our white and colored friends for past patronage, we remain—

Your humble servants,

JOHNSON & CO.

Phone 73.

When in need of a carriage always remember me. The quickest service and lowest prices guaranteed. Notify me during the day for night service. VANDER SMITH, Phone 6.

JOs. A. Walker

SPECIAL BARGAINS

A Silk Manufacturer, hard up, made us an offer on an immense lot of

ALL SILK

TAFFETA RIBBON

all the fashionable shades, with 30 and 40, suitable for SASHES, always on the look-out for Bargains for our customers, we bought the lot. The regular price is 25 to 40 cts. a yard, we offer you your choice for 30 days at 15 cts. a yard.

...CHESTER...

MILLINERY COMPANY

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.

I have electric lights, water works and buggy wash. One feed 15c, hitch stall 10c. One buggy wash 20c. I feed-on corn, oats, fodder and Timothy hay. Have no oat straw and swamp hay. Feed on best of feed. Ready to wait on my customers day or night. Have a lot of nice horses for sale. Good qualities and high prices. Call before you buy.

R. W. CROWDER.

HAVE YOU A DAUGHTER?

She will bless you and the world in proportion to the education you give her.

THE WEST FEMALE COLLEGE

Offers the best advantages, educationally, socially, religiously; giving A. B., B. S., Normal, Music, Expression, Art, and Business Courses, under experienced teachers, in an ideal college community, at a beautiful location. Deeply timbered well water absolutely pure. Low rates. The past year all our rooms were occupied, and many rooms are engaged for next session—the forty-third—which opens SEPTEMBER 18th. For illustrated catalogue, address—

Rev. JAMES BOYCE, Pres.,
Dox West, Abbeville Co., S. C.

THE LANTERN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, CASH.

Telephone No. 54. FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1901.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Advertisements inserted under this head at ten cents a line.

Job Printing—We have all the new type faces and can turn out up-to-date job work on very short notice.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. J. C. Robinson has gone to Saluda.

Mrs. W. A. Barber went up to Saluda this morning.

Miss Mamie Reed, of Rock Hill, is visiting Miss Ethel Cross.

Mrs. T. H. White and children have returned from Spartanburg.

Miss Elfrida Nall gave a very enjoyable lawn party last evening.

Misses Fannie and Nabel Withers have gone to Hendersonville, N. C.

Mr. C. L. Donlap's family have gone to Bascomville to spend the summer.

The Rev. Smith Hardin is making a short visit to relatives in the county.

Mrs. W. H. Hand went to Spartanburg this morning to spend a week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tillinghast, of Winston, N. C., are at Mrs. Julia Campbell's.

Miss Mary Lyles entertained the tennis club last evening at her home on York street.

The county summer school closes today. Examinations have been on the last few days.

Mrs. J. G. Burris and little daughter Julia went up to Charlotte this morning to visit relatives.

It is now being preached at Mizpah at 4 o'clock next Sunday afternoon by Rev. Mr. Brown.

Miss Clarabel Williams and Miss Marie DaVega have gone to McConnellville on a visit.

Miss Lella Whitfield, who has been with the Chester Millinery Co. the past season, returned to her home yesterday.

Mr. L. D. Childs and family left this morning for Catawba Springs where they expect to dodge the hot weather for a month.

The Wylie mills had a little fire a few days ago, and made haste to secure telephone connection, which they did not have before.

Mr. A. A. Owens says he is out of the grass and will make some crop, but won't admit that he will make enough to do him.

"Japanese lanterns to burn," the Thelling Company say in their advertisement, and that is just what they are for.

Mr. Buchholz will preach in three types of Christians, at the Baptist church next Sunday morning. The usual evangelistic service at night.

Mr. J. Randolph Davis, formerly of this state, but now of Florida, left this morning for his home after a most pleasant visit to friends and relatives.

Communion services will be held at the A. R. P. church next Sabbath, with preparatory services on Saturday. The Rev. C. B. Betts, D. D., will preach both days.

Congressman D. E. Finley was in the city from Wednesday forenoon till this morning. He attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Ann S. Brice at Hopewell yesterday.

Mr. G. G. Nibel says the best crops he has seen are between Lewisville and Chester, some of them as good as usual. He makes special mention of Senator Glenn's cotton, which he says is good.

Sixteen young ladies are under examination to-day for entrance and scholarships at Winthrop college. One young man is standing examination for entrance at South Carolina college.

To the ladies—Save your hair combs and have a nice braid or switch made at Mrs. H. E. Davis's, Church St. Switches and braids also for sale.

If you want to secure a big bargain in a house and lot (or a desirable vacant lot) on Pinckney St., call at this office.

Picnic.

There will be a picnic at Mr. N. J. Colvin's Tuesday the 16th.

Elders and Deacons' Convention.

The Elders and Deacons' Convention of Bethel Presbytery will meet in Chester, July 30th to August 1st, 1901. All elders and deacons are invited to attend. The programme is printed in this paper.

Picnic at Harmony.

There will be a basket picnic in W. J. Corwell's grove at Harmony Station on Tuesday, July 29. The public are cordially invited. Will have public speaking and have made arrangements for refreshments and barbecue.

Married.

At the Baptist parsonage, by Rev. H. C. Buchholz, July 10, 1901, Mr. Wm. Mackorell and Miss Lizzie Frazer.

By W. H. Newbold, Esq., N. P., July 9, 1901, Mr. Geo. Hill and Miss Ella Crow.

Concord and Mizpah.

The Rev. M. R. Kirkpatrick writes us from Hot Springs that he will preach at Concord church at 11 a. m., and at Mizpah at 4:30 p. m. the third Sabbath of July. He says he is much improved by his stay at Hot Springs, and will return to his regular work.

Ice Cream at Rosaville.

The ladies of Catholic Presbyterian church will have an ice cream supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Ragdale, Friday evening, the 19th inst. Hours from six to ten o'clock. The proceeds will be appropriated to a good cause. The public is cordially invited.

A Peculiar Incident.

The Rev. H. C. Buchholz, who went to Auburn, N. Y., to preach a dedication sermon, had an experience that was peculiar. A few hours before time for the service, he was hundreds of miles away, and the trains behind time or off connection. The services were to begin at 7:20, and he arrived about 8:00, making a hasty toilet and hurrying to the church. When he entered there was a subdued hum all over the house. Despairing of his arrival, another minister had been substituted and had been preaching for minutes, but he announced that he would retire and give place to the minister that was on the program. Mr. Buchholz then entered the pulpit and preached his sermon.

Death of Mrs. Brice.

For some weeks Mrs. Brice has been critically ill. About a month ago her children were summoned but she rallied somewhat. Last Friday she became unconscious and took no nourishment after Sabbath morning. She quietly passed away Tuesday, July 9, at eleven A. M. She was 72 years old the 21st of May.

Mrs. Anna Maria Steele Brice was the daughter of Rev. John Steele. She was born at Xenia, Ohio, and was educated at Washington Seminary, Washington, Pa., which was then under the care of Mrs. Dr. Hanna. On March 10, 1850, she was married to Rev. F. W. Brice and to him she was a helpmeet indeed. She was the mother of ten children, seven of whom survive her, namely, Mrs. J. M. Caldwell, Mr. A. G. Brice, Miss Lella, J. Steele Brice, Mrs. Fannie McCaw, Mrs. J. W. Baird and Mrs. John P. Knox. Mrs. J. C. Galloway, Miss Maggie and Robert H., having died some years ago. Mrs. Brice's married life was spent in the bounds of Hopewell congregation in Chester county of which her husband was pastor. After his death she removed to Due West to educate her children. She had the pleasure of graduating all of her children in our colleges.

Mrs. Brice was a noble woman. She had an unusual fine mind, inheriting her intellectual gifts from both her father and her mother. They were no ordinary people; her father was a scholarly man and her mother had rare intellectual attainments. There was no more gifted woman in our church than Mrs. Brice.

She was a most godly woman. In her graces were well developed. Her piety was known and recognized by all. The Scriptures were her daily delight. She searched them, was familiar with them and understood them. She loved the church and was remarkably regular in her attendance upon all the services of God's house. She was so attached to Hopewell that she

Turkey Pays Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The state department has received the amount of the American indemnity claim against Turkey, \$95,000 through the American legation at Constantinople.

As is always the case the claims in the aggregate considerably exceed the amount of the indemnity paid, but our government has expressed itself satisfied with the payment. It assumes full responsibility for the distribution, the Turkish government leaving to the state department to distribute the money among the claimants at its discretion and after its own fashion.

These claims are principally based upon losses sustained by American missionary and educational institutions in Turkey, notably those at Harpool and Marashi, but there are a number of individual claims, such for instance as that of the family of the unfortunate bicyclist, Lang, the Pittsburg man who was killed by Turkish soldiers while attempting to go around the globe on his wheel.

The state department officials feel the greatest satisfaction at the settlement of these claims. Secretary Hay had been told by diplomats skilled in oriental diplomacy and in the political conditions of southern Europe, that he would never be able to collect them. Not only was there extreme difficulty in bringing any pressure to bear because of the remoteness of Turkey, but we had to contend with the jealousy of the great European powers, most of whom had claims against Turkey vastly larger in amount than ours, and whose total was beyond the ability of the Turkish government to meet. For more than a decade these American claims have been pending.

After Forty Years. MONROE, N. C., July 6.—Two sisters, who had not seen each other for 40 years, met here yesterday. The singular part of it is that in all this time they had not at any time lived more than 25 miles apart, and part of the time they lived much nearer each other. They are widows of soldiers and were here to file applications for pensions. They did not know each other and would not have gone away without speaking had not a gentleman, who knew them both, given them an introduction. He says that it was a happy meeting.

Dr. Gardner Resigns. GREENVILLE, July 7.—Dr. Chas. S. Gardner tendered his resignation as pastor of the First Baptist church this morning, and after full consideration at a special conference the church reluctantly accepted the resignation, which takes effect September 15th.

A Family Team. Mr. Billy Boylin calls attention to the most remarkable baseball team in the state. They are the Cary Red Shirts and every member of the team is a son of Mr. Jim Jones, except the captain, and Mr. Jones fills that place himself. Mr. Jones is the father of 23 children, 18 of them boys, so he has enough material to select a crack team from and does not have the same pitcher every day.—Mr. Jones captains the team and plays second base, while the youngest player is short stop.—Raleigh Times.

Dr. W. L. Jones thinks industrial education will bring the negro in competition with white craftsmen and cause trouble. The best way to avoid this is to teach the negro farming. Fortunately about 75 per cent of them are in position to learn something about that in a very practical way.—Atlanta News.

Huntersville-Davidson High School, Huntersville, N. C. Healthy location. Home-like surroundings. Good food. Best teachers. Health, thorough work. Prepares for college or for practical life. Two boarding pupils accommodated with the principal.

Terms per month of four weeks: Board \$4, tuition \$1.50 to \$3.00. Fall session opens Sept. 3, 1901. Until Aug. 10, address the principal at Rock Hill, S. C. O. B. J. A. BOYD, A. M., Principal.

Help Wanted. 100 first-class millwrights wanted at Knoxville, Tenn. Wages \$2.75 to \$3.00 per day. \$10 will be paid those who go and remain until the work is completed. Apply to J. W. REED, 1m-july Chester, S. C.

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NOT SELLING

BUT ALMOST

GIVING AWAY

KLUTTZ' New York Racket has just about sold selling and is now almost giving away Dress Goods and

Laws, and Crash, and Foulards, and Men's Clothing, and Single Pants, and Boys' Suits, and Hats, and Shirts, and Shoes, and Slippers, and Parasols, and thousands of other goods all cut down to a cheaper than cheap price.

Kluttz now has no thought of making money, he is simply after greatly reducing this tremendous stock of goods. He is determined to be quick about having a whole lot less goods even if he don't get in much cash.

Now if you be quick enough a world wondering surprise of good goods and cheaper than cheap out down prices await you at your cheapest friend

KLUTTZ' New York Racket

Mr. W. J. Baxter of North Brook, N. C. says he suffered with piles for fifteen years. He tried many remedies with no result until he used DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve and that quickly cured him. Preyer-McKee Drug Co.

KLUTTZ' New York Racket

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A Veteran in the Business

Upheld by His Record.

NO other firm in the city established in 1828 now existent. NO question as to our fairness of prices. NO limit to our willingness to show goods. NO end to dainty jewelry. NO such stock of Artware elsewhere in town. NO approach to our Optical Department. NO equal to our stock of Watches. NO repairing too difficult for our skilled workmen. NO short cuttings in any of our broad guarantees. NO customer remains dissatisfied who makes known any reasonable complaint.

R. BRANDT, The Jeweler and Optician, Under Tower Clock, Chester, S. C.

WHY?

OWEN'S BREAD AND ROLLS ARE UN-X-L'D.

BECAUSE—His Baker spent seven years in learning how to make them. BECAUSE—He uses pure high grade flour. BECAUSE—It is regular and up to the standard. BECAUSE—Every consumer who tries it wants it again.

J. A. Owen.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE AT COLVIN'S

We have commenced our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of ALL SUMMER GOODS. Our entire stock of Millinery, and Millinery Trimmings, all Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Sallors, Walking and Shirt Waist Hats at almost your own price.

We have a most Elegant Line of Millinery and Millinery Trimmings.

WASH DRESS GOODS! Our entire line of Wash Dress Goods, consisting of Cotton Taffetas, Zephyrs, Seersuckers, Dimities, Egyptian Tissues, Hindor Cloths and Linen Effects. Lines and Silk Mixed Goods at actual New York cost. Few pieces Foulards at 22 cts., former price 31. These prices are FOR CASH.

SHOES AND SLIPPERS. Our entire line of OXFORDS and SANDALS, at ACTUAL COST. No trading stamps or discounts allowed on these prices. Yours for business,

Colvin & Co.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at The Lantern Office.

Rubber Dollars! BUY NOW PAY LATER. YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY ARE? COME IN HERE AND WE WILL GIVE YOU SO MUCH GOOD VALUE FOR SUCH A SLIGHT AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE THAT YOU WILL THINK YOUR MONEY IS ELASTIC.

GET MARRIED and then see us. We can furnish your home and with but slight tax on the contents of your purse. WE SELL SEWING MACHINES. All kinds, from the \$15.00 machines, made to sell only to the LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC which is another name for perfection.

FANCY GOODS AT PLAIN PRICES. BEDS \$1.35 to \$5.00. BUREAUS 3.00 to 50.00. WASH STANDS 2.25 to 25.00. SUITS 6.75 to 125.00. MATTRESSES 1.00 to 15.00. SPRINGS 1.00 to 6.50. CHAIRS .25 to 10.00. If You Need A Stove Buy a BUCK. Best in every respect—guaranteed 15 years. We buy in car load lots and can sell cheap. \$7.50 to \$27.50

BUCK'S A. B. NICHOLSON

GOOD ROADS IN JERSEY.

The Way They Are Built and the Result.

Louisiana will do well to study the experiences of other states that have already taken hold of the good roads movement. New Jersey, for instance, which is well in the lead. The good roads movement is young here, dating back a few years only, yet New Jersey, Louisiana, already possesses 532 miles of the best roads in any country.

New Jersey has a commissioner of public roads, and his report, just published, proves that the growth and prosperity of the state—for no state is more prosperous just now—is due to the splendid condition of its highways and to their extension and improvement.

The laws of New Jersey have exercised the best influence on road building. They are based on the theory that a road is not exclusively for local use, but is a highway between distant points, in which the whole public and the state itself is interested. An energetic community may have excellent highways, but if the neighboring communities are not interested these good roads will be of only limited benefit.

A good road can be secured in New Jersey wherever the owners of two-thirds of the land fronting on the highway will agree to pay one-tenth of the cost. The township must then improve the road, paying sixty-seven per cent. of the cost and the state will pay the remainder. Under the present law the state pays one-third of the cost of road improvement and the county pays two-thirds, less one-tenth assessed on the abutting property holders. As the county roads usually connect at the county line, when improved in several adjoining counties, make long, continuous improved highways. The consequence is that splendid public roads extend from one end of the state to the other.

The system has proved popular in New Jersey, especially with the farmers. The money expended on building roadways is not raised by direct taxation, but by the sale of bonds, the payment of which, is distributed over a term of years, so that there is no complaint on the score of taxation. The legislature, finding that too much money might be expended on roadways, placed a limit to the amount that may be used for that purpose. As a consequence, there are more claimants for appropriations than can be gratified. On this point the state commission of highways says:

"The people seem to be so wonderfully impressed with the value of the idea that by good roads the value of lands will be increased, transportation cheapened, travel and business attracted, school houses and churches filled and civilization advanced, that they are praying as earnestly for them as for great riches. Consequently the pressure for new roads is so great it seems almost impossible to hold the people back. They are so anxious that they are not willing to confine themselves within the limit of the state and county appropriations. They are constantly insisting upon building ahead of the state appropriation, in order that they may enjoy them now; therefore, although the law, on account of the increased expense of construction, will not allow for the payment this year of more than eight miles of roads, there has been and are about 140 miles under construction."

Could there be any better evidence than this of the success of good roads—and these results, it may be remembered, have been accomplished in a very few years. Louisiana has every possible incentive to go heartily into this movement for better highways. There is no reason why it should not be as successful as New Jersey if it inaugurates the good roads movement heartily and earnestly.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling him I felt sure it would do good according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. CURTIS BAKER, Cookwater, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists.

Have Dailed Long Enough.

It is doubtful if the state board could institute a system of enforcement which would prove effective in Charleston against the determination of the community to disregard the law. But the question into which the matter will be brought by the board's attention is likely to arouse a sentiment in this community, if properly considered, which will bring about a much needed reform in the conditions now prevailing.—Charleston Post.

The way to enforce the necessary law is to enforce it. Send the necessary constables and shut up the places where liquor is unlawfully sold. That is the rule which the United States government applies to the illicit distilleries. Illicit sellers deserve about the same consideration that is accorded to illicit distillers.

Charleston has had a fair opportunity to enforce the law, and that city has refused to obey the law. The only recourse now seems to use the power of the state to make the law-breakers of Charleston respect the law.

The Press and Banner would like to see Charleston enforce the law, but if that city refuses to do so, as she has done for years, then we want to see the necessary law enforced. The state of South Carolina need not go, but in hand, to inquire of those who defy the law, how they wish the law enforced. The right way to do is to treat law-breakers in Charleston with the same consideration that is given to other law-breakers in other parts of the state.

Without ceremony, apology, ifs or ands, the government of South Carolina should enforce the law in Charleston. When Charleston sets herself up to defy the law, she should be treated as other transgressors are treated.

If Governor McSweeney is half the man that the people believe him to be, he will see to it that a law-breaker in Charleston receives no more consideration from him than he gives to others.

It is impertinent for the city of Charleston to say to the state of South Carolina that care must be taken in the manner of treating those of her citizens who with malice aforethought, choose to break the law.

The liquor authorities have dailed long enough with illicit liquor dealers in Charleston, and if they would deserve the decent respect of the people of the state, they will at least make an effort to do their duty, step down and out.—Abbeville Press and Banner.

She Didn't Wear a Mask.
But her beauty was completely hidden by sores, blotches and pimples till she used Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Then they vanished as will all eruptions, fever sores, boils, ulcers, carbuncles and felons from its use. Infants for colic, corns, burns, scalds and piles. Cures guaranteed. 25c at Woods Drug Co.

The lumberman has to work for his board.

Unique Letter.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—It is not uncommon for the government departments to receive unique communications which by their very nature become a part of the government records, but a letter received at the treasury department to-day is a little bit out of the usual line, even for publications classed as unique. It comes from a custodian of one of the public buildings of the Southwest, and is a plea for an allowance from the government for the placing of scenes in the government building of which he is in charge. Although there is no provision for the allotment of money for such a purpose, it is not improbable that the department in this case will try to stretch a point and see that the custodian in question will get his scenes. This is the way he presents his case to the department.

"I am aware that it is not the custom of the department to screen the public buildings under its control, and, in fact, have had a verbal statement to that effect, but all rules and customs are subject to suspension under the pressure of extraordinary and unforeseen circumstances."

This office, to proceed at once to the point, is at times noticeable when the temperature changes, the victim of a fly pest that would have started Moses out of Egypt sixty days sooner than Pharaoh moved him. It would move anything but an office-holder. The walls, pictures, furniture, windows, curtains and crockery are all defiled and defaced. My commission bearing the flowing signature of our honored chief executive hanging before me at this writing looks like a map of the Pacific archipelago, and the looking-glass beyond like the target of a shotgun tested at 40 yards.

"There have been days when I have taken ten sheets of fly paper in this room to interest such flies as were not already stuck on the postmaster and custodian; and a careful computation of the office statistician disclosed the fact on one day that four thousand of the insects had perished. We got this result by a count of the victims; there seemed to be no vacancies in the ranks of the survivors."

"When I entered this office a year since my penmanship was notably good, but constant fanning with my left hand while writing with the other has so changed it, that even my friends lift their eyebrows at sight of the best specimens."

"I have also learned to sweat and throw things. Attached to this you will find a diagram setting forth the conditions which surround this building. Within the there are: Three livery stables and mule boarding houses; one horse sanitarium with operating table; one fish morgue; two shops for beef that should have been embalmed."

"The seacoast is 190 miles south; the mountain, 200 miles north; the summer is nine months

long. At twilight the mosquito, whose mission in life is to spread microbes, relieves the overworked musca.

"And there you have it. A few words of advice from you on this issue will be gratefully treasured. If there is any way in which I can dispense with my fly brush valet and achieve my ambition to present this property to the public as the newest, cleanest and most attractive on the government list you will confer a personal favor by indicating it.

"There should be no flies on the custodian, and he does not need mosquitoes to bleed him."

A Poor Millionaire
Latefy, starved in London because he could not digest his food. Early use of Dr. King's new life pills would have saved him. They strengthen the stomach, aid digestion, promote assimilation, improve appetite. Price 25c. Money back if not satisfied. Sold by Woods Drug Company.

W. H. NEWBOLD,
Attorney at Law,
Main St., Opposite Court House,
CHESTER, S. C.

Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Association
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

Consult the Agent of the Farmers Mutual Ins. Association before you insure.

Annual Ins. in force \$212,600.00
Amt. paid out during 1909 2,567.00
which was 1 1/2 per cent.
Amt. paid out during 1908 507.16
which was 1/4 of 1 per cent.
Amt. paid out during 1907 1,015.00
which was 1/2 of 1 per cent.

Therefore for three years the average cost per year would be 71 1/2 of 1 per cent, or less than 3/4 of 1 per cent.

S. E. WYLIE,
Agent and Treasurer,
W. Y. WHITE, Pres.

PRYOR & MCKEE, A

DRUGGISTS.

Prescriptions a Specialty.

W. W. COOGLER & CO.,
LUMBER
Sash, Doors, and Blinds.

ALL KINDS OF...
BUILDING MATERIALS.

Yard Corner Valley and Gadden Sts.

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

Artificially digests the food and aids nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, General Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion. Price 50c. and 75c. Large size contains 25 times quantity. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared by E. C. DEWITT & CO., Chicago.

VESTIBULE
WEST-SAL INDIANA LIMITED
TRAINS
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

In Effect May 26, 1901.

NORTHBOUND		Daily	Daily
LY Savannah, Conn. T	11 55 am	7 30 pm	
LY Columbia, East T	7 30 am	7 30 pm	
LY Jacksonville	7 45 am	7 45 pm	
LY Atlanta, Fla.	7 50 am	7 50 pm	
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