

State Pensioners.

Over a Thousand Increase on the Rolls.

Colombia, Aug 12—There has been a large increase in the number of the pensioners of the State this year. In all 1,127 new names appear upon the rolls. This year great pains have been taken under the new act to care for all applications filed and there will hardly be any complaints. Yesterday the clerks in the comptroller's office were busy transferring all the figures to the final pension sheet, and the board hopes to have the checks for the individual pensioners in the several counties forwarded to the clerks of court immediately. This year almost half of the pensioners came under the head of class C, No. 3—widows. Last year they numbered 1966. The total number of pensioners of all classes is 5,841 against 4,714 last year.

The following gives the total number of pensioners by counties:

County	1896	1897
Abbeville	99	121
Aiken	112	159
Anderson	356	458
Barrow	87	125
Beaufort	12	19
Berkeley	56	101
Charleston	66	92
Cherokee	—	143
Chester	43	59
Chesterfield	166	180
Clarendon	91	110
Colleton	169	306
Darlington	118	163
Edgefield	168	114
Fairfield	81	93
Florence	86	133
Georgetown	10	26
Greenwood	—	62
Hampton	154	178
Horry	99	126
Kershaw	63	86
Lancaster	121	202
Laurens	234	188
Lexington	78	96
Marion	155	112
Marlboro	81	98
Newberry	125	163
Oconee	140	172
Orangeburg	93	106
Pickens	134	219
Richland	157	184
Saluda	—	93
Spartanburg	362	393
Sumter	166	182
Union	159	124
Williamsburg	70	84
York	297	253
Total	4,714	5,841

The following gives the number of pensioners by classes for this year and last:

Class	1896	1897
Class A	54	46
Class B	329	314
Class C No. 1*	2,365	2,225
Class C No. 2	—	2,936
Class C No. 3	1,966	2,320
Total	4,714	5,341

*Includes classes Nos 1 and 2. The following facts about the \$100,000 appropriation which is the same this year as last will be of interest to the pensioners:

Last year the class A pensioners received \$8 a month apiece or \$96 for the year. The total amount paid them was \$5,184. This year the class A pensioners will get nearly \$1,800 less, the act having reduced their monthly payments to \$6. Last year the class B pensioners got \$29.10 each, or a total of \$9,573.90. The class C men drew \$45,842 and the widows \$38,140.40, each getting \$19.40 apiece. This year the class A pensioners will draw \$72 apiece. The class B men will get in the neighborhood of \$15.50 apiece. The expenses last year were something over \$800 paid to the several county boards of pensions. This year the expenses will run up to about \$1,400, under the provisions of the new law.

The Primary Tickets.

State Chairman Tompkins has ordered a supply of 94,000 tickets for the coming primary election, in accordance with the agreement made by the candidates with him a few days ago. These tickets will contain the names of all the senatorial candidates. It is expected that the tickets will be ready for delivery to Col Tompkins by to-day, and he will at once begin the distribution of them all over the State through the regular channels of the organized Democracy. He will ask the county chairmen to see that none of the tickets are destroyed.

According to the primary rules, separate boxes will have to be provided in the counties of the Sixth congressional district, in which the ballots for the candidates for congress must be cast.—State.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic Cures Fever In One Day.

Bradstreet's View of the Situation.

Evidences of a Demand for Merchandise so Numerous as to Compel Recognition.

New York, Aug. 13—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:

Evidences of widespread revival in demand for merchandise and other products have become so numerous as to compel general recognition. The press has, therefore, ceased discussing whether trade has really improved or not and have begun measuring the volume of business compared with preceding years.

A buoyancy of feeling has appeared among buyers and sellers at New York, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City; where interior merchants have thronged this week, the like of which has not been for several years. Interior merchants are buying dry goods, clothing shoes, groceries and fancy articles far more freely than at any time since 1892.

Crop conditions have improved at the south and southwest and merchants there are encouraged. Southern lumber mills are not able to keep up with orders and innumerable small consumers of iron and steel throughout the central western States are buying raw material as they have not for years.

A nominal advance of 75 cents a ton for steel billets is more than a feature, as it means the confidence of makers in an early revival of the demand for iron and steel which has been so long delayed.

Wheat scored an advance of 7 cents on continued heavy exports and the tendency to decrease estimates of the size of the domestic crop.

Wool is higher on speculative holdings and cotton yarns have advanced again. Hides and southern lumber are up as are wheat, flour, Indian corn and cats, and last, but not least, print cloths, the market for which has been so long depressed, prices for sugar, coffee and lard remain unchanged while pork is quoted lower.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week aggregate 4,450,519 bushels, an increase over last week of more than 1,100,000 bushels, and compared with shipments in a week a year ago of 2,635,000 bushels, 1,824,000 bushels in 1895, of 2,979,000 bushels in 1894 and of 6,129,000 bushels in 1893. The world-wide character of the demand for our wheat and flour illustrated by the export from both coasts of this country to such far off and infrequent customers as Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, Callao in Peru and Surayaba in the island of Java, not to mention heavily increased shipments to Europe, China and the east.

The total exports of Indian corn this week aggregate 3,275,652 bushels, against 3,233,000 bushels last week, 2,367,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 944,000 bushels in 1895, 466,000 bushels in 1894 and 1,734,000 bushels in 1893.

There are 214 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 214 last week, 258 in the second week of August, 234 in 1894 and 270 in 1893.

There were 31 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, against 41 last week, 35 in the week a year ago and 29 two years ago.

Came Close to a Riot.

The First Blood the Great in Strike.

Pittsburg, Aug. 13.—Injunctions by the court have put a stop to marches by the striking miners against the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company for a time at least. But in the execution of the injunction, the sheriff and his deputies narrowly escaped precipitating serious trouble. As it was, first blood of the strike was shed. Henry Stewart, one of the sheriff's deputies, struck Jacob Mott, a drummer of the McDonald band, with the edge of a bass horn and cut a severe gash above his eye. The sight of blood wrought up the 1,000 miners to such a pitch that a desperate conflict was imminent. The deputies also were excited and noisy.

The strikers were jeering and yelling, and urging a further rush down the road. In the crowd there were enough angry miners to annihilate four times the force of officers on the ground. Capt Bellingham, Sheriff Lowry, Chief Deputy James Richards and Supt DeArmit were the only cool men in the assemblage. To them belong the credit for avoiding a riot. There was danger of Bellingham's men getting beyond his control, and he commanded a halt and addressed himself to the task of restraining the more belligerent. So well were his efforts directed that he soon had restored comparative order.

Sheriff Lowry had a difficult task to perform, but he handled it well, and by his coolness and good nature did much to neutralize the bitterness and strife invited by the behaviour of his subordinates. The strikers finally retired and marched back to their camp. There were several other brushes with the deputies, but no actual collision. After the miners returned to camp, the officers had a conference with their attorneys.

What is Placer Mining?

How the Miner Washes the Flakes of Gold from the Earth.

To give a homely description of placer mining, take a bushel of coarse sand mixed with gravel, a bushel of earth, a considerable proportion of clay, a little cement, a double handful of shot varying in size from the smallest bird shot to the end of your little finger, and imagine all the stuff to be mixed thoroughly together. How would you go at it to extract the shot in the least possible time and at the least expenditure of labor? If you had heard of placer mining you would wash the earth away and save the shot.

All you need is a pan and a plenty of water. Any sort of a flat vessel, from a soup plate to a dishpan, will answer the purpose. The miner's pan is shaped like a cakepan with a flat bottom. When a prospector starts out he will take one made of copper. Gather with your hands or a pick or a shovel a quart of this mixture of soil just described and put it in the pan nearly full of water. The earth will be softened into mud. Add more water. Then tilt your pan over a very little and the soft mud will run out over the top of the pan. Continue the operation, and in ten or fifteen minutes the earth has run off and all that you have left in the pan is the shot, which, being heavier than the earth, have sunk to the bottom, together with any gravel you may have thrown in originally. The work of separating the shot from the gravel after the earth has been washed away is very easy.

Substitute particles of gold for your leaden globules, and the wildest kind of a mountain country for Chicago, and you know just what the men in the Klondyke region have been doing all winter that has electrified the world. In the manner above described they have been washing the precious metal from earth found on a very rough, broken region larger than the city limits of Chicago. The miners have had no other appliances but the pan and the creeks flowing through the Klondyke district. What makes the authentic reports from Alaska so startling is the extraordinary yield of gold to the pan. Nothing like it or nearly approaching it has ever been heard of before. In the creeks' beds they have picked up chunks of solid gold as large as your hand, single nuggets worth \$1,000 or more.

In the language of miners, the earth from which gold is extracted is called "dirt." Any earth which yields ten cents of gold to the pan is known as "pay dirt"; fifteen to the pan is "good," and twenty cents is rich. A miner working in dirt that runs six to ten cents to the pan earns from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day, as he is able to wash about forty pansful a day, the number depending on the character of the dirt. In Klondyke the lowest yield to the pan reported is thirty cents. This would give the miner not less than \$10 a day for his work. Some pansful yield \$100 in precious metal. The gold that remains in the pan after the earth has been washed away is called "dust." Some of it is fine as the finest sand, some the size of a pinhead and some as large as a pea or the end of your little finger; but it is all known as dust. Lumps the size of a hazel nut, a walnut and larger are called nuggets.

The gold itself is the measure of the day's, or the month's, or the season's profit. An ounce of it worths, barring fractions, \$20 say place in civilization. You can buy as much of anything you want for an ounce of the dust as you can for a \$20 gold piece. All stores in mining districts are provided with gold scales, and the miner's gold is accepted as so much coin of the realm. The quantity of gold it takes to make a dollar is surprising to one not accustomed to handling the metal. So much dust as you can hold on the largest table of your pocketknife is worth \$5 to \$7.50. When you consider that this small quantity is the yield of thirty or forty pans, you may imagine how little bulk there is to the gold saved in one pan. A coined gold dollar is smaller than a silver dime. Now, if a miner can save in one panful of dirt the tenth part of a gold dollar he is making fair wages.

Some of the gold is in such fine particles that it floats and does not sink to the bottom like shot. A considerable portion of such floating gold runs over the top of the pan and is lost. It is estimated that in the first placer mining in California about one fourth of the gold was thus lost. To this day Chinamen are engaged in panning the refuse dirt of early miners, and they make from \$1.25 to \$2 a day in the operations. In Klondyke, where so much of the gold is coarse, the miners lose very little of the precious metal by reason of its floating away. Placer mining is the simplest of all processes for getting gold out of the ground and can be carried on only where there is an ample supply of water. All reports from Klondyke agree that the best "diggings" are in the beds of the creeks, and that the farther down they get the richer the dirt until bedrock is reached.—Chicago Times-Herald.

JOHNSON'S CHILL AND FEVER TONIC Cures Fever In One Day.

An Epitaph.

The following remarkable epitaph is from a tombstone in one of the rural districts of Georgia:

"He kept a grocery in the woods Until by death surprised; His patrons always found his goods Just as he advertised."

—Hawkinsville Dispatch.

Woman's Diseases

Are as peculiar as unavoidable, and cannot be discussed or treated as we do those to which the entire human family are subject. Menstruation sustains such important relations to her health, that when Suppressed, Irregular or Painful, she soon becomes languid, nervous and irritable, the bloom leaves her cheek and very grave complications arise unless Regularity and Vigor are restored to these organs.



Is a receipt of one of the most noted physicians of the South, where troubles of this sort prevail more extensively than in any other section, and has never failed to correct disordered Menstruation. It restores health and strength to the suffering woman.

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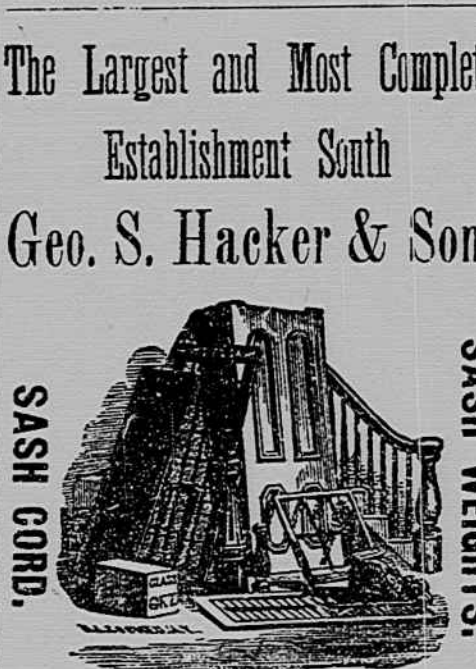
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To the Defendants above named: You are hereby Summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Sumter in said County and State within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 13th, A. D. 1897.

HAYNSWORTH & HAYNSWORTH, July 14—6t. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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DR. E. ALVA SOLOMONS, DENTIST. office OVER STORE OF SUMTER DRY GOODS COMPANY Insurance on Main Street, Between Dry Goods Co. and Durant & Son OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 1.30; 2 to 5 o'clock. April 9. 2

The State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF SUMTER. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Susan S. Tindal, Individually and as Administratrix of the Estate of Mary E. Tindal, Deceased, Plaintiff, against John L. Neal, Charles M. Neal, S. Lula McKnight, Charles L. Cuttino, Thomas P. Cuttino, David W. Cuttino and S. James Cuttino, Defendants

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF. (Complaint not served.)

To the Defendants above named: You are hereby Summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Sumter in said County and State within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 13th, A. D. 1897.

HAYNSWORTH & HAYNSWORTH, July 14—6t. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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Do you want a nice Vehicle to ride in this Spring. If you do, call on me and examine my stock, I have a large and well selected Stock of Buggies, Surreys, Carriages, etc., and my prices are as low as the lowest.

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