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The Lantern, Chester S.C.- July 5, 1898

J T. Bigham

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

Notes about War and Heroes—Senate Rules—Liquor in places Controlled by the Government—Germany's Words vs. Her Actions.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—In the history of the war the present week is a notable week. Gen. Shafter's army, after winning one victory, is in battle array before Santiago, only awaiting the placing of the heavy siege guns to make a general attack. Gen. Shafter wired the War Department that he was confident of taking Santiago within 48 hours of the first assault, and that his men were standing the climate finely. The Navy Department is hurrying preparations for the sending of Commodore Watson's fleet to attack the coast of Spain. The blockade, which has heretofore been confined to a few Cuban ports has been extended to cover the whole island as well as San Juan, Porto Rico. Several thousand men have been sent from Tampa to reinforce Shafter's army. The Spanish bluff of sending a fleet through the Suez Canal to the Philippines has exploded, and the fleet has started back to Spain, where it will have an excellent chance to be destroyed by Watson's fleet.

The Senate has adopted a resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Lieut. Newcomb for gallantly rescuing the disabled torpedo boat Winslow, at Cardenas, and providing medals for him and his crew. A bill has also been passed providing for the retirement on full pay of Capt. Hodgson, of the revenue cutter McCullough, now attached to Dewey's fleet as a dispatch boat. As Capt. Hodgson already holds the highest rank possible in the revenue marine service and will retire in September, this was the only way open to reward him for his work in the battle of Manila Bay.

Presiding officers, permanent or otherwise, of the Senate may have ordered roll calls because of the absence of a quorum from the floor without the point of "no quorum" having been made by a Senator before Senator Jones, of Ark., did so this week, while he was temporarily in the chair and Senator Caffery was making a speech against the annexation resolution, but if so, the oldest Senator has no recollection of it. Senator Jones is one of the leading opponents of annexation, and he stated at the beginning of this debate that he intended to keep a quorum on the floor while it lasted.

Nobody charges that his extraordinary action was an assumption of authority not vested in the presiding officer of the Senate, but it will not be surprising should Vice President Hobart ignore the anti's in choosing temporary chairman during the remainder of the debate, which is now generally believed to be on its last legs. At vote its expected close next week, and as 56 Senators are known to favor the resolution the result is not in doubt.

A favorable report from the House Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic on the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicants on reservations and in buildings controlled by the United States, says the committee unanimously concludes that few, if any, reasons exist why the United States should engage in the liquor traffic, even to the extent of legalizing or permitting the sale of intoxicants where it has control, including the Capital.

Germany continues to officially talk friendly to this government, but the news from Admiral Dewey shows that the acts of the German navy are far from being as friendly as the talk of the German government. Germany has assembled a fleet of warships in Manila Bay that is quite as strong, if not stronger

than Admiral Dewey's fleet. Of course, this government must accept the claim of Germany that the only bluntness of this fleet is the protection of Germany citizens at Manila, until some act showing otherwise has been committed, but that is no reason why the administration should believe that claim made in good faith. There are less than 50 Germany citizens in Manila, and as long as Dewey is there their private interests and their persons would receive the same protection given to Americans. Officials refuse to acknowledge that they entertain suspicions of Germany's intentions, or, in fact, to discuss at all the possibilities of German interference in the Philippines. It is known that Dewey has orders not to allow any foreign interference with the carrying out of his orders, and that General Green, who is in command of the first detachment of Gen. Merritt's army, now on the ground and acting in concert with Dewey, has similar orders. Should the German fleet attempt to do anything not sanctioned by Dewey there would be a bigger battle in Manila Bay than the one which resulted in the destruction of a Spanish fleet. Dewey isn't the sort of man to be either bluffed or bamboozled; he will carry out his orders regardless of consequences.

It is true Americanism to honor brave deeds regardless of rank. The senate therefore deserves praise for having added the names of the seven men who volunteered to go with Lieut. Hobson to the bill tendering the thanks of Congress to the men who so daringly sunk the Merrimac in the mouth of Santiago harbor.

After the Express Company.

The railroad commissioners will meet in this city next Friday and at this meeting it is understood that the matter of express rates will come up for discussion and action.

The commissioners find that the rates in South Carolina are higher than they are in North Carolina and many other States and they are unable to see why this should be so, but will endeavor to find out.

On general merchandise in North Carolina the express company charges 30 cents per hundred pounds, while in this State the same company requires 40 cents to be paid.

Traffic Manager Loop, whose headquarters are at Chattanooga, has been written to on the subject and his attention has been called to this excessive rate, and the commissioners hope to have it reduced at their meeting next Friday.—State.

Where They Ought to Be.

Schade, Counselman, Pitman and Butts, the bicyclists who carried off the prizes, if not the honors, at the recent meet in Yorkville, have been transferred by the L. A. W. to the professional class. These riders should really have been in the professional class for several years. In touring the country, raking in the prizes at amateur races, they have been having a soft soap of it. From now on they will continue to have a good chance of success; but hereafter they will have to work for it.—Yorkville Enquirer.

Mr. Thomas G. Sherman, in a communication to the 'New York Herald', ventures the prediction that the trifling tax of 2 cents each upon bank checks which has been imposed by the new revenue law will speedily result in stopping the development of bank deposits in rural districts, will lead to almost universal payment of sums under \$50 in money instead of by checks, and will thus increase the demand for actual money instead of checks to the extent of \$50,000,000 daily.

OUR CUBAN ALLIES.

Some Characteristics of the Wild Warriors of Gomez.

After describing the frightful trials of the marines at Camp McCalla, without previous experience in guerrilla warfare, a correspondent tells of the wonderful improvement in the situation after the Cubans came upon the scene.

With the arrival of Colonel Alfredo Laborde's Cubans there was an immediate improvement in the situation. The Cubans seem to have an intuitive knowledge of the presence of Spaniards. They go carelessly through the woods, apparently keeping no particular watch and utterly devoid of fear. Then, without there seeming to be any reason for it, they announce that there are Spaniards in the vicinity, and prepare to meet them. Our men can't do this, and the Cubans have been of immense service to them as guides and scouts. While their bravery is unquestioned and even the wonder of the marines, as fighters they are not of great value. They cannot shoot. The rifles with which they have been supplied since their arrival in camp are so many useless clubs. In the excitement of battle their instinct is to throw them away and take to their beloved machetes. If they do fire, it is from the hip, and they are as likely to kill their own men or the Americans as they are the Spaniards. They are, however, glutted for work. Their enthusiasm is unbounded. When a fight is on they let out one wild cheer after another. It is "Viva Cuba Libre," "Viva los Americanos," "Viva Cubanos," "Viva" everything patriotic they can think of. They refuse the concealment of breastworks to rise at full length after each volley and waving their machetes, to shout wild oaths of defiance upon their foes, for whom they appear to have the utmost contempt. Their endurance is superb. They can clamber over the cactus covered hills in their bare feet all day long, easily outlasting the much larger and more powerful marines, who are not accustomed to such work.

Most of the Cuban soldiers here are negroes, although their officers, in the main are white. Some of them are full-blooded blacks, who seem to inherit the fighting blood of their African ancestors. They are also a little blood-thirsty, and were it not for the Americans, the Spaniards who have been captured would probably fare badly. The night the first lot was captured the Cubans were in a state of tremendous excitement. They hopped about smoking, laughing, and shouting, in utter defiance of camp regulations. While arrangements were being made to have the prisoners taken on board the Marblehead, one of the Cubans—a little black fellow with a string of white beads about his neck—approached an officer. Not being able to speak English, he cocked his eyes suggestively in the direction of the prisoners, tilted back his head and drew his finger across his throat three times.

"Sir," he asked with a nod of his head toward the Spaniards, and again he cut at his throat with his finger. "No," said the officer, shaking his head positively. The Cuban scowled, grunted, shrugged his shoulders, and went away in deep disgust.

Accustomed as they are to the hardships of Cuba campaigning, their present position is by comparison with their usual life quite enviable. While the marines are sleeping in the trenches they swing at ease in their hammocks. They form part of the guard for the stores, hospital, ammunition, etc. As soon as they arrived they spread out over the ruins of the little fishing village on the point which the Americans destroyed for sanitary

purposes on their landing, and began pulling up the long sticks which form the sides of the shacks. Many of these had been left standing, and in a remarkably short time the Cubans had them stuck in the ground again and the tops and sides thatched with palm leaves. Then they swung their home-made hammocks diagonally across from corner to corner and they had simply ideal resting places for this climate.

RAID ON LAKE CITY.

Arrests of Six of the Men Accused of Lynching the Williamsburg Postmaster.

LAKE CITY, S. C., June 28.—After maneuvering for more than five months the federal authorities opened fire this morning on the Lake City lynchers, and arrested six of the leading citizens of the town, who are supposed to be the ring-leaders of the mob. No warning was given and the people here had no intimation about the raiding until after the arrests were made. Of course the party gathered in today is not the entire mob. The reports at the time showed that there were 100 or more, but the authorities believe that the men who put the torch to the Lake City post office and who afterwards murdered Postmaster Frazer B. Baker are the ones who are now in the hands of the law.

When the seven deputy United States marshals were sent here to make the arrests it was feared that trouble of a serious nature would result. The utmost care was taken to avoid a conflict and the marshals selected to serve the papers were given explicit instructions as to how they should act. Fortunately, however, there was not the least trouble. The men submitted to arrest without any protests and tonight they were sent off to Charleston for a preliminary hearing before Commissioner J. Wesley Smith, which will be held tomorrow.

The citizens taken into custody today are Harry S. Stokes, Moultrie Epps, Henry Godwin, alias Toby Godwin, Israel McKnight, W. A. Webster and N. V. Ward. McKnight is a merchant residing at Scranton, and the others live here. They are all prominent in this section, and represent a fair share of the wealth of the community.

When the matter been left in the hands of Governor Ellerbe the lynching of Lake City's black postmaster would have been forgotten. No efforts have been made by the State authorities to run down the perpetrators of the outrage.

The warrants issued by Commissioner Smith are for "conspiracy," but the facts are recited that the parties under arrest set fire to the post office and killed the postmaster. Post office inspectors, Moyer and Bulla, have given much time to the matter, and their evidence is said to be unusually strong and conclusive. Several other parties are being watched and it is likely that they will be brought in before the opening of the United States court next week.

The deputy marshals in the raiding party were W. C. Bailey, of Anderson; W. J. Roark, of Pickens; Charles A. Carson, Greenville; W. H. Hubbard, of Bennettsville; Henry Mew, of Hampton; J. W. Reese, of Edgefield; and John P. Miller, of Spartenburg.

When this expedition against Lake City's alleged lynchers was planned the marshal called to his aid seven of the most courageous deputies in the State, for the reports which drifted into Charleston made it appear that these people were about to be lynched. The marshal who has been assisting in the detective work said that McKnight was the most dangerous man in the gang, and so the marshal gave him as the special prize to Mr. Roark, of Anderson. It was known that the office just how far the deputies could be depended upon for pick, and the ones showing biggest amount of this necessary quality were assigned to arrest the men who stood next to McKnight in the danger line. Charleston News and Courier.

DR. JOHN L. GIRARDEAU.

A Faithful Soldier of the Cross Has Gone to His Reward—Brief Sketch of His Life.

After a lingering illness of several weeks Dr. John L. Girardeau died at his residence in Columbia on the 23rd inst., aged 73 years. His end was calm and peaceful and surrounded by his loved ones, the great man breathed his last. The State says:

Dr. John L. Girardeau was born on James Island, St. Andrew's parish, Charleston County, S. C., Nov. 14, 1825, and received his early education at the College of Charleston, graduating with the first honor, in 1844, at 18 years of age. Subsequently he attended the Presbyterian Theological seminary at Columbia and finished the course at that institution in 1848. He soon afterwards entered upon the profession for which he had been preparing himself, preaching first in Christ Church parish, at Wappetaw, S. C. He was stationed there but a short time, however, and was next located at Milton church, in St. Paul's parish, Colleton County. Here he was ordained and installed a full pastor in 1850. After three years of labor in this relation he was removed to Charleston, where he performed missionary work among the colored people.

He began this work in 1854 and continued at the same until the outbreak of the late war, when he became chaplain of the Twenty-third regiment of South Carolina volunteers. He remained with that regiment in this capacity until he was captured at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865. He was held a prisoner on Johnson's island for about three months and after his release returned to Charleston, where he resumed the labors of his chosen profession as preacher of the Zion Presbyterian church, Gleebe street. He was located there until 1876, when he was appointed to the chair of systematic theology at Columbia, and went there to fill that position.

During the troubles through which that institution passed by reason of the evolution controversy he resigned his professorship and became pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in this city, this church then having just been organized. He remained in this work one year, and upon being again called to a professorship which he had vacated, he returned to the seminary, where he remained until 1895, when on account of the 70-year age rule in that institution he resigned, and as his health was at that time failing he ceased from active labor.

In 1865 he was honored by being tendered the degree of D. D. by the Oglethorpe university, of Georgia, and subsequently of LL. D. by the South-western Presbyterian University. His ability and partial proof of this honor are exhibited in the fact that he is the author of three ably written theological novels, published in 1888, 1890 and 1891.

Dr. Girardeau was married in 1849 to a daughter of Thomas Hamlin, planter of Christ Church parish, S. C. His father, John Bohann Girardeau, was born in Colleton County, S. C., in 1798. He was a planter in the low country during the whole of his life, dying in 1852. He was married in 1824 to Claudia H. Freer, daughter of Edward Freer of Charleston county, and to them were born six children, of whom two only survive, our subject being the oldest child. Dr. Girardeau's grandfather was John Girardeau, born in Liberty county, Ga., in 1756, but who in early manhood moved to South Carolina. Like his son after him he was a planter. He distinguished himself by serving in the Revolutionary war and died in 1837. The father of the last named was Isaac Girardeau, a native born American, but of French descent, his ancestor Pierre

Girardeau, being a resident of Tulmon, province of Polton, France. John, a son of the last named was among the Huguenots who fled to America upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1855.

Among Dr. Girardeau's classmates, during his collegiate course, and who afterwards became distinguished men, were the Rev. W. T. Capers, C. P. Bolles of the United States coast survey, Dr. W. B. Corbett, Judge J. Randolph Burns, and T. S. Marion, a descendant of Gen. Francis Marion of Revolutionary fame.

Dr. Girardeau was a great student, and has written largely on theology, physiology and miscellaneous subjects. He has published three books, "Instrumental Music in the Public Worship of the church," "Calvinism and Evangelical Americanism," and "The Will in Its Theological Relations."

Dr. Girardeau was a deep thinker, a master of rhetoric, and as a pulpit orator perhaps had no superior on this continent. He has been regarded as one of the greatest and most distinguished of American preachers. Worldly pomp and show had no attraction for him, nor did he seek the applause or approval of men. Quietly and calmly he did the Master's work, and now that he has joined "the great battalion of the silent dead" he will be remembered as one who "walked with God" and did his duty to his fellow men.

He was an ardent and faithful follower of the "Lost Cause," which, through all the years, never ceased to command his love and admiration.

Dr. Girardeau, while a professor in the seminary, had many opportunities to become the pastor of some of the great churches in New York and other large cities of this country, the remuneration offered him in many instances being four times as much as he was receiving from the seminary, but these never lured him away. He believed his duty was to the seminary and to the people of the South, and he turned a deaf ear to all the appeals made to him from other directions.

Prohibition Cured It.

The early settlers of the Plymouth colony were greatly addicted to smoking, which at one time became so common that many persons smoked in church during the service, says the Worcester Gazette. The custom soon caused considerable annoyance, as the exercises were "greatly disturbed by the clicking of flints and steel to light their pipes, and clouds of smoke in the church." A law was passed in 1669 to remedy the evil, and prohibited persons from smoking on the Lord's Day. "going to or coming from the meetings within two miles of the meeting house." The penalty was 12 pence for every offense. Under this law several persons were fined for "smoking tobacco at the end of the Yarmouth meeting house on the Lord's Day."

May a Christian Dance?

May a Christian dance, is answered by Bob Bijette in his own inimitable way: "May a Christian dance? Of course, he may. He might swear and lie too; but it would not make him a better Christian. Surely, Christian, you may dance; but dancing will never identify you as a Christian. What puzzles you is that you ask the question so often. Christians who don't dance never ask it. Yes, Christians; dance if you can't live without it." Join hands with Salome Herodias and circle to the left. But don't be surprised if you are taken for a goat." Exchange.

Call at the LANTERN office and see our fine envelopes. They are just the thing now.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN

UNDER DIRECTION OF REV. J. J. MOFFATT

Is it right for South Carolina to sell liquor to her sons that they may drink and become drunkards?

The Whiskey Business in South Carolina.

When I turned the pages of our beloved Baptist Courier this week, looking for the help I have a right to expect from this great Baptist brotherhood in the present struggle, I was pained to read a long article from a member of the faculty of Furman University giving the cause of prohibition a severe stab; not with argument, but shilly-shally stuff which will lead many weak minds away from the right. The professor says:

"In order for prohibition to succeed in our State three things are absolutely essential:

1st. A large constabulary force must be appointed, whose business it is to maintain a vigorous and continuous war upon illicit dealers.

"2. This force must have the authority to enter private residences and search any place where liquor is suspected of being concealed for the purpose of sale. (No temperance law can be effective without this feature).

"3. A large appropriation from the State treasury must be made by the government to maintain the system."

"Will he be kind enough to answer the following plain, common sense questions:

Does not the present system employ this very constabulary force and with the objectionable features named? Would the constabulary force be more objectionable under prohibition with the support of Christian people, than under the liquor selling system with the obvious purpose of making the dispensary a liquor monopoly?

Can the selling of liquors by the State for beverage purposes be an aid in the enforcement by the State of laws against selling for beverage purposes? The State having enforced to a remarkable degree the prohibitive features of the dispensary law against the old saloons, the "blind tigers" and the original package stores, why can she not enforce the same against herself?

(I hope he will not evade the mental ability to grasp it.)

Is it better, in order to raise the \$400,000 necessary to pay the constabulary force, to take by indirect method \$1,500,000 from the common stock of the State than to take \$400,000 by direct method? Is it better to make the poor, temperate drinker pay \$15.00 out of his wife's labor, than to make the professor out of his abundance pay 20 cents?

Is it a good thing to take \$1,000,000 a year from our poor people, send it off to distilleries in other states, exchange it for liquors, then make them pay \$500,000 more to have them distributed by a set of non-producers who receive immense salaries, when we know the liquors will yield at least five millions of want and woe? The professor asks:

"What should be the attitude of Christian people towards the dispensary law? If they cannot approve of it in every respect, surely they ought not to oppose it. It is manifestly unwise for our best people to join with the worst elements of our society and denounce a law which, to say the least, is paving the way for a prohibitory law by gradually removing the worst obstacles to its enforcement."

The attitude of a member of Christ is determined the moment he admits the selling of liquor for beverage purposes to be a moral wrong. It is his duty to claim that liquor selling is merely "fraught with danger," when it is admitted that the greater part of the crime committed is the direct product of liquor selling. When a Christian church disciplines a member for drunkenness and liquor selling, it plainly says those acts are immoral.

Certificates of any description required by law not otherwise specified in this Act, ten cents.

worst elements of society for any cause, nor is it true to say the dispensary law "is paving the way for a prohibitory law," when it made in 1865 an increase in sales of nearly half a million dollars and likely would have done the same last year but for the original package stores.

If the professor thinks the worst obstacles are being removed let him trace the dispensary from its beginning to date and then read the report of the chairman of the State board of control made only a few days ago, and it is more than likely he will reach the conclusion that the system is a veritable school for the inculcation of thievish principles.

JOEL E. BRUNSON.
Kingstree, S. C., June 11, 1898.

WAR TAXES.

Special Taxes to Raise Revenue for Prosecuting the War.

CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.

STAMP TAXES.

Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued after the first day of July, 1898, by any association, company or corporation, on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, five cents, and on each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock by any such association, company, or corporation, on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, five cents, and on all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company, or corporation, whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company, or corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum of other evidence of transfer or sale.

Bank check, draft, or certificate of deposit not drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money, drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies, or corporations at sight or on demand, two cents. Bill of exchange (inland) draft, certificate of deposit drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note except the bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, two cents; and for each additional one hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars, two cents. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply as well to original domestic money orders issued by the Government of the United States, and the price of such money orders shall be increased by a sum equal to the value of the stamps herein provided for.

It shall be the duty of every railroad or steamboat company, carrier, express company, or corporation or person whose occupation is to act as such, to issue a bill of lading, manifest, or other evidence of receipt and forwarding for each shipment and there shall be duly attached and canceled, as is in this Act provided, to each of said bills of lading, manifests, or other memorandum, and to each duplicate thereof, a stamp of the value of one cent.

Each telephone message on which 15 cents or more is charged is subject to a tax of one cent.

Bond for indemnifying any person or persons, firm or corporation who shall have become bound or engaged as surety for the payment of any sum of money, or for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office or position, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, and all other bonds of any description, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, not otherwise provided for in this schedule, fifty cents.

Certificates of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any association, company, or corporation, and on all transfers thereof, on each one hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, two cents.

Conveyance: Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration exceeds one hundred dollars and does not exceed five hundred dollars, fifty cents; and for each additional five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of five hundred dollars, fifty cents.

Policy of insurance, on any life or lives, for each one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof, eight cents on the amount insured: *Provided*, That on all policies, for life insurance only, issued on the industrial or weekly-payment plan of insurance, the tax shall be forty per centum of the amount of the first weekly premium. *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any fraternal, beneficiary society, or order, or farmers' purely local cooperative company or association, or employees' relief associations operated on the lodge system, or local cooperation plan organized and conducted solely by the members thereof for the exclusive benefit of its members and not for profit.

Insurance (marine, inland, fire): Each policy of insurance by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description (including rents or profits), whether against peril by sea or on inland waters, or by fire or lightning, or other peril, upon the amount of premium charged, one-half of one cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof: *Provided*, That purely cooperative or mutual fire insurance companies carried on by the members thereof solely for the protection of their own property and not for profit shall be exempted.

Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof—if for a period of time not exceeding one year, twenty-five cents.—If for a period of time exceeding one year and not exceeding three years, fifty cents.—If for a period exceeding three years, one dollar.

Mortgage or pledge, of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, where the same shall be made as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money, lent at the time or previously due and owing, also any conveyance of any lands, estate, or property whatsoever, in trust to be sold or otherwise converted into money, which shall be intended only as security on any of the foregoing exceeding one thousand dollars and not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars, twenty-five cents; and on each five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of five hundred dollars, twenty-five cents: *Provided*, That upon each and every assignment or transfer of a mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance, or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, contract, or charter, by letter or otherwise, a stamp duty shall be required and paid at the same rate as that imposed on the original instrument.

Bottles or packages of proprietary medicines, perfumery, or cosmetics, are taxed according to value.

The Campaign Meetings.

- Orangeburg, Thursday, June 16.
- St. George's, Friday, June 17.
- Charleston, Saturday, June 18.
- Walterboro, Monday, June 20.
- Beaufort, Tuesday (night), June 21.
- Hampton, Wednesday, June 22.
- Barnwell, Friday, June 24.
- Bamberg, Saturday, June 25.
- Sumter, Tuesday, June 28.
- Manning, Wednesday, June 29.
- Monck's Corner, Thursday, June 30.
- Georgetown, Saturday, July 2.
- Kingstree, Tuesday, July 5.
- Florence, Wednesday, July 6.
- Marion, Thursday, July 7.
- Conway, Saturday, July 9.
- Darlington, Tuesday, July 12.
- Chesterfield, Thursday, July 14.
- Bennettsville, Saturday, July 16.
- Bishopville, Tuesday, July 19.
- Camden, Thursday, July 21.

Lancaster, Saturday, July 23.
Chester, Monday, July 25.
Winniford, Tuesday, July 26.
Yorkville, Wednesday, July 27.
Gaffney, Thursday, July 28.
Spartanburg, Friday, July 29.
Union, Saturday, July 30.
Newberry, Monday, August 8.
Laurens, Tuesday, August 9.
Greenville, Thursday August 11.
Pickens, Friday, August 12.
Walhalla, Monday, August 15.
Anderson, Tuesday, August 16.
Abbeville, Thursday, August 18.
Greenwood, Friday, August 19.
Aiken, Monday, August 22.
Edgefield, Tuesday, August 23.
Saluda, Thursday August 25.
Lexington, Friday, August 26.
Columbia, Saturday, August 27.

Visiting Cards

Printed neatly, on good white card board, Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE LANTERN JOB OFFICE.

Ohio River & Charleston Ry. Co.

—CONJUNCTLY WITH THE—
South Carolina & Georgia R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 1, 1898.

NORTHBOUND	(8. C. & G.)	SOUTHBOUND
Leve. 7:10 am	Charleston	Arr. 5:00 pm
8:57 "	Branchville	5:25 "
10:44 "	Orangeburg	5:50 "
12:05 pm	(O. R. & G.)	6:11 "
1:05 "	Kershaw	6:30 "
2:05 "	Laurens	6:50 "
3:05 "	Catawba Junction	7:11 "
4:05 "	Rock Hill	7:30 "
5:05 "	Yorkville	7:51 "
6:05 "	Shelby	8:11 "

GAFFNEY DIV.
Arr. 7:20 pm. Blackberry. Lev. 5:00 pm.
Dep. 7:15 " Gaffney. Arr. 6:55 "

Carolina and North-Western Ry.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT M'ch 6, '98.

GOING NORTH	No. 10	No. 60
Leave Norfolk	6:45 am	8:45 am
Leave Hickory	7:00 am	9:00 am
Leave Lenoir	7:15 am	9:15 am
Leave Gastonia	7:30 am	9:30 am
Leave Lincolnton	7:45 am	9:45 am
Leave Yorkville	8:00 am	10:00 am
Leave Shelby	8:15 am	10:15 am
Leave Lincolnton	8:30 am	10:30 am
Leave Yorkville	8:45 am	10:45 am
Leave Hickory	9:00 am	11:00 am
Arrive Norfolk	11:30 am	8:00 pm

Trains No. 9 and 10 are first class, and run daily. Trains No. 60 and 61 are second class and run daily except on Saturdays and Sundays. Connections with the C. & G. S. and the C. & A. S. also at C. & G. R. at Gastonia with the A. & C. R. at Lincolnton, with the C. & A. S. at Hickory and Newton with W. N. C.

VIGOREN
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored
MAGNETIC NERVE is sold with the first and best guarantee. It is the only medicine that will cure Nervous Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Pain, Insomnia, Stomach Distress, Nervous Prostration, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Nervous" of Over-work, Worry, Excitement, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Nervous" of Over-indulgence, Pleasure, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Nervous" of Over-study, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Nervous" of Over-exercise, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Nervous" of Over-heat, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Nervous" of Over-cold, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Nervous" of Over-dryness, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Nervous" of Over-moisture, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Nervous" of Over-acidity, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Nervous" of Over-alkalinity, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Nervous" of Over-sourness, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Nervous" of Over-sweetness, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Nervous" of Over-saltiness, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Nervous" of Over-bitterness, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Nervous" of Over-sourness, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Nervous" of Over-sweetness, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Nervous" of Over-saltiness, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Nervous" of Over-bitterness, and all the symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion.

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

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

2 cases Barker's 4-4 Bleaching 16 yds for \$1.00 Value 10c.
3 cases best Dress Calicoes, 4 cts. per yard. Value 6 1/4 cts. 3 cases best quality standard Shirting Prints, 3c. yard. Value 5 cts.
2 cases figured Dimity, 5 cts a yard. Value 10c.
100 pieces D. Gingham, 5 cts. a yard. Value 8 cts.
200 pieces white India Linen, 5 cts a yd. Former price 7 1/2 c.

Carpets, Matting and Oil Cloth
25 pieces Matting at 10c
25 " " " " at 12c
100 " " " " at 20 to 35c.
All cheap; worth 25 per cent more.

Special Bargains.

25 pieces black figured India Silks, 75c per yd. Value \$1.
ORGANDIES.
100 Patterns, beautiful styles, all new, 25c. to 40c.
TAFFETA SILKS.
50 pieces Taffeta and Colored Silks, in all the newest shades, 50c to \$1. per yard.
Great Sale Ladies Shirt
Waists at half price.
500 Laundered Waists with Collars and Cuffs. 25c
300 Laundered Waists. 30c
Value 75 cents.
200 with white collars and cuffs. 50c.
Value \$1.00.

Our Clothing Department.
Even if you do not buy, look at our New Spring Clothing will give you a correct idea of this season's styles. Perfect in fit and pleasing in price.

Ladies' and Misses' Shoes

and Oxford's.
SEE THIS LINE.
—LARGE AND COMPLETE.
SPECIAL.
100 all-wool Cassimere suits
100 Cash Suits. \$4.00
100 Cravat Suits, all linen and fast colors. \$2.50 to \$5.
See our stock in fine Clothing, ranging in price from \$5.00 to \$25.00

HATS, SHOES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

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

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

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

S. M. JONES & Co.

Lancaster and Chester Railway.
(EASTERN TIME STANDARD)

Time Table in Effect May 1, 1898.

SOUTHBOUND	EX. SUN.	EX. SUN.	SUN.	MON-FRI.
Leve. 7:20 am	10:00 am	11:00 am	1:25 pm	
Richburg	8:10	11:41	1:05	
Yorkville	8:20	11:51	1:10	
Port Wm.	8:30	12:00	1:20	
Leve. Lancaster	9:00	12:30	1:55	

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, CAPSULES of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an association with the knife, which is painful, and often results in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We pack a written guarantee in each box. No. 100. Price 50c and a box, 50c. \$1.00 Sent by mail. Samples free.

Connects at Chester with Southern Railway, Carolina and North-Western, and Seaboard. Connections at Lancaster with O. R. & G. R. R. LEROY SPRINGS, FREE.

THE LANTERN
Tuesdays and Fridays.
PRICE, TWO DOLLARS, CASH.

They banish pain and prolong life. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

RIPANS
No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new and complete cure for all the various forms of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and all the various forms of Pain. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Rheumatism" of Over-exercise, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Rheumatism" of Over-heat, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Rheumatism" of Over-cold, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Rheumatism" of Over-dryness, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Rheumatism" of Over-moisture, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Rheumatism" of Over-acidity, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Rheumatism" of Over-alkalinity, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Rheumatism" of Over-sourness, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Rheumatism" of Over-sweetness, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Rheumatism" of Over-saltiness, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism. It is the only medicine that will cure the "Rheumatism" of Over-bitterness, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism.