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The Lantern, Chester S.C.- August 2, 1898

J T. Bigham

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THE LANTERN.

Vol. I. No. 86.

CHESTER, S. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1898.

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

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—There is a difference of opinion in Washington as to whether the request of the Queen Regent of Spain, through the French Ambassador to the U. S., for the terms upon which this government would grant peace, was an honest effort on the part of Spain to secure peace, or a diplomatic trick in behalf of those powers which have recently made unsuccessful efforts to get President McKinley to make a definite announcement of the policy this government intended to follow in dealing with the Philippines. To the extent of replying, stating the terms upon which this government will make peace, the administration was compelled by international courtesy to treat the request as though no doubt of its honesty was entertained. Excepting the Philippines and the question of money indemnity, no official statement is needed as to the terms of peace this government is willing to make. Spain must give up Cuba and Porto Rico, and the Ladrone Islands to a certainty, and the chances are that she must also give up the Philippines. It is worthy of note that the only two Senators now in Washington—Morgan, of Ala., and Foraker, of Ohio—who are members of the committee on Foreign Relations, are both strongly in favor of the retention of the Philippines. The significance of these two men standing shoulder to shoulder on this proposition lies in their being radical representatives, respectfully, of the democratic and republican parties, showing that partisan politics will not figure in deciding this question. Giving Spain our terms of peace will have no effect upon the active preparation to continue the war; they must be accepted before we stop fighting.

Secretary Bliss has created a new division in the Department of the Interior to be known as the Indian Territory Division, which will have charge of all matters relating to the new law for Indian lands, judicial and educational affairs, etc.

Except to the few who insist upon seeing hidden meanings in the words of Admiral Sampson and Commander Schley, showing jealousy and animosity, the official reports of the great naval battle in which Cervera's fleet was annihilated, received by the navy department and made public this week, are entirely satisfactory. Admiral Sampson says that his flagship, the New York, rendered no assistance in destroying the enemy's fleet, because unable to get within range in time, and gives full credit to the work done by the Brooklyn, Commodore Schley's flagship, the Iowa, the Texas, the Indiana and the Oregon, not forgetting to give unstinted praise to the Gloucester, the unarmed yacht that knocked out the two torpedo boat destroyers. Commodore Schley's report to Admiral Sampson doesn't read as though it was written by a man with a grievance. On the contrary, he heartily congratulated his superior officer and expressed his own pleasure that "I had an opportunity to contribute in the least to a victory that seems big enough for us all."

Secretary Sherman says we should not ask Spain to give up more than Cuba, Porto Rico, and a coaling station in the Philippines to secure peace. Mr. Sherman says if a treaty of peace is concluded that President McKinley will have to call an extra session of the Senate to ratify it at once; that it would not be proper for the President to agree to a treaty and allow its ratification by the Senate to be postponed until the regular session of Congress. The Senate has been called to meet in extra session to act upon a treaty before, without the House, which has nothing to do with treaties, being in session.

News from Santiago is no longer

censored, and we are beginning to learn that Gen. Shafter's troubles over there are by no means confined to the yellow fever, of which there are more than two thousand mild cases in his army. Gen. Garcia's going off with his men in a huff was absolutely unavoidable, inasmuch as he demanded what Gen. Shafter had not the authority to give—official treatment that would have committed this government to a recognition of the Cuban republic. Gen. Shafter has had, and is still having, trouble with both Cubans and Spaniards. He has found it necessary to tell the Spanish Civil Governor of Santiago that he was a "presuming rascal," because of his having made too free use of Gen. Shafter's name in making changes in the civil employes of the town. So many of the Spanish officials of the High Court of Justice have resigned, refusing to serve under the U. S. military governor, that no business can be transacted until their places are filled.

Preparations for the conduct of war have not been interfered with in the slightest degree by Spain's peace policy. Reinforcements are still being hurried off to Gen. Miles, who made successful landing in Porto Rico early this week, and as soon as they reach him he will proceed to carry out his plans for the subjugation of the entire island.

Ellerbe and Koester.

The cause of the trouble between Governor Ellerbe and Editor Koester, of the Columbia Record is now public property. A few days ago, Governor Ellerbe referred to Editor Koester as a "political prostitute who could be bought like a piece of meat in the market." This brings out a personal statement from Koester. It is to the effect that a number of reformers wanted a daily paper in Columbia. Governor Ellerbe agreed to subscribe \$250. At one time he paid \$50 and at another time \$37.50, but defaulted in subsequent payments. When Koester began to support Norton instead of J. E. Ellerbe for congress, Governor Ellerbe protested on the ground that he had money in the paper, and tried to make Koester support J. E. Ellerbe. Koester refused, because, as he says, of personal friendship for Norton, and of the political necessity involved. Governor Ellerbe thereupon declined to pay the balance of his subscription and afterward Koester refunded him the \$27.50 already paid. Upon this there was a dissolution of partnership and now Koester says he is fighting Governor Ellerbe because the governor is a characterless teacher.—Yorkville Enquirer.

Express Must Pay Stamp Tax.

CHICAGO, July 28, 1898.—Judge Tuley, of the circuit court, today ruled in favor of the shippers in the test case brought by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, granting a writ of mandamus compelling the United States Express Company to accept for transportation, packages for shipment without the payment of one cent in excess of the regular rate. The case will be appealed by the defendants. The court held it was not within the domain of the shipper to issue the bill and the law expressly provides that the person issuing the receipt shall affix the stamp. Three million dollars annually is the estimated sum which the express companies will have to pay in case the opinion is sustained by the higher courts.

Marie—Don't cry dear. You must be brave while Jack is away with the army. Remember, the war will soon be over, and then he will return to you. Penelope—Yes, but I'm afraid that before he comes back some other hateful man will marry me.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Some Facts Concerning Uncle Sam's New Pacific Possessions.
New York Times.

Geographers reckon the number of islands of the Hawaiian group all the way from ten to fifteen, although two are little more than barren rocks. They are divided from each other by the "Eight Hawaiian Seas," which are in reality narrow channels, although at times widening to the extent of five miles. The greatest expanse of water between two islands is twenty-five miles. The islands have a coast line of about 800 miles and a total area of 6,640 square miles.

Oahu, the principal island, although not the largest, has an area of 600 square miles and a population of 40,205. The areas of the other islands are: Hawaii, 4,210 square miles; Maui, 769; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150; Nihoa, 97; and Kahoolawe, 61. On Oahu is Honolulu, the seat of government, and the home of most of the wealthy planters and merchants. The harbor of Honolulu is the only one in the group where vessels can lie safely at wharf and discharge their cargoes without the aid of lighters. Pearl River harbor, ceded some years ago as a coaling station, lies a few miles west of Honolulu.

Possibly the island which is best known to the civilized world through romance and history, is Molokai, which contains the leper settlement of about 1,200 sufferers from the dread disease. Of this island and its fated dwellers Robert Louis Stevenson has much to say in his book "In the South Seas." And Mark Twain, too, in "Following the Equator," writes of the lepers and pays a graceful tribute to Father Damien, who laid down his life for them. Besides the lepers, Molokai has a population of about 2,307, mostly natives.

Kauai has a large number of Germans to its 15,392 residents, most of whom are engaged in sugar cultivation.

Maui, where Claus Spreckles, the California sugar king, has his extensive plantations, contains 17,726 souls.

Of sociological interest is the island of Ulukou, which, although having a population of only 105 persons, has some of the features of an ideal socialist community. This island is claimed by an Englishman, who asserts that he received it from one of the former kings of the islands. Here the people live principally a pastoral life and raise many sheep and wild hogs. Chickens roam wild on the island, and when desired for food or for the market they are shot.

Hawaii has a population of 33,285. The government of the island and the conduct of affairs are practically in the hands of some 3,200 Americans. By the last census there were among the whole 109,020 of the population of the islands 3,086 of American birth. There were 2,250 British, 1,432 Germans, and about 400 others from Northern Europe. Besides these there are 18,000 Portuguese and a few hundred French, who only need encouragement to take a useful part in the affairs of the island of their adoption. The Asiatic population includes 24,407 Japanese and about 21,616 Chinese. The strictly native population number 39,504. This is a very slight increase over the few preceding years, although there is some real belief that the natives are decreasing. Capt. Cook, in 1778, estimated their number to be 40,000.

The late Judge Fornander, in his history of the Polynesian races, traces the Hawaiians' origin to an Aryan beginning somewhere in Asia Minor or Arabia. His spirit of kindness, of sympathy, and desire to please first attracted the attention of the missionaries. The

islanders were ready to learn, and today the proportion of illiterate persons among Hawaiians is probably smaller than in any other country. Fifty years ago the native language was used almost exclusively in the schools, but for the last ten years it has gradually been done away with. Today there are 14,000 native children attending English schools.

The government maintains three select or high-schools, two of which are in Honolulu and one in Hilo, the largest town on the island of Hawaii. Three hundred pupils attend the Honolulu High School, which, with the normal school, occupies the former residence of the late Princess Ruth. In Honolulu and Hilo there are several industrial or training schools, and the standard maintained in all the schools would compare favorably with that of corresponding schools in the United States.

The Hawaiian islands are of coral and volcanic formation. According to the legends of the people there have been no volcanoes active for ages, except in Hawaii, where Kilauea keeps up its fires, and at certain times; Mauna Kea, Mauna Hualalai, and Mauna Loa. The mighty crater of Haleakala, on the island of Maui, has slept in peace for untold ages.

The soil that has been forming for centuries on these volcanic mounds and coral reefs is very rich; in many cases there are five or six feet of pure loam. The vegetation is luxuriant. There are frequent showers, and on the sea level the thermometer ranges from 60 to 90 degrees. At upper levels, about 5,000 feet, the temperature fluctuates between 40 and 76.

Probably 90 per cent of the vegetable product of the islands is sugar, although the cultivation of rice, coffee, and tobacco is not neglected.

Sugar cane is grown from the sea level to high elevations. Forty years ago the production of sugar was less than 20,000 tons. In 1880, it was 32,000 tons; 1885, 86,000; in 1896, 227,000, and in 1897, nearly half a million tons. The increase is principally due to American machinery and to the reciprocity treaty of 1876, which gave new life to the industry.

Gardening is carried on in the islands for the benefit of the steamship lines, whose vessels pass on their way to Australia, China, and Japan. Nearly all the fruits and vegetables grown in the United States grow there to enormous size. The kitchen gardening is done by Chinamen and Portuguese, who make large profits.

The tobacco crop in 1840 was 30,000 pounds, and a few years later it was 60,000 pounds. Vast quantities of the leaf are consumed by the natives.

In 1897 the United States imported from the islands products to the value of \$15,460,098, while the exports to the islands amounted only to \$5,464,208. The financial condition of the islands may almost be expressed in a single line: Revenue, \$1,975,821.88; expenditures, \$1,904,190.82.

Who and Why?

Who did away with the publication of the report of the county treasurer and why? Who is responsible for the exception of York county from the bill requiring the publication of quarterly reports by the supervisor? We believe that the people would like to know who did it, and why it was done. Will somebody please answer? Of course, if reports from the supervisors are published quarterly, there is no longer the same necessity of reports from the treasurer; but there ought to be some means of letting the people have this information, as is the case in other counties. Who? Why?—Yorkville Enquirer.

VETERANS' REUNION.

A Great Crowd Well Entertained—Distinguished Men and Lovely Women.

Editor LANTERN: For several years past I have been hearing of the old soldiers speak in high terms of their annual reunions, so this year I concluded to attend the meeting, which met in Atlanta, and form an opinion of my own. I wanted to be there a little in advance of the crowd, so I left for Atlanta on Monday, the 18th inst. On Wednesday night I went to the opera house and saw quite a pretty little play. On Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning every train coming into the city brought a long line of cars, crowded with people. The lobby of the Kimball was thronged with people nearly all the time. Plenty of pickpockets were on hand and I doubt paid their trade vigorously. I saw a gentleman whose purse had been taken. It had some money and his railroad ticket in it. He looked right disconsolate and I felt sorry for him. He said that he did not intend to tell his wife about his loss, as he did not want to mar her pleasure.

In the auditorium on the exposition grounds there was a vast concourse of people. I fairly sweated in perspiration for hours while listening to the speeches. Dr. J. William Jones made the opening prayer, and it was a very impressive one. General Gordon made a fine presiding officer. He made one of the finest speeches I heard. He is a man of splendid presence and has a magnificent voice. His pronunciation of comrades is peculiar. He throws the accent on the last syllable. You could hear him better than any other speaker. He seemed universally popular. On the stand were: Generals Stephen D. Lee, Longstreet, Cabell, Hoke, Money, Hooker, and Evans, Miss Winnie Davis, and many other distinguished persons. Though many speeches were made, still General Hooker, of Mississippi, was the orator of the day. He read his speech, and to some extent the effect was marred on that account. It was well prepared and had many interesting incidents in it. Although he was the orator selected for the occasion, still so many speakers preceded him that the audience was worn out before he began. In fact, nearly one-half of the crowd had left before he commenced. He certainly had reason to complain for being put off so long. The orator of the day ought always to have the choicest place.

That afternoon I had the pleasure of meeting Colonel C. B. Simonton, of Tennessee. I found him genial, as he always is. We agreed to stay together that day, but soon got lost from each other, as is usually the case in a big crowd like that. I met Gen. Stephen D. Lee and I was highly pleased with him. He looks like a good man and I have no doubt he is one. He inquired about Abbeville, which he remembered well. He spoke pleasantly of Dr. Grier, who visited Oxford a few years ago, and preached the commencement sermon there.

An array of beauty such as is rarely witnessed was presented by the sponsors and the maids of honor who represented the various states of the Confederacy. Besides these there were thousands of lovely and attractive women in attendance upon the reunion. Among the distinguished visitors were Mrs. Stone-ward Jackson and the daughters of General Hood, who received an ovation from the thousands who were present.

I attended a reception given by the North Carolina Division, to which the sponsors and maids of honor were especially invited. As Miss Winnie Davis came in the band played Dixie. Miss Davis is

a fine looking young lady and makes herself agreeable with every one she meets. I was highly pleased with the North Carolina ex-Confederates whom I met there. They treated the guests of the evening with great cordiality. "Carolina" was the favorite song on this occasion.

Thursday night I heard President Andrews deliver his famous lecture on Lee. Dr. Andrews was formerly president of Brown University, but he is now president of the public schools of Chicago. He is one of the most distinguished educators in this country. He is apparently fifty years old. He spoke without referring to the manuscript. He has a pleasant manner and is a good speaker. The lecture was about one hour and a half long and was interesting from start to finish. It was a splendid tribute to Lee and the South, and coming as it did from a Northern man, it was all the more appreciated. It was punctuated freely with applause.

One of the most pleasant gentlemen whom I met at the reunion was Governor Shand, of Mississippi, to whom I am indebted for several courtesies. He inquired particularly about several of his old soldier comrades from this State.

On my way home I formed the acquaintance of Col. McIntosh, now a lawyer in Baltimore, but who formerly lived in this State. From Gen. Hemphill I have since learned that Col. McIntosh was a gallant soldier and officer in the war.

The reunion was a great success. The confederate soldier is a high type of man wherever you find him, in peace as well as in war. It was touching to see them as they marched along Peachtree street, the rain falling on them at the time. At the head of the procession rode the gallant Gordon, with his head uncovered. A grander body of men than these ex-Confederate soldiers the world has never seen. Atlanta deserves high praise for the splendid hospitality which she extended alike to visiting soldiers and civilians. Especially do the ladies of Atlanta deserve thanks for the manner in which they treated visitors.

Among those in attendance I noticed Rev. Dr. Sumner, formerly of Chester, and Dr. J. B. Bigham, of Chester.

I was glad Charleston was selected as the place for the next reunion. As a South Carolinian I was gratified at hearing so many pleasant things said of Charleston. The city by the sea is noted far and wide for its hospitality, and I am sure a royal welcome will be extended to the Confederate veterans at their meeting next year.

WALTER L. MILLER.

Cotton Mills That Pay.

We are inclined to believe that Yorkville is ahead of any town in the United States in the cotton spinning business for the past twelve months. The stockholders of the York Cotton Mills met Monday night and re-elected their old board of directors. E. B. Beard was re-elected president and Jno. R. Ashe, secretary and treasurer. The mill is a right new one, having been in operation only a year. A dividend of 35 (thirty-five) per cent, was declared. Is there a cotton mill anywhere that can beat it?

A meeting of the stockholders of the Clover Cotton Manufacturing Company was held in Clover Thursday last week. M. G. L. Riddle was re-elected president and M. L. Smith secretary and treasurer. Also the following additional directors: W. B. Smith, O. A. Hamlin, Brown Neill, W. D. Leslie, W. E. Morton, J. B. Jackson, W. T. Jackson, and J. J. Wilson. A dividend of 25 per cent, was declared—12 per cent, for improvements and 12 per cent, in cash.—Yorkville Freeman.

IMPERANCE COLUMN

UNDER DIRECTION OF REV. J. S. MOFFATT.

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

There is a question about which every Christian man ought to think and pray.

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

This question assumes several facts.

(1) That South Carolina does sell liquor to her sons to drink as a beverage. Is not that what South Carolina is doing in the dispensary? Is liquor sold in the dispensary only for medicine, or mechanics, or sacramental purposes? Can you and I not go to the dispensary and buy it to drink as a beverage and no questions asked? True, South Carolina sells it at only one place in a town instead of at five or six, and she sells it eleven hours, and so fit so good, but does not the fact remain that she sells it to drink as a beverage? Is this assumption a fact, a hard, cold, undisputed fact?

(2) That by selling liquor, South Carolina gives opportunity to spirits to buy and drink it as a beverage. The question reads, "What they may drink," not that they must drink, or will drink of that it is South Carolina's intention for them to drink, but simply that they may if they wish. South Carolina furnishes her sons an opportunity to buy and drink liquor if they desire to do so. Is this assumption a fact? Does South Carolina give opportunity to all her sons, except minors and drunkards, to buy and drink whiskey as a beverage? What say you, ye or nay?

(3) That buying and drinking liquor as a beverage tends to make drunkards "and become drunkards," not that every one who drinks whiskey as a beverage actually becomes a drunkard, but that every drunkard becomes so by increasing his beverage propensities. Is this assumption a fact? If men do not drink liquor as a beverage, would we have many drunkards?

South Carolina refused to furnish opportunity for her sons to drink become drunkards, would she be free from moral responsibility because they got liquor elsewhere? Did she become drunk? If she does furnish the opportunity, and her sons take advantage of that opportunity and become drunk, is she free from all moral responsibility in the case? What is the fact?

(4) That the question of right is the main question. "Is it right for South Carolina to furnish an opportunity to her sons to buy and drink whiskey, and in this way, get on the road to drunkenness? Is it right for South Carolina to open an opportunity to her citizens to detach themselves and put into her treasury the profits from that dealership?

We are not asking what is the best policy, what is the best plan, what is right. Every good man, every Christian man, wants to know what is right? That is the question our Lord demands of us. It is based judgment upon. What is right, is, in the long run the best policy. Is it right?

If South Carolina is selling liquor for beverage purposes in the dispensary, if South Carolina by selling liquor for beverage in the dispensary is furnishing an opportunity to her sons to drink and become drunk, if by furnishing her sons this opportunity to do evil, South Carolina may be doing that which is not what measure of responsibility you are willing to assume, (distill water, for the continuance of the present dispensary order?)

The Editor's Doubles.

The Johnston Monitor in its last issue has the following paragraph: "The likeness of Admiral Cervera as published in some of the newspapers have a stunning resemblance to Col. James A. Hoyt, of Greenville." Col. Hoyt should not feel surprised at this comparison, for Cervera is a brave man and fairly good looking.

Jay Gary Watts offers to compare records with Colonel Floyd. Even if he proves Col. Floy's reputation no better than his, it will not help his case in the least, but will make it an everlasting shame upon South Carolina for either of them to be selected to the position which they aspire.—Trenton Call.

Personally Conducted Tour to Providence, Boston and White Mountains, via S. A. L. and M. & M. T. Co.

July 25th, 1898, is the date selected for the special excursion to Providence via Seaboard Air Line and Merchants' & Miners' Transportation Co. Steamer Tickets will only be sold on the 25th, and will be limited to 20 days from date, allowing passengers to return on any regular steamer and train within that limit. The following rates and schedule will apply:

ROUTE	RATE.	SCHEDULE
Atlanta	60	25.50 100 pm.
Richmond	27.50	4.15 pm.
Wilmington	27.50	4.15 pm.
Lawrenceville	25.50	3.45 pm.
Winder	25.50	3.45 pm.

Route to Boston, Providence, etc.

The steamer "Fairfax" will be placed in service on this occasion and the service will be first class in the trip, meals and stateroom berths on steamer, going and return, will be furnished holders of special excursion tickets, without extra charge. The capacity of the steamer is of course limited and application for reservation should be made as early as possible in order to secure the best accommodation. S. A. L. Ticket Agent at Atlanta, Ga., will make reservations and furnish number of rooms occupied. The passenger Department of the Seaboard Air Line at Portsmouth, Va., has issued an attractive itinerary of this trip, copies of which will be furnished upon application to any S. A. L. Agent.

Campaign Meetings.

The County Executive Committee has arranged the following calendar for the congressional and county campaigns. Local clubs will please take notice, and make such arrangements as are necessary to meet the candidates, and prepare a suitable place for the speaking:

CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.
Chester, Monday, August 1st.
Wilksburg, Tuesday, August 2nd.
Cornwell, Wednesday, August 3rd.
Richburg, Saturday, August 6th.

COUNTY CAMPAIGN.
Rossville, Tuesday, Aug. 9th.
Baton Rouge, Thurs., Aug. 11.
Fudge's Store, Saturday, Aug. 13.
Hollis' Store, Tuesday, Aug. 16.
Armenia Church, Wed., Aug. 17.
Chester, Monday, Aug. 22.

By order of the chairman.
R. B. CALDWELL, Sec.

Notice to Candidates.

The secretary of the County Executive Committee is now prepared to receive the pledges and assessments of the various candidates; and on account of the present financial condition of the committee, we will be glad to have them all at an early date.

By order of the chairman.
R. B. CALDWELL, Sec.

Campaign Meetings.

Orangeburg, Thursday, July 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.
Camden, Saturday, June 25.
Sumter, Tuesday, June 28.
Marion, 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.
Winnsboro, Tuesday, July 26.
Yorkville, Wednesday, July 27.
Gaffney, Thursday, July 28.
Spartanburg, Friday, July 29.
Union, Saturday, July 30.
Newberry, Monday, August 3.
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.

Jay Gary Watts offers to compare records with Colonel Floyd. Even if he proves Col. Floy's reputation no better than his, it will not help his case in the least, but will make it an everlasting shame upon South Carolina for either of them to be selected to the position which they aspire.—Trenton Call.

War Atlas.

The Seaboard Air Line has gotten out and placed in the hands of all its Ticket Agents at principal points; a War Atlas, showing the United States, European Countries, Cape Verde and Philippine Islands, Cuba and its larger cities in detail, and with maps of the World, North America, Europe and South America. These Atlases are full of information and will prove of great assistance in understanding the movements of fleets and armies as given in the newspapers. On account of the great expense of getting out this Atlas, the Seaboard Air Line is compelled to fix a price of twenty-five cents each, which is merely nominal. They can be obtained upon application to Agents, Representatives, or to T. J. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

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	(S. C. & G.)	SOUTHBOUND
Leve 7:30 am	Charleston	Arr. 2:30 pm
" 8:25 "	Beaufort	" 3:25 "
" 9:20 "	Wilmington	" 4:20 "
" 10:15 "	Richmond	" 5:15 "
" 11:10 "	Yorkville	" 6:10 "
" 12:05 "	Camden	" 7:05 "
" 1:00 "	Orangeburg	" 8:00 "
" 1:55 "	Charleston	" 8:55 "

BETWEEN BLACKSBURG AND MARION.

NORTHBOUND	SOUTHBOUND
Leve 7:40 am	Blacksburg
" 8:10 "	Patterson Springs
" 8:40 "	Marion
" 9:10 "	Blacksburg
" 9:40 "	Patterson Springs
" 10:10 "	Marion
" 10:40 "	Blacksburg
" 11:10 "	Patterson Springs
" 11:40 "	Marion
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" 12:40 "	Patterson Springs
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" 1:40 "	Blacksburg
" 2:10 "	Patterson Springs
" 2:40 "	Marion
" 3:10 "	Blacksburg
" 3:40 "	Patterson Springs
" 4:10 "	Marion
" 4:40 "	Blacksburg
" 5:10 "	Patterson Springs
" 5:40 "	Marion

GAFFNEY DIV.

NORTHBOUND	SOUTHBOUND
Leve 7:30 pm	Blacksburg
" 8:15 "	Gaffney
" 9:00 "	Blacksburg
" 9:45 "	Gaffney
" 10:30 "	Blacksburg
" 11:15 "	Gaffney
" 12:00 "	Blacksburg
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THE LANTERN.
PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

T. BIGHAM, Editor and Prop.
Entered at the Postoffice at Chester, S. C., as second-class mail matter.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1898.

The Decalogue is a good platform but not very popular.

Prince Bismarck, the German statesman, died last Saturday night.

Many citizens will regret that Mr. Brice positively declines to be a candidate for the legislature.

Some time ago when Dr. Strait came home from Washington sick, some of the Lancaster papers reported him as saying that he had been misrepresented as opposed to the war; that he was not opposed to the war, but voted against the resolution on account of its form; that it did not go far enough. We presume that the doctor was misunderstood, as he says now that he was opposed to the war from the first.

OUR ANSWER.

Formally Handed to the French Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The answer of the United States to the Spanish overture for peace was handed to M. Cambon, the French ambassador, at 2 o'clock today.

It embodies the conditions summarized in these dispatches last night. As to the Philippines it has been decided to leave their government open for the present to be determined later by a commission to be appointed by the two governments, the United States meanwhile to exercise control and jurisdiction over Manila, its harbor and immediate territory. It is also agreed that the Spanish-American commission shall have charge of the entire question for terms of peace, on the condition, however, that the Spanish troops are removed immediately from Cuba and Porto Rico and that the United States shall have one of the Ladrone islands.

There is a specific declaration that this country will not assume any of the Cuban or Porto Rican debt.

The French ambassador was in conference three hours at the white house after the answer had been formally handed him.

MORE TROOPS TO PORTO RICO.

In the mean time, though the indications are that Spain will accept the terms offered, the United States are making rapid head in the Porto Rican campaign and the president has today ordered all the transports back to carry more troops over.

MAKING TO WHIP THE NATIVES.

The following was received at the war department today:

CAVITE, July 30.—“Arrived today at 12 o'clock. The health of the command is good. The remainder of the fleet is four days in the rear. All the troops assigned me will probably be needed.”

(Signed) “MERRITT.”

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Without mincing words Admiral Dewey cables that Aguinaldo has assumed a bold attitude of defiance and that there are strong indications that the Philippine insurgents themselves will have to be whipped.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Events of the most momentous character occurred at the conference at the white house this afternoon between the president, Ambassador Cambon, of France, and Secretary Day, carrying the peace negotiations far beyond the mere submission of terms of peace by the United States, and reaching the point of a preliminary basis of peace between the government of Spain and the government of the United States, needing only the ratification of the Madrid cabinet in what was done today to bring the war to an end.

This was accomplished on the part of Spain when Ambassador Cambon presented to the president credentials he had received from the Spanish government appointing

him envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary, with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the United States, including the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrone, indemnity, armistice and all other questions likely to arise in the course of the negotiations.

GOT DIRECTLY TO WORK.

With these credentials, authorizing him to speak as plenipotentiary, for the government of Spain, and with full instructions on every point at issue, Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of Spain, not only received the peace conditions laid down by the American cabinet earlier in that day, but thereupon entered upon their full discussion, with a view to reaching a final and complete agreement. After strong argument, the President and Secretary Day consented to a modification of the American terms in one particular.

ONLY ONE MODIFICATION.

What that modification relates to is not disclosed, but it is believed not to apply to the condition for the absolute independence of Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico, or the granting of adequate coaling stations to the United States in the Pacific, or to diminish in any vital particular the terms on which peace will be restored.

THOUGHT THAT THE WAR'S ENDED.

The profoundly important results developed today came about most unexpectedly. Ambassador Cambon's call was set for 2 o'clock, and it was being expected to last but a few minutes, while the answer of the United States was being handed to him. But since the original proposition of Spain was presented last Tuesday, M. Cambon had prepared himself to speak with authority on the questions which were to arise. The president himself had preferred this course, although outside of himself and the ambassador few were aware that the latter had come ready to treat as the envoy of Spain. The first instructions to M. Cambon made him merely a medium of communicating Spain's first note, but now he appeared with all the attributes of the direct diplomatic officer of Spain, empowered to act for the government within his very complete instructions.

The meeting was held in the president's library, and in the subjects discussed and the impressed manner in which the argument proceeded, it was a conference destined to become memorable. After M. Cambon had presented his credentials as plenipotentiary and they had been examined and his status recognized as the envoy of Spain, the first business was the presentation of the terms laid down by the United States government. Secretary Day read the terms, pausing at the end of each sentence to allow M. Thiebaut, first secretary of the French embassy, to interpret into French, as the ambassador's knowledge of English is limited. This reading by Secretary Day and interpreting by M. Thiebaut took but 15 minutes.

UNCLE SAM GOES STRAIGHT AHEAD.

Meanwhile, as an evidence that our government has not interrupted the execution of its campaign, an order was issued from the war department today for the dispatch of an entire army division to reinforce Gen. Miles and Brooke, in Porto Rico. This will be known as the provisional division, and will be commanded by Maj. Gen. Wade, at present in command at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. He is ordered to turn over to that command to Maj. Gen. Breckinridge, inspector general of the army, and to report to Secretary Alger in Washington for instructions before departing for Porto Rico, bringing with him his adjutant general and his aides.

1ST SOUTH CAROLINA MAY GO.

The provisional division will consist of 15 full regiments, and Gen. Wade will select them, not from the troops under his old command there, but with particular reference to an equitable representation in the Porto Rican campaign of all the states of the union. Secretary Alger feels that his department has been subjected to some unjust criti-

cism upon the selection of troops for active service, and pronounces as without foundation the allegation that politics had dictated these assignments. In the case of the 5th Illinois volunteer regiment, which was withdrawn from the Porto Rican expedition in favor of an Indiana regiment just as the troops were about to board the cars, it has been already explained by authority that the change was made in recognition of the justness of the complaint that Illinois already had two regiments in active service at the front, while Indiana had not one. Even in that case, however, Secretary Alger did not make the selection of the regiment to be held back, he simply instructed the general commanding the expedition to select one Illinois regiment for detention without designating it.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The persons best informed as to the probabilities declare that the answer of the Spanish government to the terms of peace outlined by the government of the United States is not to be expected before Tuesday. This opinion is based upon a knowledge of the time when the United States' communication was received in Madrid, which was not until an early hour this morning, the time required to decipher it, the necessity for an extended consideration of the matter by the Spanish cabinet, and also the necessity for carefully framing the rejoinder. It is not meant by this statement to question in any manner the full plenipotentiary powers of M. Cambon, the French ambassador, in dealing with the subject. On the contrary, they are in latitude wider than those usually conferred in such cases. But his position is somewhat similar to that of the president himself, who is obliged to secure the sanction of the United States senate to any treaty of peace that he may prepare, for the ambassador must submit to the Madrid cabinet for its approval any agreement that he may enter into. But in the drafting of such an agreement he is fully authorized to proceed in his discretion, and to guard against all possibility of repudiation of his action he has been given the minutest definition of the concessions that will be made by the Spanish government on every point that by any possibility could be expected to arise in the course of the negotiations.

It was not known to our government that M. Cambon had such powers when he appeared yesterday afternoon at the white house to receive the American answer, but at once the president was satisfied that he was competent to deal in an authorized manner with our government. The production of his credentials was hailed with satisfaction, as tending to hasten the reaching of an agreement without loss of time and in the most direct manner, for technically the United States is now treating with Spain without the intervention of any third power. It may be said also that M. Cambon is proceeding with straightforwardness toward his object, and that there is no fear of devious diplomacy being introduced into the negotiations.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which, settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now she does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Woods & Brice's Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

Nominated for Congress.

Mr. T. F. Kluttz, of Salisbury, N. C., brother of our townsman, Mr. A. W. Kluttz, was a few days ago without solicitation or effort on his part, nominated for congress; and one of the North Carolina papers says of the nominee: "Ip Mr. Kluttz the people will find

a representative who is the peer of any man in the state. In the United States congress he will take rank with the best men of the nation. He is a magnetic speaker and carries conviction to all who hear him. In his campaign in 1896, in advocating Bryan, he won greater reputation than any man in North Carolina." The masses have confidence in him. They know that he is made of the right material.

Mr. Kluttz has always been a busy man. He is president of the leading bank of Salisbury, controlling partner in the largest drug store in the city, president of the Salisbury Hardware company, and prominent in many other enterprises, enjoys a most lucrative law practice, and overtopping all these he is the best friend that the poor people of the community ever had. He is an untiring worker and his great success in life is the ripe fruit of honest toil and unrelenting perseverance. He is that type of man in whom the people delight to confide, and all who know him know that he would rather die than to betray his fellows or to stoop to a thing that is low or groveling. Even his republican opponent admits his superiority, acknowledges his integrity, and admires his sterling probity.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Woods & Brice.

Bread is the Staff of Life.

Just from the mill with a fine supply of Ballard flour, the best flour milled, at—

\$2.20, \$2.35 and \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

My Obelisk, the first patent, \$2.70 per 100 pounds.

T. H. WARD.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUPERVISOR.

CHESTER, S. C., March 15, '98. I hereby announce myself a candidate for nomination to the office of County Supervisor at the ensuing democratic primary election, and pledge myself to abide by the result of said election. The cordial support of my fellow citizens is respectfully solicited. J. R. CULP, Sr.

AUDITOR.

We are authorized to announce W. M. Corkill as a candidate for appointment to the office of County Auditor, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

TREASURER.

Being well pleased with Mr. W. O. Guy's services as treasurer of Chester county, we hereby nominate him for reappointment to the same office, subject to the recommendation of the democratic primary. TAXPAYERS.

AUDITOR.

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

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. SAM'L LINDSAY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, CHESTER, S. C.

Office, over Brandt's Store. Residence at Wm. Lindsay's.

B. S. CALDWELL. A. L. GAYNOR. CALDWELL & GASTON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, CHESTER, S. C.

PRYOR & McKEE,

DRUGGISTS. Prescriptions a Specialty.

Teachers and Others

Having official business with me will please take notice that my office days are Mondays and Saturdays.

W. D. KNOX, County Superintendent of Education.

Finest First Patent Flour \$2.50 per bag or \$5.00 per Barrel, at WYLIE & CO'S.

PURE WHEAT FLOUR.

Best Second Patent Flour \$2.25 per bag or \$4.50 per barrel at WYLIE & CO'S.

ALL WHEAT FLOUR.

Best Straight Flour \$2.20 per bag or \$4.35 per barrel at WYLIE & CO'S.

No Aduterated Goods in our House

Good Family Flour \$2.00 per bag or \$4.00 per Barrel, at WYLIE & CO'S.

Nothing but Wheat used in the manufacture of Wylie & Co's Flour. If not as represented money refunded.

JOSEPH WYLIE & CO.

OUR LAWN SWINGS

Are "the thing" for a hot evening. They make a breeze equal to an electric fan.

We have some bargains in **Cleveland Wheels** that are knocking competition "cold."

Respectfully,
ROSBOROUGH & McLURE.

CHILDS and EDWARDS.

Importers and Manufacturers of **Monumental Works**

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS

Fire, Life and Accident INSURANCE.

Has removed from Blackstock to Chester. Office in Walker & Henry's new building, up stairs. PHONE 89.

CALL ON **S. K. Melton**

FOR

FRUIT JARS.

Quarts and Half-Gallons

For Sale or Rent.

One two-story six-room cottage One one-story four-room cottage, with three acres of land, at the junction and between the three railroads. Good well of water. Terms easy, JOSEPH WYLIE & Co., In liquidation.

"ANDY WILKS."

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

REMOVAL.

DR. JAMES B. BIGHAM, SURGEON DENTIST.

Has removed from Blackstock to Chester. Office in Walker & Henry's new building, up stairs.

THE LANTERN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, CASH.

TELEPHONE No. 54.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1898.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

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

Some oats or other good feed taken on subscription to THE LANTERN.

Blank Receipts—Printed on good white paper, and bound in book of 100 each, for sale at this office.

The Lantern Job Office is prepared to print letter heads, note heads, bill heads, envelopes, posters, statements, etc., at low prices. When you want neat printing call on us.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Geo. Beach, of Rock Hill, spent Sunday in the city.

Mrs. McBride Smith, of Winnsboro, is visiting in the city.

Miss Pearl Evans, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Dicie DaVega arrived in the city last night from Washington.

Dr. Thos. B. Meacham has been in the city.

Mrs. H. Baum, of Camden, is visiting relatives in the city.

E. Brooks Sligh, Esq., spent last Friday night in the city.

Mr. Sidney Brennecke is in the city on a visit to his parents.

Miss Beatrice Walker goes to Lowryville today.

Mr. J. W. Gallant, of Columbia, spent last night with Dr. Bigham.

Miss Neville Pope, of Newberry, is in the city, the guest of Miss Berta Heath.

Miss Anney Williams, after spending several days in Apalachee, Ga., has returned to the city.

The South Carolina volunteers are at Jacksonville, and do not like their quarters.

Mr. John Rice, of Jacksonville, spent Sunday in the city with his brother, Mr. J. A. Rice.

Misses Emm and Georgie Albright returned home from Winnsboro last week.

Miss Marie Horne, who has been visiting friends at Hollis, has returned home.

R. B. Caldwell, Esq., went to Winnsboro yesterday on professional business.

Mrs. Walsh and Miss Viola left last Saturday for Pineville on a visit to relatives and friends.

Mrs. Jas. Hamilton, Jr., went to Lenoir, N. C., last week to spend some time.

Mr. C. B. Betts, Jr., is spending a few days with his father at Richburg.

Mrs. A. G. Brice has returned from a visit to her old home in Alabama.

It is very unsatisfactory to us that we are forced to leave so much out of this issue that we wish to put in.

Misses Nellie, Maud, and Mary, and Master Joe Bigham go to Blackstock today to spend a few days with their aunts.

Mrs. W. H. Green, of Columbia, is spending some time in the city with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Davis.

Mr. J. Hal McClure, after spending several days in the city with his parents, returned to Thurber, Texas, last Wednesday.

Rev. T. D. Lätimer, of Macon, Miss., who has been visiting relatives here, preached last Sabbath at the A. R. P. church.

Rev. Robt. P. Pell, of Columbia, president of the Presbyterian College for Women, preached at the Presbyterian church last Sunday.

Miss M. J. Bigham, who has been with her sister, Mrs. J. B. Simpson, on Fishing Creek, was in the city yesterday and today on her way to her home near Blackstock.

Wanted.

A few copies of THE LANTERN of July 29th: Will pay for them.

Appointment Recalled.

The appointment of a campaign meeting at Armenia church, Wednesday, August 17, has been canceled, on account of a religious meeting there at the time.

Mr. Brice Declines.

While thanking my unknown friends for their good opinions, expressed in your paper last week, I must decline to become a candidate for the house of representatives.

A. G. BRICE.

Picnic at Richburg.

There will be a basket picnic at Richburg, Saturday, August 6th. Everybody is invited to come and bring well filled baskets. Candidates for congress will speak.

Children's Day.

Children's Day will be celebrated at Capers' Chapel next Saturday. Rev. F. W. Gregg, of Lowryville, will deliver an address. There will be a basket picnic, and the public are invited to attend, with contributions for the table.

Annual Picnic.

The annual congregational picnic of Union A. R. P. church will be next Thursday. We have been informed that a written notice was sent us, but it did not reach us. We have received only verbal information and know nothing of the exercises expected.

Off for Saratoga.

The following persons left yesterday afternoon, to attend the Young Peoples' Christian Union at Saratoga: Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Moffatt, Misses Lizzie, Sallie, and Jennie White, Ethel Love, Bessie Lindsay, Josie Black, Lizzie Simpson, and Louise Hatchford, Dr. G. B. and Messrs. T. H., M. E., and M. H. White.

At Elbeth Church.

The following committee of arrangements appointed by Myllie's Mill, Landsford, and Fort Lawn democratic clubs have selected Elbeth church as the place to have the county campaign picnic on Aug. 13 inst. instead of Fudge's store as announced heretofore.

Everybody is cordially invited to come and bring well filled baskets. Candidates are expected to be present and speak.

J. M. HOUGH, JOHN JACKSON, JNO. E. JORDAN, D. H. DRUM, J. T. J. McFADDEN, W. L. FERGUSON, Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN

Creditable Opening, at the Metropolis of the Fifth District.

Considering the number of meetings on the program for this season, a good audience assembled today to greet the candidates for congress in their first tilt. A number of ladies were present, and nothing was said to make it an unpleasant place for them. Every reference of one candidate to another was of the most respectful kind.

Mr. J. G. L. White presided with becoming dignity and modesty.

The first speaker was the present representative, Dr. T. J. Strait. After a few remarks about his record in the civil war and in the days of reconstruction, he got to his record in congress. It is before the world. Are the voters satisfied with it or not? He had stood up fearlessly for what he believed was right. We are entering upon a new era. The republican party can no longer sustain itself without a change of policy. War and conquest is a republican scheme; are we going to help them on? He had been opposed to the war, but commended the patriotism of our young men in volunteering when there was so little excuse for the war. He thought he had enough of country

if developed without taking in the rag-tag and bob-tail mixture of foreigners. The excuse for the war was that it was to relieve the oppressed, and now after successes in Cuba we go on to other conquests, telling the oppressed that we can do nothing for them till fall. We now have a tremendous war tax, and it will still be needed when the war is over to defray the expenses of governing our new territory, including Hawaii.

Solicitor J. K. Henry was the next speaker. He was suffering with malaria and scarcely able to speak but it is due the people to tell them where he stands. If elected he would represent the interests of our people. Cotton is still the money crop of this section and will continue to be for some time. He would not promise to raise the price but would do all he could to make our condition better. Instead of paying tribute to the world we can, if we will, make the world pay us tribute. His views of the tariff question had changed. The tariff is going to continue to get higher and we should adapt ourselves to our condition. Before the war we raised negroes for profit and nearly everything else was made on the farm, now we are raising cotton in competition with negroes. Corporations are just getting fairly started. The power of combination is being taught even in our churches, as seen in the organization of societies.

The government should control corporations instead of being controlled by them. In regard to the question of protection our people have been indulging in sentiment. He used to be sentimental too. Now he stands on the ten commandments, the best platform in existence. In so far as the South has any recognition in our laws, the North is trying to legislate us out of it, as evidence reciprocity to nullify protection on southern products, and laws on labor hours to deprive us of our advantage in climate. We would better quit talking protection and try to get something out of it. Talk about tariff for revenue is a humbug; a tariff for revenue is always a tariff for protection. Texas alone will drive us out of profitable cotton production and we must look elsewhere.

W. P. Pollock, Esq., of Cheraw, was next introduced. He was not an entire stranger to Chester or the work of a congressman. Through Hon. J. J. Hemphill, of Chester, he had been made secretary of the District of Columbia commission and had a good opportunity to observe the workings of congress. He had also been a member of our state legislature. He expects to throw no mud. Mr. Strait has been in congress six years, and what has he done? He had made one speech and is reported to have made another; and for this he has received \$50,000. Here the speaker read his platform, which was published in the papers when he was announced as a candidate. He believes in rotation—as we all do when not in. He was surprised to hear one of the candidates say he did not stand on the democratic platform but on the ten commandments. He thought one of the commandments said, thou shalt not steal; protection is stealing. A war tariff had been imposed and after the war dishonest schemes had to be invented to consume the surplus.

Attorney General Barber followed. He was not asking for another term of the same office. If the people were satisfied with his record as attorney general and with his present platform he would be pleased to have their votes. He stood on the democratic platform. He believed in the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, but we need more than this. He went on to discuss the tariff and the need of a better banking system that would give us a currency that would stay at home—some money centres of our own. He disclaimed having called Mr. Henry a republican, as he had been reported; he had said that protection is republican. He contended that whatever disposition might be made of the Spanish islands we should at least retain commercial rights that would give us the trade of these islands.

Mr. Finley, of York, complimented the ladies of Chester on their good looks, and the men on their patriotism and fidelity. He spoke of his service in both branches of the state legislature. He had obeyed the instructions of his county on the liquor question, and his position had been misrepresented. He spoke of the unjust pension laws and class legislation. He opposed protection not only because it is against our interest but because it is wrong. He favored some sound, flexible paper currency. We cannot expect prosperity until we have expansion of currency.

Mr. E. J. Kennedy, of Chesterfield, spoke of the time he first saw Chester, when he passed here on the top of a box car returning from Joe Johnson's surrender. He had been a member of the constitutional convention, on the demand of all factions. He had introduced the resolution to give the schools the profits of the dispensary, otherwise it would not have been done. Our educational system had been started wrong, on the English idea that the rulers must be educated while the masses may remain in ignorance. He favored free silver and opposed protection.

"Grandma," said a shrewd child, "do you want some candy?" "Yes, dear, I should like some." "Then if you'll buy some I'll give you half," said Polly.

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A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back, sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at Woods & Brice's Drug Store.

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Notice of Final Discharge Estate of Caleb P. Shurley.

Notice is hereby given that at o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, the 24th day of August prox., at the office of the Probate Judge for Chester county, the undersigned will make a final settlement of the estate of Caleb P. Shurley, deceased, and apply for a final discharge. THOS. C. STRONG, 8-8 Adm'r. with the will annexed.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby forbidden to pass over or otherwise trespass upon the lands controlled by the undersigned. N. H. STONE, J. M. WISE.