



8-30-1901

The Lantern, Chester S.C.- August 30, 1901

J T. Bigham

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Recommended Citation

Bigham, J T., "The Lantern, Chester S.C.- August 30, 1901" (1901). *The Chester Lantern 1901*. 62.
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THE LANTERN.

Vol. IV. No. 93.

CHESTER, S. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1901.

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

BILL ARP ON MARRIAGE.

What Kind of a Girl Should a Young Man Marry—Doesn't Marry a Cousin—Some Figures on Ancestral Blood.

When a young man falls in love and resolves to get married I reckon it is a good thing that he is reckless of the consequences. I was, I know, for I never thought of anything but the pretty girl and how happy I would be to get her. I had no thought of trouble or poverty or grief or war or death. The time was far, far away when the silver chord should be loosed and the golden bowl be broken. As for the girl, she is more reckless than her lover, even though her peril is far greater, for hers is to be pain and suffering, the care and anxiety—the night watching and sometimes the broken heart. It is a mystery to me how the mother endures it and all holds up her head and keeps her strength. But love for her offspring, maternal love, sustains her. It is the gift of God. There was a marriage in our town the other day, and as the crowds gathered at the church our neighbor, Mrs. Felton, on the veranda to rest and see the battle from afar. She was, as usual, merry and sad by turns—sometimes the tears were glistening in her eyes and soon she laughed merrily and showed her pearly teeth. When the bridal carriage arrived she gave a maternal sigh and whispered, "Poor things, they little know what is ahead of them."

Suddenly she branched off into a story about her little pet mule-colt that is now her daily comfort. "It watches me at the window," she said, "and when I go out it runs to me and lays its head on my arm and almost nestles in my bosom. My lamb was not more loving. It bites and kicks at everybody else, but runs to me and fawns upon me with perfect admiration." She laughed again, but all at once the corners of her mouth drooped to an angle of 45 degrees and her voice trembled as she said: "But, major, I've at last come down to hard pan and misery in my old age. No cook, no help of any sort, and though yesterday was my sixty-fourth birthday I had to pull the buggy down to the branch and wash it. Oh, my country!" She cried a little and then laughed a good deal more. Pearly tears and pearly teeth are attractive features in a woman. Nevertheless, between petting mule-colts and washing buggies she still finds time to plead for the education of the poor country-girls of north Georgia.

But what kind of a girl should a young man marry? Of course, she must be born of respectable parents, she should be virtuous, she should have a good, loving disposition and a fair education. She should be healthy and have no taint of her lover's ancestral blood in her veins. All of those qualities have been mentioned, and treated over and over again, except the last. I am inspired to say something about that because its importance has long been overlooked—neither poets nor philosophers nor scientists have written upon it nor given any warning. A letter recently received from a young man in Mississippi asks: "There is something wrong in a man marrying his cousin. Yes; very, very wrong. The answer is found in the records of the asylums for the deaf and dumb and blind. Their chief patronage comes from the intermarriage of cousins. These institutions cost our State about \$75,000 a year, and would give no benefit could be avoided if the intermarriage of cousins was prohibited. I have not the reports of this asylum before me, but I know of three blind children of one family who were sent there, and they were the offspring of parents who were cousins. I know of five children in one family who were sent to our deaf and dumb institute at Cash Springs. Their parents were double cousins. They had but one child who could hear and speak. She was a good-looking country girl. She married a clever young man who hauled wood for me. Soon after his marriage he moved to Texas and hired to a cattle man, and was so faithful

in his service that in a few years he bought an interest in the ranch and prospered. I met him at Waco sixteen years after he left Georgia, and he was said to be worth \$100,000, and his two elder daughters were at a boarding school at Waco, 12 miles from his home. He had six children, but, alas! one of them was a mule." The taint had cropped out in the second generation.

Prof. Connor, the faithful and landed principal of our deaf and dumb institution, has tabulated the percentage of his pupils for many years, and reports that in 26 families producing 488 mutes the parents were first cousins. In 12 families producing 19 mutes the parents were second cousins. In 11 families producing 15 mutes the parents were third cousins. Altogether there were 97 mute children of parents closely related.

Of 400 deaf mutes 103 had deaf parents, and many of these deaf parents, are the offspring of the intermarriage of cousins. Among these 400 pupils 59 marriages have occurred and 43 have been born to them 110 children, 89 of whom can hear and 21 are mutes. In 19 of the marriages there were no children born. After one, two or three mutes have been born in succession to parents, it would seem that if not a crime, for them to have more. The law should prohibit it. But if this cannot be done after marriage, the remedy for the future is to prohibit the intermarriage of first cousins—first and second cousins.

To be born deaf or blind is a sin against the child, and to have it supported by the state is a drain upon the treasury that might be avoided. But being deaf or blind is not all the evil that follows these incestuous marriages. If the children are not deaf or blind they are generally under some physical disability. They are consumptives or epileptics or leucic, and pass through life and leave no sign. Fortunately most of such marriages result in no progeny.

"Oh, well," some say, "the Levitical law did not prohibit it." No, it did not, and I reckon that that Abraham married his half sister, and no doubt that is why no children were born to them except one by grace in their old age. But it is said that the Roman laws and the laws of England permit such marriages. Yes, the Roman law did until Pope Alexander II stopped it and prohibited first, second and third cousins from intermarrying. The laws of England permitted such marriages because the kings and the nobility wanted to keep the crown and their titles and their estates in their families. And so our American people who have patterned after English law and precedent for more than a hundred years, have been reluctant to make any change in this respect.

But the question is now coming to the front, and the time is coming for a change. It seems now to be an established and universal rule that these marriages entail upon the offspring evil consequences, bodily or mentally, or both. The evil effect of what is called "breeding in" among animals leads to the conclusion that it is a universal law. Good stock, blooded stock, is not perpetuated in that way. I heard a conceited man declare that he was descended from the Carrolls of Carrollton, in old Maryland. Suppose he did. That was six generations back, and would give him sixty-four ancestral fathers and mothers, and hence he had only one thirty-fourth part of old Charles Carroll's blood in his veins. "I know a lady who boasts that her father could trace his lineage back to Cromwell. That is eighteen generations back, and would give him 312,000 ancestors—not much of Cromwell's blood in her. It is astonishing how rapidly the ancestral tree widens. Two generations back gives a man only four great-grandfathers and grandmothers, but twenty generations gives him over a million. Just think of it, young man, and quit bragging about your ancestors, for there are over a million different strains of

BURIED CITY IN CRETE.

The Island a Veritable Store House of Invaluable Prehistoric Records.

LONDON August 10.—It may seem incongruous to cable news of human affairs many thousand years old, but the present claim gives added interest to the remarkable addition just made to the knowledge of prehistoric periods. Crete, especially now that it has been rescued from the custody of the Turks, is providing a wonderful store house of the records of a race far antedating what the archaeologists expected. It is even claiming that the island's traditional claim to embrace a hundred cities is not without foundation.

Prof. David George Hogarth, of Oxford, the noted explorer, writing to the Times yesterday describes the remains of ancient cities which are coming to light at many more points of the Cretan coast than are recorded in the classical atlases. He says he now suspects a Mycenaean site in every one of the larger plains. These towns, so far as searched, show little or no sign of having continued into the historic period. Their civilization was destroyed out with the Mycenaean domination.

It is impossible to chronicle the great recent discoveries briefly but it is interesting to call attention to the spot which Prof. Hogarth describes as the site best worth visiting in Crete, which was located and uncovered by the perseverance of an American woman, Miss Harriet Boyd, who had been directing the excavations. Her workmen have now laid bare two narrow, tortuous streets, which are paved on either end and are preserved to a considerable extent. The houses are built of stone with parti-walls of brick. This style of structure was often suspected on the Aegean Gulf but the sites were never found before. Two streets converge toward a large building of the masonry on the highest point of a knoll, which is easy to recognize as the house of the local governor. The contents of the building are interesting, as well as the structure. Almost everything in the shape of precious metals has vanished, but everything in bronze seems to have remained in the shape of weapons tools and vessels. Among the many clay vases are some the existence of which were previously suspected from fragments that have been recovered. Among the chambers, one of which, from the objects and symbols found, it is safely inferred had been a small shrine.

More archaeological loss comes from the fact that Dr. Stein, of the British Indian education department, has just returned to London after a year's exploration in the deeply interesting section of Central Asia. He spent months in the little known Khotan Desert and succeeded in excavating a large series of Buddhist temples and monastic buildings ten miles to the north-east of Khotan city. He found 112 ancient manuscripts in Sanskrit, Chinese and an unknown language. The latter are well known Indian characters. He also found Buddhist pictures and numerous stucco sculptures undoubtedly of Indian style.

From this point Dr. Stein pushed to the ancient site of the desert beyond Keriyah, where he made a rich stratum of ruined dwellings half buried in the sand, and an abundant supply of epigraphical and other relics likely to prove of great importance to students of Indian antiquity and early Central Asiatic history. He obtained five hundred documents written on wooden tablets in Kharoshthi script, peculiar to the extreme northwest of ancient India. The deciphering of these records require much time and labor, but already it can be seen that the tablets contain the correspondence of a private official. Some

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His Secret Is Out.

All Sadleville, Ky., was anxious to learn the cause of the vast improvement in the health of Mrs. S. P. Whittaker, who had for a long time endured untold suffering from a chronic bronchial trouble. "It's all due to Dr. King's New Discovery," writes her husband, "and completely cured her and also our little grand-daughter of a severe attack of whooping cough." Her "post-cure" writes her cousin, colored Grippo, bronchitis, all throat and lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles \$5 and \$10. Trial bottles free at Woods Drug Co's.

Heavy Fertilizing. Col. George Johnstone, of Newberry, candidate for the United States Senate, is quite an extensive farmer, and in conversation at the Carolina Hotel last Friday night, he related quite an interesting experience that he had had on a tract of about ten miles to the north from Newberry. The arable land on the place is about forty acres and the customary production of cotton was about ten bales on the farm. Beginning several years ago with 200 pounds of commercial fertilizers the acre has increased the amount each year until from ten bales to 40 acres he has been able within only a few years to bring the yield up to three-fourths of a bale to the acre. He intends to continue to increase the amount of fertilizer each year and expects in a few years to gather as much as a bale and a half where only the fourth of a bale grew a few years ago.

Mr. J. Edgar Poag was an interested listener and a participant in the conversation. He told Col. Johnstone that he expected to spread a ton of fertilizers over an acre of good ground well cultivated next year and plant in cotton as an experiment, and Mr. Poag's friends will watch the result with much interest.—Rock Hill Herald.

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

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A WOMAN EDUCATOR.

Disappointed with Some Phases of American Schools—Finds Rec-Action against Co-Education—Surprised at Suffrage of Women in Regard to Altruism.

Miss Elizabeth Phillips Hughes who is now traveling in this country, is, perhaps, the best known woman educator in England and has just been commissioned by the English government to study educational conditions in Japan.

Miss Hughes has been connected with most of the important educational advances that have been made in the English public school system during the last years. She went to Sweden and studied "Lloyd" and Swedish gymnastics and returning home went through England, lecturing on manual training and gymnasium work. As a result these two important branches were introduced into the schools generally.

In 1885 Miss Hughes was selected by the Cambridge University to take charge of the new post-graduate college which was added, in order that those desiring to teach might have the benefit of a year's specific preparation. Outside of the responsibilities of directing this teachers' college at Cambridge, which is something like the teachers college connected with Columbia University, Miss Hughes has served on the educational committee of the town council of Cambridge. The most important place to which she has been called is one that she still occupies on the governing board of the University of Wales. When the English government was asked to draw up the charter for this institution the minister of education appointed on the commission of sixty, fifty-nine men and one woman, Miss Hughes.

Miss Hughes' present commission to Japan is in line with the research and investigation that have been carried on for several years under the direction of Sir George Eckewick, the British minister of education. Conditions in all countries are studied and reports are issued. Miss Hughes will visit all the schools and live among the people, studying their religion, politics, history and education.

Her observations on the American school system, as given by a reporter in the New York Tribune, show serious disappointment with many phases of education. "Your school houses in this country," she said, "are for the most part dreadful, and are a matter of the greatest surprise to me. I have seen some that are little more than barns, and which seem positively unsafe and unhealthy. Such a state of affairs is not right in this land, where there is a justifiable boast of the public school system—the best of all agencies in the advancement of humanity. But I know the trouble with your schools. You have too much politics mixed with your education. I have ascertained approximately the amount of money expended by the people for school houses, and the results are not at all commensurate. There should be a better showing for the generosity of the people, but there has been a dreadful leakage, and the people will have to be generous again to remedy the conditions.

"It has also been a great blow to me," she said, "to come to this country, the very home of co-education, and find that strong reaction against it has come. I believe immensely in co-education, and was instrumental in having it introduced into the Welsh University. Noting this change of attitude in America, I

immediately set about to discover the reason. I find that women who go to college have not quite the same reasons as men, and take more time for social enjoyment, forming an element somewhat opposed to hard work—they are really too frivolous. Then, too, I see that college women of this country are not quite so old and consequently not so responsible as the same class in England; they are not as mature in thought; they have not such an intelligent interest; they have too many outside distractions, but not enough of that outside life which means growth. I know the gain I made at college by that intellectual atmosphere which was without the class room. That, of course, is an established condition in the older countries. It will have to grow here.

It is a blessed thing that so many can go to college and that so many have availed themselves of the privileges of higher education, but those advantages have come so easily that I am not sure American girls appreciate them. Your primary schools and primary teachers are far better than ours, but, on the whole, your secondary schools are not so good, not so thorough, not so exacting, and for that reason young women are thrown into college when they are still too young for its liberty. In different colleges and universities throughout this country I have made a study of the girls during the lectures, and for the most part they do not show trained minds; they are not serious. The lectures do not mean so much to them as they should.

"I am alarmed and distressed also at the backward wave which seeks to limit the number of women to be received at the universities, and shows that men object to the presence of women students, and I am satisfied that this will obtain until women are more serious in their work.

"My attention is particularly directed to the secondary schools of this country; that is where the best improvement will be made. But there is one thing that I notice in them which I think cannot be too strongly condemned, and that is the increasing number of fraternities. The time in secondary schools is too important to be dissipated, and these organizations mean a tax upon mind and body.

"They bring too much social life for boys and girls of the age found in these schools. To have fraternity, diversion during this period means a waste of time, a waste of energy and frequently the formation of undesirable acquaintances. I have seen indeed boys and girls in these classes, where they should be fresh and alert, and I investigated when the pupils did not know they were under observation. In one city I attended a party and was grieved and shocked at what I saw. This social life is absolutely disastrous to good school work. At this party of which I speak I saw a freedom of both speech and action which was anything but admirable, and many young girls were entirely unchaperoned, and some came quite a distance. Those in authority can not look into the matter of fraternities in secondary schools any too soon.

"One thing that surprises me among the college women in this country is their great patry in regard to suffrage, and of course I looked a little into that, and have come to the conclusion that it must be because it has not been taken up by important women as it has been by us. We have municipal suffrage in England, and our women are much more interested in politics than you are. I spoke informally in Boston, and incidentally referred to the advantages of suffrage for women, and after the meeting one of the prominent women came to me and the most friendly way told me that I had better not refer to that subject in this country. I was never more astonished in my life. That is absurd to me, and I shall go on speaking of it whenever occasion warrants.—Atlanta News.

All men are born illiterate, and many of them never outgrow it.

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Set and Sit Again.

The Abbreviated and Banned copies what THE LANTERN had to say under the head, "Set and Sit," and comments following.

The wheels in our head have slipped a cog, and we do not quite understand the above, but when the court and a hen are at their legitimate business, the court sits, and the hen sets. We would as soon say "program" as to say "sit him." Even a good natural man, like the editor of the Chester "Lantern," would be excusable if he knocked a man down with a baseball bat for using either expression.

THE LANTERN is right when it says that a man tries to do a thing, instead of "try and do it."

According to our view and all the authorities we know anything about, the court and the hen both sit. The only difference is that when a hen does not get good results it is usually because the eggs are rotten, whereas the court may fail to bring forth a true verdict because it is rotten itself.

We have never had any fights over any form of program, though we do not remember to have ever had it tried on us with a U. Scores of the younger generation, however, can be found who will testify that they have seen the day when they were prepared to dress like ball bats, instead of anything in reach whenever they had made such an unpardonable slip as to say "setting hen," or use any form of the transitive verb set for the intransitive sit. But if we had been there—as we were not—when the prophet Jeremiah said, "Even as a partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not," we should have felt no inclination to beat the peace.

There is no literary offense that would more quickly provoke us to murder a man than his using set for sit or—the twincime—lay for lie. By the way, what would the editor of the Press and Banner do if when he asked his devil, "Where is the shooting-stick?" the imp should answer, "It's layin' on the stone?"

Vertical Writing.
Oh, teachers, dear, you are requested to perceive that this vertical writing is all tommy-rot.

This is the remark Prof. Coler of the Concord, N. C., graded school, is reported to have addressed to the audience of teachers at a summer school after two others had wrestled with him to exhaustion and used up pounds of chalk in an effort to convince him that vertical writing is the real thing. We are not sure about the exact meaning of tommy-rot, but if it means a fake that has caught whole communities of people, we heartily agree with him. At one time we were favorably impressed with it to think it deserved a trial; now we think we ought to have known better at the first. It is unnatural. There are a few persons who naturally write left-handed, and so it seems easy for a few persons to learn to write a comparatively vertical hand quite rapidly, but these are exceptions, and they would doubtless be exceptions in any style of writing. As a rule, however, the writer will slant his letters, as naturally as a man leans forward when he walks.

For the first few months, vertical writing seems to be the very thing, and up to about the end of the first year the child writes better than in the slant system, but there it reaches just about the zenith of its pretensions.

The tendency of the slant system is to slow down the forward motion does not effect the direction of the pen, and it is easier for the child to make vertical lines nearly parallel, until it has some practice, but when it has acquired sufficient use of the pen to enable it to move without dwelling studiously on every part of every letter, a natural movement takes the place of studied strokes, the lines will incline to slant with forward movement, the practiced hand learns to measure off equal angles without a thought, and the writing will be at its best when all lines are allowed to take a natural slant forward. If there is an effort to make the pupil write to the vertical lines there is sure to be a very unattractive mixture of the studied vertical lines and the natural slant lines. Whenever the child begins to write for a purpose

other than that of learning to write, he is going to slant one way or the other, and the chances are more than ten to one that the child that has been taught to write vertically will then incline his letters in all directions and his writing will resemble a brier patch after it has been visited by a cyclone.

Another reason why vertical writing is at the best with beginners is that the letters are more like the printed letters, both in angle and shape.

There is a temptation to teachers to adopt the style of writing that will tell most in immediate results, and this pleases the parents also, who like to see their little tots write legibly in a short time.

The vertical fall is very injurious to the child in penmanship and we should rejoice to see it wiped off the face of the earth. We have been paying some definite attention to pupils taught in this system, and we have seen no good results. We know none of them that writes a neat vertical hand with a speed that can be tolerated in business.

"Oh, teachers, dear," if you have not adopted the vertical writing don't do it. If you have, follow the example of New York City and abandon it, and the sooner you do so the less injustice you will do to your pupils.

Some Reasons.

Lynchings do not stop the crime, but exactly how they can help to cause them, as asserted by some, we cannot see.—Monroe Journal.

Now, just reflect a little, and see if the explanation is not easy. In the first place, there is the general demoralization of lawlessness. Seeing the law trampled upon brings constituted authority into contempt.

Then there is the principle of suggestion. Let an atrocious crime be committed where there is no thought of any punishment except under due process of law, and the crime will scarcely be heard of outside of the locality where it is committed, and hardly any of the criminal classes will hear of it at all.

The trial and execution will create scarcely more than a ripple in the immediate community, and only the closest readers elsewhere will have it brought to their attention. But suppose the same crime is committed where a mob is expected to wreak vengeance. The whole community is stirred, excitement runs high, rumors of mobs spread far and wide bearing with them details of the crime, the affair is written up in most shocking aspect and flashed from ocean to ocean. Then the frenzied mob seizes the criminal—or somebody—with less regard for certainty of guilt than for savage vengeance in execution. With all the details of the lynching, there goes out another recital of the crime—with a confession, of course. It is discussed to the ends of the earth. The crime and the manner of inflicting the penalty are both repulsive to good people. The lawless sympathize with the victim of the mob. Bestial nature seizes upon the feature that appeals to them—the suggestion of gratifying a morbid appetite. The imagination has no rest till definite plans are formed. Whatever danger may appear to the villain as attending his undertaking only makes him more desperate and dangerous. His crime suggests to the lawless to others, and so to the lawless punishment of crime only serves to sow the seeds of crime. Without careful study of depraved natures, it is impossible to duly appreciate the effect upon them of this principle of suggestion. Owing to their habits of thought and the abnormal development of their minds, they largely ignore everything in a narrative except what suggests to the greatest extent bestial appetite, and this inflames them being to the exclusion of other considerations. Hence while having a crime suggested they are under-estimated by the fearful punishment of another.

Then again, who can calculate how many of the crimes that follow a lynching, perhaps many of them after long intervals, grow out of resentment. When a mob inflicts punishment upon one charged with a crime, others of his class or race who sympathize with him—and thousands always do—have the spirit of retaliation aroused. This wide-spread feeling grows and multiplies, under cover to be sure, but it is in the heart, and as the provocation is given by a mob composed chiefly of unidentified persons, it is charged against the whole race, and the retaliation is more likely to

fall upon some innocent and helpless person than upon a member of the mob. When punishment is inflicted by the hands of the law, all such fearful consequences are entirely avoided. The agents of the law lose their personality. Indeed the criminal and his friends are drawn toward the officers of the law in the most friendly feeling, and the executioner above all. We have never heard of a case in which any other spirit was manifested. There is no more resentment than there is against the clouds when one is killed by lightning.

Lastly, it is known that the question of guilt or innocence does not concern a mob much, and one who is inclined to commit a crime knows that this opens the best of opportunities to him. He knows that if a suspected person falls into the hands of a mob, and others are not equally suspected, the chances are many to one that the suspected will pay the penalty, the crime will be considered atoned for and there will be no further investigation. So he only has to plan beforehand to throw suspicion on another, cover his own tracks and surround himself as far as possible with evidences of innocence. Having done this he goes about his deed with comparative safety. The one upon whom he has arranged to throw suspicion, suspecting no danger, is easily captured, while the guilty villain is as far as possible out of the way, with no easily found clue behind him, knowing that what the mob does it will do quickly. If the matter were left to legal process, his plot would not avail. Careful investigation would trace him up and clear the innocent one.

We wish people would give more attention to such considerations, and then no good citizen would ever give countenance to mob law.

We can be excused from arguing with men about any policy or principle out of which he is getting a salary. He is sure to feel that we are attempting indirectly to rob him, and his resentment at a course as it would be by a robber entering his back window.

We do not know whether or not the editor of the Gaffney Ledger had in mind any particular man situated as above described, but to whom he might be expected to argue, but as an abstract proposition, the remark is full of truth and force, and it is capable of very extensive application.

Murder at Branchville.
Thomas Watson, of Branchville, was despatched last Monday by Bartow Warren. One bullet lodged in his head, touching his brain, another perforated his intestines in several places, a third lodged in his spinal chord, paralyzing the lower part of his body, and a fourth went through his left hand. Physicians say that in a man of ordinary endurance either of the first three would have proven fatal in a few hours. Yet he was taken to Columbia and two severe operations were performed, removing the bullet from his head and sewing up his intestines, and he lived until Wednesday morning.

Warren is the young farmer who was tried two years ago for holding up and robbing an express car near Branchville. Watson was a witness for the prosecution. He had been out of the state and Warren shot him at the first opportunity after his return. A reward of \$400 has been offered for the capture of Warren.

The Cotton Mill Flooded.
The heavy rain last Monday night, raised the branch that flows just south of the cotton mill so high that the water ran over the embankment of the Narrow Gauge side track, causing it to give way and a large gap to wash through it. The lower railroad embankment, being older, did not give way but held the water back causing it to flood the boiler rooms, engine room and the entire first floor of the cotton mill.

The water stood eight feet high on the boilers, putting out the fire, of course, and bringing all the machinery to a standstill. In the engine room the water melted the cement that held the belts together, and the water stood to within a few inches of the cloth on all the looms on the first floor of the mill. The reservoir was filled with dirt from the embankment which gave away. It was thought that the water would resume work yesterday afternoon.—Lancaster Ledger.

For sale.—A good Pennant bicycle, for sale by J. A. H. Latimer.

DUE WEST FEMALE COLLEGE

In thorough scholarship, in moral and religious influences, in social advantages, in healthfulness, in simple refined manners, in motherly oversight of individual pupils, in southern ideals and conservatism—offers the best at the lowest cost.

In addition to full college courses offers fine opportunities in Music, Art, Expression, Stringed Instruments and Business.

Rev. JAMES BOYCE, President
DUE WEST, S. C.
Abbeville County.

Closing Out Sale OF BICYCLES.

\$2.50 Fine S. T. Tires Going at \$1.50.

Other Bicycle Sundries at Proportionate Prices.

These Goods Are New and Fresh; A Great Bargain at above Prices.

Bicycles from \$10 to \$26.

McLURE'S Hardware Store, CHESTER, S. C.

NOW IS THE SEASON FOR PICKLING.

MOTT'S Pure Apple Vinegar

Free from Acids and Alkalization. None Better.

Summer Specialties:

GRAPE JUICE
Ginger Ale
Acid Iron Mineral

Nature's Great Remedy. For sale by

Jos. A. Walker

Disolution Notice.
The firm of Aiken & Dunlap has this day, by mutual consent, been dissolved. A. M. Aiken continues in business at the old stand and assumes all liability. All parties indebted to the old firm will please call at once and settle up.

A. M. AIKEN
C. L. DUNLAP

I wish to thank the trade generally for kind patronage in the past and solicit a continuance of the same.

A. M. AIKEN.

FOR RENT.
Belmont House, partly furnished. Also 6-room cottage on East Lacy St. Apply to G. M. MASSEY, at Up-to-Late Restaurant.

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

R. W. CROWDER.
Phone 132.

DUNLAP & MOBLEY, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and Brokers.

Offices in the DeVega Building. Over the Post Office. Phone 200.

We are now ready for business, and if you wish to buy goods right, buy them from us.



COME TO

W. R. NAIL'S RED RACKET FURNITURE STORE

The Cheap for Cash Store.

WE KEEP ALMOST EVERYTHING

W. R. Nail's Red Racket and Furniture Store,
Main Street, Chester, S. C.

IF YOU WANT A PAINT

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

Hirschburg, Hollander & Co's Stag Brand Paint.

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

Jos. A. Walker's.

Crawford's FINE MILLINERY!

AT THE latest New York Styles a J with Five Young Ladies in this apartment we can give you prompt and efficient service. We invite a Comparison of Prices and Qualities.

LADIES' SHOES.
The reason our customers are so well pleased with our Ladies' SHOES is because they are a new goods. No old shop-worn shoes in our stock. Prices the lowest.

...CHESTER... MILLINERY COMPANY

E. A. CRAWFORD.

Chester Girls

Their cheeks are rosy Their breath is sweet And they have anything But Chicago feet.

But there is one thing, A decided characteristic—it may seem— They have a strong hankering After Oehler's ice cream.

ACTIVE BUSINESS & CO.,
109 Pushing Street.

Fresh Bread Daily
Graham Bread a Specialty

We Wish

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

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

Woods Drug Co.
(Successors to Woods & Brice.)

SOAPS

ACTIVE BUSINESS & CO.,
109 Pushing Street.

SOAPS

ACTIVE BUSINESS & CO.,
109 Pushing Street.

Oehler
Phone 27.

Lots for Sale.
The undamaged offer for sale Eight Desirable Building Lots, fronting on Dawey and Egworth streets. Apply to R. H. COUSAR, or T. J. MARTIN.

The Theiling Co. JEWELLERS.
Fine Repair Work a Specialty.
Can husk one bushel a minute on a Cyclone-Corn Husker. For sale by Brice Bros.

THE LANTERN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, CASH.
Telephone No. 54.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1901.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Advertisements inserted under this heading for ten cents a line.
No advertisements inserted as read.
The matter.

Job Printing—We have all the new type faces and can turn out up-to-date job work on very short notice. Our prices are very reasonable for first-class work. Try us.

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Lillian Carroll has gone to Yorkville on a visit.

Miss Maggie Dunbar has returned from a visit to Woodward.

Dr. G. B. White is expected home from Catawba Springs tonight.

Miss Ethel Goss, of Union, is visiting Miss Fannie Withers.

Mrs. J. F. Oates, who was very seriously sick is reported better.

Prof. J. S. Marquis and family have returned from a month's stay at Tryon, N. C.

Miss Bessie Lindsay is visiting the family of Mr. L. N. Whiteside, at Lewisville.

Miss Bessie Davidson has returned from a visit through the north, including Buffalo.

Mrs. J. E. Strickland, of McClellanville, S. C., is on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Hardin.

Miss Mary Brawley and Miss Marion Stringfellow have returned from Creswell Springs, N. C.

Miss Isabelle Tobey, Misses Bessie and Susie Childs and Master Hampton Childs are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Childs.

Mr. D. P. Davis, of Chester, spent the latter part of the past week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis. He returned home Sunday. —Newberry Herald and News.

Victor Blake is now messenger in the telegraph office. Thomas Coatsworth, who formerly held the position, is in Spartanburg, preparing for a course in Wofford college.

Mr. W. M. Vandiver, of Charlotte, is visiting his nephews, the Messrs. Massey in Chester. He has spent two or three weeks about Cornwell, his old home.

Misses McKeown, of Winnsboro, and Cook, of Brookville, Fla., who have been visiting Miss Mary Crosby, left Wednesday, the former for her home and the latter for Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hemphill were expected home tonight, but they have written that it is raining all the time at Catawba Springs and they don't know when they can get away.

Mr. W. B. Horne, who has a good position in the census office at Washington, and has also been taking a course in a school of electricity, is home for a vacation. He is very much interested in his work. He will return Thursday.

Miss Marie Horne will leave tomorrow for Washington, where she will spend a week, then go to Baltimore to select a stock of millinery for a store at Murfreesboro, N. C., which will be under her management the coming season.

Mr. J. Porter Hollis, of Rock Hill, is in the city for some time preparing a thesis on the "Reconstruction Period of South Carolina History." He will submit this to his degree of "Ph. D." from Johns Hopkins. —The State.

Mr. S. M. Hafner, who has been laid up with a spell of fever since the latter part of June, is able to be in town again. He was reduced to a skeleton, but is regaining his flesh, and he will have the satisfaction of knowing that it is all new.

Mr. E. B. Ragsdale, a member of the legislature from Fairfield, has sent his resignation to Speaker Stevenson. Mr. Ragsdale was in Florida during all the last session of the legislature for the benefit of his health, and it is on account of his health that he has resigned.

Go to Reno's tomorrow for good, young, fed beef.

Everybody is invited to R. Brandt's annual opening, Monday, September 16. He promises to make this the prettiest and most extensive he has ever yet had.

Chester Lady Honored.

Mrs. John A. Blake has been requested by the board of management of the National Federation of Musical Clubs to act as director for South Carolina.

Died in Minnesota.

Mr. J. H. Buchanan, editor of the Reporter, has received a message announcing the death of his son, John R., at Stillwater, Minn. He was about 24 years old.

Announcement.

The Ladies' Missionary society of the Baptist church will meet in the church Tuesday afternoon, September 3rd, at 5 o'clock. Please remember that this will be the time for the regular quarterly collection.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

At the Churches.

The Rev. D. N. McLaughlin will fill his pulpit as usual at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath.

Services morning and evening at the Methodist church.

No preaching at the Baptist or the A. B. P. church.

The hour for evening services at present is 8:15.

Great Melons.

Mr. John L. Miller, of Wellridge, was in town Wednesday with a load of monster watermelons. It seems to make no difference whether the seasons are too wet, too dry or just right, he always has a fine crop of melons, and it appears as if his vines make no other kind.

Hough Vanlandingham.

Two popular and well known young people will present themselves at Heyman's altar to-day, Wednesday. Miss Lily Hough, the handsome and attractive daughter of Hon. Mat Hough, of Landford, and Dr. R. N. Vanlandingham, now of Hartsville, son of Mr. W. T. Vanlandingham, of Dry Creek, are to be married here at 10 o'clock, a. m. The interesting ceremony will be performed at the residence of Dr. R. C. McManus, brother-in-law of the bride. Dr. Boldridge, pastor of the Baptist church officiating. —Lancaster Review.

Little girls, read the Nicholson Furniture Store's new advertisement.

Such Weeds!

Mr. E. B. Mobley was over in Lancaster county last week, and reports vegetation in a very lush state of growth from the recent heavy rains. On the old Massey place Captain Mobley says he saw weeds growing to the height of thirty feet, and they were not growing on the top of a house, in a box or hollow tree. Any one who may be disposed to discredit this statement is referred by the Captain to Messrs. Wm. Vaughn or Paul Beckham.

Capt. Mobley reports crop conditions in Lancaster only tolerably fair.—Rock Hill Journal.

A Gem of the First Water.

The Williams-Hart case tried here last week was one of unusual interest. The defense had about 40 witnesses from Hot Springs. The plaintiff was ably represented by D. M. Cloud, of Benton, and Thos. D. McKeown, of Ada, Indian Territory. Mr. McKeown's speech was a gem of the first water and it was no part of his that the case was won by the defendant. The defense was represented by three of the state's "legal lights," Wood & Henderson, of Hot Springs, and Prosecuting Attorney W. H. Martin. The amount involved was \$20,000.—Malvern, Ark., Times-Journal.

All-Round Man.

Prof. J. E. Brakefield is the next new member of the Faculty. During his career as student at Furman University, Prof. Brakefield was closely identified with all the college interests, religious, moral and physical. He was president of the Philosophical Literary Society, of the Y. M. C. A., also of the Athletic Association. He is a licensed Baptist preacher and competent authority says a good one. The Baptist churches may expect to hear from him. He graduated with the class of 1901 as Bachelor of Arts. Parents may expect Prof. Brakefield to exercise a watchful care over the young men who may be in attendance at this institution this coming season.—Orangeburg Patriot.

Cyclone at Brice's Stables.—See the light running, easily operated, simplest and best corn husker that will husk more than any other corn husker made at Brice's stables.

Ladies Listen.

Any of you who, have fine specimens of fruit or vegetables, suitable for canning, to exhibit at the exposition, can get a preparation by applying to A. M. Aiken or R. G. Mills. The fruit will be perfectly preserved, in appearance—and that is what you want for this purpose—but will not be fit for use.

True Worth Recognized.

James M. Douglas, Ph. D., of Blackstock, has been elected to the chair of physics and astronomy in Davidson college, in place of Prof. Henry Louis Smith, who has been elected president. Mr. Douglas is a professor, Prof. John L. Douglas, has had a chair in the college for some years. His sister, Miss Margaret, has been elected a teacher in Winthrop college. We rejoice at this recognition of eminent worth.

Caught a Thief

A few nights ago, Mr. Sidney Robinson, of Edgemoor, had some wheat stolen out of the house where it was kept. The next night he watched and caught a thief stealing his chickens. He could have killed him but intentionally shot clear of him. The negro dropped the chickens and other things that led to his identification and fled for life. He was sentenced by Judge Reid to 30 days on the gang. He acknowledged his guilt. He said he didn't know that it was a gun that fired; he thought he had stepped on a stick of dynamite.

Runs like a charm with three horse power. The Cyclone is the only one that will do this. For sale by Brice Bros.

Homicide Last Night.

Last night Mr. O. L. Potts shot and killed Will Stevenson, colored, in the lane at the rear of Heyman's store which runs down toward the Springtime Mills. According to Potts's statement, as he was going through the grounds toward the railroad, he came upon two persons about the piazza of the factory office, to whom, supposing they were boys, he addressed some remark, and was cursed in response by a negro man. Then he discovered that the other was a woman and went on, meeting up with some one else, and a little later met the same persons, when the man cursing him and charging him with following him, drew a pistol and snapped it at him. Potts then drew his pistol and fired twice, one ball taking effect in the head with the result mentioned above.

He then told his companion to call a doctor and policeman. Policeman Johnson was found about the depot, and when he arrived, found the dead negro clutching a pistol, which showed evidence that it had been snapped.

Mr. Potts surrendered and is in jail. The woman is held as a witness.

Little girls, read the Nicholson Furniture Store's new advertisement.

Items from Neighbors.

From the Rock Hill Herald.
Mr. Claude Creighton is with friends in Chester.

Mr. J. E. Pryor's cottage on Park Avenue is nearing completion. He hopes to be able to move into it the latter part of the week.

Miss Vannie Chambers, of Edgemoor, has secured the place at present held by Miss Maud Williams in the telephone exchange, Miss Williams having sent in her resignations to take effect September 1st.

Mrs. Ayers and Misses Marie and Lillian Stone, who have been visiting Mrs. Dillingham in this city, have returned to their homes, the former in Washington and the latter in Chester.

There will be a game of ball Friday evening at 4:30 o'clock at Oakland Park, between Chester and Rock Hill. Our home boys say this is to be a warm game.

Mr. John Harvey Nately and his son Henry had quite an experience in Stony Fork creek on the old Sula road last Saturday. They were in a buggy drawn by only one of Mr. Nately's ponies, and when they drove into the creek the water came up around their waists. The pony was too light for the flood, but he struggled heroically with his load and finally pulled ashore, to the relief of all concerned.

From the Lancaster Enterprise.
Mr. D. M. Sims has returned to his home at Lowryville, Chester

county, after spending a week in and around Lancaster. His many friends were glad to see him.

The pardon of Col. Neal appears to have met with the approbation of the public, especially the political part of the public. He has the reputation of being a good healer on election occasions.

The Lancaster cotton mills has a big contract with the United States government for ball twine for use in the postoffice department. They are running on it now and the twine they are making is of a high grade strength.

Senator Tillman, having got a cinder in his eye, was unable to speak at Spartanburg or at any of the subsequent meetings. He went to Columbia for treatment and has been suffering severely. Physicians say it will be necessary for him to keep in the dark a few days and not use his eye much for perhaps a month.

The Cyclone corn shredder has only 4 gears and never gets wrong. A boy can operate it. See it at Brice's stable.

The Palmetto

Cake Special for Saturday

Butter Sponge 10 Cts.
Chocolate
Cuban Fruit
Try These
Assorted Cakes—All Kinds
WATCH US BROW.

Another Lot Royster's Candy
by express Thursday

Notice of Executrix.
All persons holding claims against the Estate of MRS. E. A. HOLLEY, deceased, are hereby required to present the same properly proved to the undersigned, or to her Attorneys, Glean & McFadden. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment to the same.
MARGARET E. HOLLEY, Executrix of Mrs. E. A. Holley, dec'd. Chester, S. C., Aug. 9, 1901.

Land.

Several Plantations from 250 to 500 acres. Well improved, all in high state of cultivation, from 4 to 7 miles from the city. Will sell for cash or on the installment plan—say one-sixth cash, balance divided in six and seven yearly payments at rate of 7 per cent interest.
W. L. RODDEY,
Rock Hill, S. C.

"I Came, I Saw, I Conquered."

These are the historic words of one of the world's greatest warriors.

In launching into the Hardware business at Chester we adopt the above sentiment of the world-famed Caesar.

We have come, we have seen, but we have not conquered yet; but we MEAN TO CONQUER.

We have come to Chester to win. We propose to keep an up-to-date Hardware Stock.

We propose to make the prices right on our wares. We propose to treat the people right. In other words

RIGHT PRICES AND FAIR TREATMENT TO ALL.

Shall be our motto. This line of policy will win.

We extend a cordial invitation to all the people to visit our place of business under the Hotel Chester.

Yours For Business,
Bewley Hardware Co.

Down! Down!

TO WHERE

THERE IS NO BOTTOM!

In addition to the many, many kinds of Dry Goods and Cool Summer Dress Goods that Klutz has been—almost giving away, he now adds to the almost give away list some great bargains in Ribbons and Laces and Silks and Gentlemen's Clothing and Boys' Clothing and Shirts and Hats and Shoes and also Ladies' and Children's Slippers and Shoes.

Now these goods are all good nice seasonal goods, just exactly such goods as you need right now and for early fall, and many of them heavy weight enough to give comfortable wear on up to Christmas.

No foolishness about it—these goods must get out of the New York Racket right now, and they will get out quick, because Klutz has cut the price down to so near nothing that the people will not let any of these goods here remain.

Never, no never before has such a money saving chance drifted your way as is now, right now put within your easy quick reach by your cheapest friend,

KLUTZ'
New York Racket

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

R. BRANDT'S
Annual Opening
Monday, Sept. 16th

This will be the Prettiest and most extensive display we have ever yet had. Everybody is invited. Store open until 10 o'clock P. M.

R. Brandt's Jewelry Store,
Under Tower Clock, Chester, S. C.

WHY?

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

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

J. A. Owen.

1901 Fall and Winter 1902

Our Mr J S COLVIN

Is now in NEW YORK buying our Fall and Winter Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.

We have again engaged the services of
MISS CHAPMAN,
The Popular Designer and Milliner.

We will also have MISS BESSIE GRAHAM as her assistant. Our talent in this department shall be second to none in the State. Miss Chapman is now in the Northern Markets purchasing our FALL and WINTER STOCK of MILLINERY and Millinery Trimmings. Look out for her return.

Yours truly,
Colvin & Co.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
at The Lantern Office

THE NICHOLSON
FURNITURE STORES!

"I Came, I Saw, I Conquered."

ANOTHER BIG DAY FOR THE LITTLE GIRLS

On September 5th we will give away another of those nice RANGES to the Little Girl under 14 years of age who brings us the MOST ADVERTISEMENTS of our STORES, cut from THE LANTERN or THE REPORTER.

Save Them Up!

Let Every Little Girl Try For The Range!

Get your friends to save their papers for you and to cut our "ADS." out of their old ones.

We are going to do our best to give every little ADVERTISEMENT COLLECTOR a good time on the 5th. YOU'LL GET PLENTY OF FUN, MUSIC, ICE CREAM AND CAKE whenever you are the winner of the STOVE or not.

EVERY CHILD CAN COMPETE, WHETHER THEY LIVE IN TOWN OR THE COUNTRY. IT IS FREE TO ALL.

SEND OR COME FOR A TICKET!

YOURS TRULY,
A. B. NICHOLSON.
PHONE 190.

Beating Kansas Wheat.
To the Editor of the New York Journal of Commerce
I have read your editorial on Kansas wheat in your publication of August 15th, and think it would not be amiss to let you know what has been done in North Carolina in comparison with the prize wheat fields of the state of Kansas. The Charlotte Oil & Fertilizer Company and I this year had 410 acres of wheat which averaged a tripe over thirty bushels to the acre. One lot of thirty acres threshed out 1,236 bushels, or a little over forty-two bushels to the acre. All this wheat was harvested during very unfavorable weather and I claim that at least 25 per cent, was lost by lodging just prior to cutting, and by the excessive length of time the wheat stood in the fields not even in shocks, and a part of it, about 150 acres, being at least ten days too ripe before it was cut, all due to unfavorable weather. About 200 acres were sealed two weeks by itself, for about two weeks. It was shocked up about the reapers, but immediately had two rains right in succession about four inches each, which wet the shock through and through, and they were unshocked, each sheath standing by itself, when a continuation of wet weather prevented its being shocked, and was left in that condition until it was dry enough to be threshed. I do not think I am exaggerating when I state that at least 25 per cent, was lost by shelling prior to cutting and threshing. You will, therefore, see that the prize fields of Kansas, compared with the average yield of these 410 acres, or the result of the 30-acre lot, have only about their own weight in Kansas had the most favorable weather for harvesting their crop, while we had the most disastrous and unfavorable weather ever experienced. When it comes to the money value of the crop, our crop was away ahead of the Kansas crop. There is no trouble to sell the wheat right here at Charlotte at the present time at 80 cents per bushel, although our wheat is not being sold at this price, as we think it will be worth \$1. per bushel, at least. Yours truly,
FRED OLIVER.
Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 16, 1901.

The least in quantity and most in quality describes DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous pills for constipation, and liver complaints. Pryor-McKee Drug Co.

Many Distinguished Cousins.
According to current sketches, Col. J. Hampton Hoge, the republican nominee for governor of Virginia, has more distinguished cousins than any man out side of royalty. He is a first cousin of Virginia's present governor, J. Hoge Tyler, and of the late Rev. Dr. Moses Hoge, of Richmond. Gen. Frederick Funston of Philippine fame is his second cousin and among the honor of bearing that relationship to Col. Hoge are Justice Shiras of the United States supreme court and Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans. The State.

What most people want is something mild and gentle, when in need of a physic Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets fill the bill to a point. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Druggists.

"Those friends of Sampson who claimed that he planned the battle of Santiago, says the Atlanta Journal, 'must reflect that it is not true it accounts for the fact that he was ten miles in the rear when it occurred.'"

A Minister's Good Work.
"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Flower, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two of three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in a minister who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running of so long that it was almost bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose, told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured." For sale by all Druggists.

In Loving Remembrance of Little Margaret Boyd.
He gave us our darling
And each succeeding year
Oh, did we ever dream
That this babe we have to spare.
How tenderly we loved her,
And each succeeding year
New promises awakened
In the little life we wear.
'Twas a tiny little voice
That brought music to our soul
When our hearts would be enraptured
Far beyond control.
But alas! one day our darling
'Grew tired of its play
And the little joys and dillies
Were quickly laid away.
The little eyes, once bright,
We saw were growing dim
And the pale cheeks of our baby
Were bluish and gray.
'We kissed, and prayed to Him:
'Oh, God! Can't thou not spare
'Our baby once again?
'Ere we thought it—oh! so cruel
'For her to hear such pain.
And lo! she died, and we
'Dear Savior, for our sakes,
'Lift up her soul, and we'll serve thee
'Four our own lives it takes.
But Death's angel quickly answered,
'I have come to claim my own;
'Let me have the brightest jewels
'To scatter round His throne."
And without a minute's warning
'Death had sealed two tiny eyes
And two baby feet were traveling
'To mansions far away.
She has gone to be with Jesus
And submissive to his will
We surrender her, our darling
'Lying there so cold and still.
And in her little casket,
'Oh! so beautiful she lay,
She has gone to be with Jesus,
'Short was her earthly stay.
In a tiny grave we laid her
'And beneath the sinking sod
'Our darling little Margaret
'Has left to be with God.
A FRIEND.

My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea," says J. H. Doak, of Williams, Oregon. "We were unable to cure her until we got the assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by all Druggists.

We can account for the very remarkable attitude which our venerable contemporary *The News and Courier* has suddenly assumed towards all things Tillmanic only upon the supposition that it is in the mental condition of the old woman who when asked if she believed in ghosts replied: No! I don't believe in 'em; but I'm scared of 'em.—Greenville News.

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and lose of the penalties for violating this law is pain. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

Some people enjoy themselves musing over the pleasures of the past, while others fret themselves thinking of the troubles of the future.—Ex.

"Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach," says O. P. M. Haldiday of Deming, Ind. "His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." Sold by all Druggists.

Corn shredder—The Cyclope is the best machine a farmer can buy, for it is simple, strong, durable, easily operated, runs light and will shred more per day per horse power than any machine sold. See it. Brice Bros.

Building Lots for Sale.
The magnificent property of Judge Brattle, situated between York and Saluda streets, has been surveyed and platted into 24 desirable building lots, which are now for sale.

No Auction! No Chance!
Every lot is a prize. The price is fixed. There is no cutting of prices and each purchaser can select the lot wanted and get value received for every dollar invested.
—Those wishing to buy for the purpose of building, can see the plat of the lots by calling upon the undersigned.

CALDWELL & GASTON,
Attorneys.

Mountain Excursion Rates.
Commencing on Friday August 10th and Saturday August 17th and continuing on successive Fridays and Saturdays until October 5th, the South Carolina & Georgia Extension Railroad company will sell round trip tickets to above named points good to return within three days after date of sale at one first class fare for the round trip. This will afford an opportunity for every one desiring to spend their vacation in the mountains during the hot weather, to do so at a small cost. Simple hotel and boarding accommodations can be secured at all of these resorts. They are ideal summer resorts and noted for the beauty of the scenery and health giving properties of the natural mineral waters. The climate is cool and delightful and the country is entirely free from mosquitoes. Any further information with regard to hotel or boarding accommodations may be had by applying to the undersigned.

E. H. SHAW,
General Passenger Agent, Blacksburg, S. C., Oct. 1.

Summer Rates Via S. A. L.
S. A. L. will sell summer tourists tickets to Old Point Comfort Va., which has heretofore been applying via Norfolk only, but now will sell via Richmond, at same rate. Attention to the public is called to the summer rates to Washington, D. C. via Portsmouth and Norfolk, rates to Washington via this route being lower than via all rail, and the water route from Portsmouth is much more attractive.

Week End Rate via C. & N.W. Ry.
Commencing Saturday, June 20, and continuing until Saturday, Sept. 22, the Carolina and North-Western will sell Week End Tickets at \$1.50 for the round trip to all stations north of point at which ticket is sold. These tickets to be sold each Saturday, good returning not later than the Monday following.

E. F. REID, Chester, S. C.

Erskine College.
The sixty-third year begins September 18th, 1901. A well established reputation for doing thorough work. Classical and Scientific Courses. Large and well appointed dormitories for both young men and young ladies. Good, Moral and Religious Influences. Expenses as low as they can be made.

Catalogue sent on application.
F. Y. PRESSLY, Pres.,
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NORTHBOUND		Daily	Daily
St.	Time	66	34
La. Savannah, Ga. T.	11:45 am	10 pm	
La. Columbia, S. C. T.	2:45 pm	7:15 pm	
La. Hamlet	7:40 am	10:15	
La. Charleston, S. C.	8:15 am	10:45	
La. Abbeville	1:15 pm	3:45	
La. Greenwood	2:00 pm	4:30	
La. Clinton	2:45 pm	5:15	
La. Chester	3:30 pm	6:00	
La. Columbia, S. C. J.	4:15 pm	6:45	
La. Charleston, S. C. J.	5:00 pm	7:30	
La. Hamlet	5:45 pm	8:15	
La. Abbeville	6:30 pm	9:00	
La. Greenwood	7:15 pm	9:45	
La. Columbia, S. C. J.	8:00 pm	10:30	
La. Savannah, Ga. T.	8:45 pm	11:15	

Carolina and North-Western Ry.
Time Card.
Effective Aug. 4th, 1901.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTHBOUND		Pass.	Mixed
St.	Time	5:00	5:30
La. Chester	6:00 am	12:00 pm	
La. Yorkville	6:30 am	12:30 pm	
La. Columbia	7:00 am	1:00 pm	
La. Lincoln	7:30 am	1:30 pm	
La. Columbia	8:00 am	2:00 pm	
La. Yorkville	8:30 am	2:30 pm	
La. Chester	9:00 am	3:00 pm	

Lancaster and Chester Railway.
EASTERN TIME STANDARD
Time Table in Effect Sept. 16, 1900.

WESTWARD		Ex. Sur.	Ex. Sur.
St.	Time	8:00	8:15
La. Laborer	9:00 am	4:00 pm	
La. Yorkville	9:30 am	4:30 pm	
La. Columbia	10:00 am	5:00 pm	
La. Yorkville	10:30 am	5:30 pm	
La. Chester	11:00 am	6:00 pm	

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