

**Effort Being Made to Retain the First.**

**COL. ALSTON IS HERE ON THAT MISSION.**

From The State, Sept. 5. The presence in Columbia yesterday of Col. Alston and Maj. Earle of the First regiment, provoked considerable discussion on the streets, and many wild stories were flying about to account for their trip here. The news of the muster out of the First regiment and the retention of the Second had been received and it was surmised that the officers from Jacksonville were here to make an effort to have the orders knocking out the First revoked, and it was thought that if this succeeded the Second would have to go. So, naturally, much interest was centered in the visit.

The two officers upon arriving went at once to the executive mansion, where they had a long conference with Gov. Ellerbe, but it was stated that no definite understanding was arrived at between the conferees, the matter being left over until to-day for further talk.

When he was visited Gov. Ellerbe did not have much to say. He evaded the direct question as to whether the officers had made an appeal to him to use his influence to have the First retained, and said that the officers wanted the regiment to stay in, which was quite evident.

Col. Alston, who was seen later, said he was here to get definite news. He had received no official notification of the coming muster out, and he wanted to find out "where he was at." He does not believe that a majority of the men in the regiment desire to come out, and he alleges that what dissatisfaction there has been was caused by political schemers. The men have been misled into believing that if the organization was retained in the service it would be broken as a whole and the men distributed among the northern regiments, which, of course, would be very repugnant to the South Carolinians.

Speaking of the petition gotten up to have the regiment mustered out, Col. Alston said he and his officers had not been able to see it. The paper was alleged to bear 800 names, but a man who had seen it, and carefully counted all the names, said to Col. Alston that the petition bore only 600 names, and it was stated that many of the signers were not members of the South Carolina regiment.

Maj. Earle said that an effort would be made to have the regiment kept in the service, and he was hopeful that it would succeed.

Col. Alston said that the question of the retention of either or both regiments lay entirely with Gov. Ellerbe. If the governor wanted the First to stay in, there it would stay, and his disposition one way or the other would not affect the fate of the Second, as from several States three and four regiments had been retained. He said he had not asked the governor whether or not he would lead his efforts to the retention of the First. He had simply had a talk with the chief executive and it to further confer with him today.

Col. Alston said he would not decide until today whether he would go to Washington or not.

Of course considerable pressure will be brought to bear on the governor from both sides. His position is naturally unenviable under any circumstances, and particularly so in view of the fact that his predicament comes on the eve of election. Whichever side is not favored in his decision will of course fight. Both sides, it is stated, are confident of winning.

That the orders have gone out from the war department to muster out the First is shown by the following telegram, give out the press yesterday by Capt. Fuller:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4, 1898. Capt. E. B. Fuller, United States Mustering Officer, Columbia, S. C.: Secretary of war directs that you perform the duties of United States mustering officer in connection with the furloughing for 30 days and muster out at the expiration of this date, ordered by the secretary of war, of the First South Carolina United States volunteer infantry at Columbia, S. C., according to the provisions of general orders 123, A. G. O. current series, as amended by general orders 130, A. G. O., current series. Lieut. Wm. Newman, Thirteenth infantry, now understood to be with you as commissary, will perform the duties of acting assistant quartermaster commissary and acting ordnance officer. You will direct to report to the heads of supply departments for special instructions. You will telegraph direct to heads of departments in all matters relating thereto, in order to relieve this department of the burden of correspondence, to which the force in the office cannot attend. Communicate freely with the chief mustering office at Jacksonville, Fla., as to the movements of this regiment. Acknowledge receipt, the travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By direction of the secretary of war H. O. S. Heistand. Assistant Adjutant General.

Capt. Muller says he will not know just how the muster out will be effected until he receives the orders mentioned in the telegram. It is thought, however, the men will be brought here in a week or 10 days. Upon arriving here every member of the regiment will immediately be given a 30-day furlough, in order to relieve the government of

the expense of feeding the men during that time. The preparations of reports and proper accounts will require about that length of time. So that when the men come back at the expiration of their furloughs everything will be ready for the muster out formally to proceed. After the muster out the men will retain their uniforms without charge, but though the transportation preceding the musterout will be paid for by the government, after that the men will have to pay their own way from Columbia to their respective homes, unless the governor sees fit to have the State bear this expense.

It is understood that a statement, signed by all the officers of the First regiment, with one natural exception, has been sent to President McKinley, saying that the officers have been informed that a petition has been forwarded to the war department that the First be not retained. The officers ask that they be heard before the petition is acted upon, alleging that the petition is full of glaring frauds and irregularities, and pray to be allowed to expose these frauds before final action is taken. This paper was forwarded three days ago, but it is possible that it never reached its destination until the order to muster out was issued.

A copy of the officers' paper was sent to Governor Ellerbe. Interesting developments are expected to-day.

**Formal Possession.**

Blacksburg, S. C., September 3.—General Manager Sands, General Superintendent W. S. Jones and Traffic Manager Emerson, of the South Carolina and Georgia railroad, are here this morning to take formal possession of the offices and shops of the Ohio River and Charleston railroad.

For the present, at least, there will be no changes made among the officers and men who have been operating the Ohio River and Charleston road.

**A Summer Boom in Business.**

New York, September 2.—R. G. Dan & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say to-morrow: The smallest failures ever recorded in any month for five years were those of August. No other month since the monthly reports were commenced by Dan's Review exclusively has shown defaulted liabilities as small within \$1,000,000, and the ratio of such defaults to solvent business represented by exchanges through all clearing houses, only \$108.70 in \$100,000, is smaller by 26.5 per cent than in any previous month, the clearing having been the largest ever known in August, and 23 per cent larger than in 1891.

The enormous volume of business in a month usually one of the most inactive of the year demands attention. Postponement during the months of war of some contracts and purchases which have now come forward explains part of the increase, and the strong absorption of securities explains part, but there has also been a decline in the average of prices for all commodities, so that it takes a much larger volume of business in tons or bushels to make up transactions amounting to a million than in 1892. It is therefore, strictly true that business is larger than in the very best of all past years, and yet there is every prospect of much further increase.

There is no room to doubt that the wheat crop, even though it may fall a shade below some estimates, will prove the largest ever harvested, and although Beerbohm estimates Europe's crop at 232,000,000 bushels more than the last, that would be only an average yield, while other evidence is less favorable. Corn has fallen a fraction, later reports indicating a less satisfactory yield, and probably not more than should be expected at home in enlarging the stock of animals. The advance of a sixth in cotton to 5.81 has followed a little better milling demand, with rather less favorable reports of probable yield, but the crop is at the worst likely to exceed the world's needs. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange makes the output for the past year 11,199,904 bales, the Southern consumption 1,192,621 bales.

**Justice to Dreyfus**

Paris, Sept. 4.—Owing to the resignation of M. Godefroy Cavaignac of the ministry of war, President Faure returned to Paris this morning and conferred with M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, M. Bourgeois, minister of public education, and Gen. Zurlinden. The cabinet will meet to-morrow expressly to deal with a request from Mme. Dreyfus for the revision of the proceedings of the courtmartial that condemned her husband.

As the cabinet is now practically unanimously in favor of revision—partly because the ministers are aware that there is no other method of satisfying public feelings—the outcome of the meeting is almost a foregone conclusion.

It is not thought that M. Cavaignac's retirement will involve the resignation of other ministers. The fact that Gen. Zurlinden has been in conference with M. Faure is taken to mean that he will succeed M. Cavaignac at the war office. The ministerial conferences, which have been continued throughout the day, have had to do with the details of revision. There is no foundation for the report that the chambers will be immediately convoked.

**ENGLISH VICTORY IN SOUDAN.**

**The Khalifa Defeated—Fifteen Thousand Killed and Omdurman Taken.**

London, Sept. 5.—The war correspondent of the Daily Telegraph with the Anglo-Egyptian forces says:

"Khalifa Abdullah, with his harem, and Osman Digna, his principal general, managed to escape; but Abdullah's banner and thousands of prisoners are in our hands."

"It is estimated that 15,000 of the enemy were slain. Our total casualties were about 500."

"Besides Col. Rhodes, another correspondent was slightly wounded. Mr. Howard, the New York Herald correspondent, was slain by a shell in Omdurman."

The war correspondent of the Daily News says:

"Our victory was not easily or cheaply won. The dervish loss was enormous. It is estimated that the killed of the enemy were no fewer than 8,000."

"Our whole force was engaged in the fighting from 6.30 a. m. until sundown. The dervishes displayed marvelous bravery to the last. Instead of waiting for us in Omdurman, where they could have made a resistance that would have cost us thousands of lives, they advanced to meet us. The sight was extraordinary. Some 12,000 men in four brigades attempted to rush our Zeeriba."

"With desperate gallantry they were repulsed, suffering huge loss. Our maxim guns especially made terrible losses in their lines and the artillery dealt havoc in the town which was full of women. The dervish army of 60,000 is utterly broken, but we are fully prepared to fight to-morrow if they wish it."

**Direct From Gen. Gomez's Camp.**

**Mr. N. G. Gonzales Back from the Prostrate Isle.**

The State, Sept. 6. Surprising the force of The State as completely as if he were an apparition, Lieut. N. G. Gonzales, of Gen. Nunez's staff, the editor of this newspaper, walked into the office about 8.30 o'clock last night, and for several hours the editorial rooms were transformed into reception halls, many of the returned soldier's friends calling to extend to him the cordial welcome that had already been given him by those with whom he had worked for seven years.

Nothing had been heard from Mr. Gonzales since July 9, and in the office existed the gravest apprehension as to his safety. Even at the moment of his appearance plans were being laid to endeavor to secure some information from Cuba concerning him. His best friends at first could hardly recognize Mr. Gonzales in the rather gaunt, dark, sun-burned, dust-covered and uniquely attired individual who presented himself. He had endured great hardships and privations with the army of liberation, and his surplus flesh had melted away even as does the Cuban cigarette—taken from his scanty baggage—the writer is smoking.

Mr. Gonzales was among the first to suit his actions to his words and when war was declared against Spain last spring, having done yeoman service for the cause of Cuba Libre with his pen, he cast it aside, and started for the scene of action to give his life if need be for the cause so near his heart. He was soon appointed a member of Gen. Nunez's staff—in May—and sailed with the Florida-Fanita expedition to join the army of Gen. Gomez in South Central Cuba. The details of his landing and joining the noted insurgent chieftain have already been given in The State.

Since early in July no word has come from him. During that time he has seen service and learned perhaps more of the inside of the situation in Cuba than any other American. He returned to Key West on the Wanderer, the steamer that carried his chief down recently, having started home, however, on a schooner. Through varied experiences, losing his baggage and relics, he managed to arrive in Columbia last evening so unexpectedly with a total of seven coppers in his pocket, and is now in a position to acquaint the public with the real conditions in the prostrate Pearl of the Antilles. He has done his duty in accordance with his patriotic spirit, has lived up to his teachings, and comes home to be most cordially welcomed by his friends.

E. J. WATSON.

**Success—Worth Knowing.**

40 years' success in the South, proves Hughes' Tonic a great remedy for Chills and all Malarial Fevers. Better than Quinine. Guaranteed. Try it. At Druggists 50c and \$1.00 bottles. x 1 Oct.

**New Book Free.**

A valuable book giving complete information how to successfully cure consumption and other lung diseases will be sent free to the readers of this paper. Address Dr. Bartz, A. Inter-Ocean Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Aug 24—6m

**The American Hog Vindicated.**

The great American hog has been vindicated.

A number of years ago in Germany public sentiment was turned against pork imported from America because a number of learned gentlemen gravely announced that it contained the germs of trichinae. Every prospective buyer of American pork conjured up visions of animal life imbedded in the meat and resembling something between a lizard and a boa constrictor.

The American hog has never recovered from the shock.

During the past few days, however, Council Barnes, at Cologne, whose recent report on the preparation of American fruits for the German market attracted much attention, followed it with a report upon trichinae, which is a splendid vindication of the American hog from the vilification of his German accusers. The report says:

"Through the medium of a society of German foreign meat importers, whose object is the protection and promotion of German trade in meats and fat products, I learn that for the last fifteen years, beginning with the decree of 1883 prohibiting the importation of American meat, and ending with the close of last year there were officially confirmed in the Kingdom of Prussia 3,008 reported cases of illness from trichinae, 207 of which resulted in death. Of these there could be traced to the eating of European meat examined in Germany and found to be free from trichinae, 1,242 cases of illness and 102 deaths. Thus 41.35 per cent of all the cases of illness and 49.7 per cent of all the deaths were caused by the consumption of European pork which was examined in Germany and found to be free from trichinae. The remaining cases could also be traced to importations of European meat, partly examined and partly not examined, and found to contain trichinae, and yet handled by the trade. In not one of the above 3,008 cases could it be proved that the illness was caused by the use of American salted, pickled or tinned meat, nor by smoked sausage (imported under imperial decree of the 3rd of September, 1891). This statement holds good for all Germany. In confirmation of this fact the society heretofore mentioned has issued posters wherein a reward of one thousand marks (\$233) is offered to the person who can prove that trichinae has been transferred to human beings by the consumption of American salted or pickled pork or smoked sausage, imported under the imperial decree of Sept. 3, 1891, cancelling the edict forbidding the importation—Augusta Chronicle.

A special dispatch to the London Evening Standard from Paris published yesterday afternoon, says the French cabinet has decided on a revision of the Dreyfus case. The movement is a popular one. Many are talking of a possible war to follow. It looks as if all the facts are about to come to light. Pessimistic feeling prevails throughout Paris. War with Germany is mooted.

**A Contrast.**

The same morning that saw the publication of the czar of Russia's call for an international conference to arrange a scheme of European disarmament, carried to the people of the United States the views of Cushman K. Davis, one of our commissioners to arrange terms of peace with Spain. The contrast between these utterances is sharp. Out of darkest Russia comes the note of light and leading; from an official of Republican America we have words full of the frenzy of war and the intoxication of new and strange experiences. It is a reversal of roles, and as such strikingly instructive.

The rude, barbaric, un-Christian utterance is from the lips of the Republican, ours is the monarchical philippic; and the czar of all the Russias speaks the voice of Democracy. "Never, perhaps," comments the London Times, "in modern history have aspirations which good men of all ages have regarded as at once ideal and unattainable, found so responsive an echo in the councils of one of the greatest and most powerful of the world's rulers." "The United States," says Senator Davis, "has ceased to be the China of the western continent. We are alive, thank God, and must not be insulted by any power, great or small."

Hitherto wedded to the arts of peace, we have been busy with full employments in all those ways that make for the material and moral upbuilding of the people—pushing with resistless energy the great experiment of a triumphant democracy. This, to the mind of Cushman K. Davis has made us "the China of the western continent." But now, he declaims, "the interests of the United States must be zealously guarded from this hour onward." What interests? "Can we contemplate for an instant the interference of any power that shall abridge the majesty and glory laid at our feet by the incomparable Dewey? I say," adds Davis, "never?"

And yet a greater than this wildly aggressive senator of the United States saw the kingdoms of the earth spread out before him and was not to be moved from his mission of peace on earth and good will to men. In that fact mankind is blessed forever. It is the luminous inspiration and example, and tried by our commission of peace compares most unfavorably with the ruler of the mighty Russian despotism. It is for the people of the United States, the sovereigns upon whom the government rests, to see to it that passing agencies are not permitted to undermine "the great experiment," to exalt militarism at the cost of Democracy, to betray those principles which the fathers held to be essential to the development and permanency of the republic—Springfield Republican.

**A CRITICAL TIME**

**During the Battle of Santiago.**

**SICK OR WELL, A RUSH NIGHT AND DAY.**

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba were all Heroes. Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack-train, No. 3, writing from Santiago, de Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health, in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

**BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.**

The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sore, 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 Dr. J. F. W. D-Lorne.

**German Ships Leave Manila.**

Berlin, Sept. 2.—A semi-official note issued to-day says: "A state of peace having been reestablished between the United States and Spain, orders have been given that the German naval force at Manila be reduced to one or two ships, which, pending the complete restoration of order in the Philippine islands, will suffice for protection of German subjects and interests in that region."

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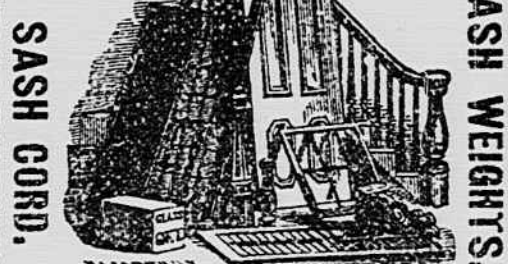
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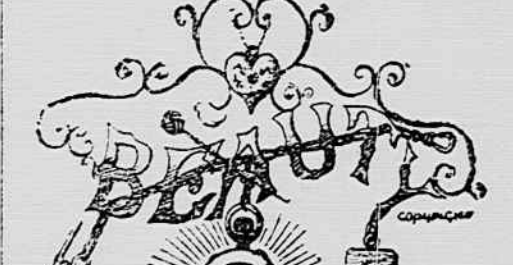
**BOARDING.**

HAVING TAKEN the House on Main Street second door south of the Nixon House, I am prepared to accommodate a few regular boarders, and also lodging and meals to transient customers. Terms reasonable. Mrs. W. B. SMITH. Sept. 8.

**MAN WANTED.**

THE MANAGEMENT of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in this territory is desirous of securing the services of a man of character and ability to represent its interests, with Sumter as headquarters. The right man will be thoroughly educated in the science of life insurance and the art of successful soliciting. There is no business or profession, not requiring capital, which is more remunerative than a life agency conducted with energy and ability. Correspondence with men who desire to secure employment, and are ambitious to attain prominence in the profession, is invited.

W. J. RODDEY, Manager, March 23—1f Rock Hill, S. C.



**BEAUTY HATH CHARMS**

and all the charms which beauty likes best to don are shown in our grand display of fashionable jewelry for this season. Jewels like these would enhance the charms of the most fascinating belle, and surely no fair one would despise such brilliant aids to her beauty. Like personal loveliness, they conquer admiration on sight; they score new victories at every inspection. Those who look over our stock do not willingly stop with examination. Beauty may now be made easily irresistible by a few judicious purchases from our display of up to date jewelry.

L. W. FOLSOM, Jeweler and Optician, SIGN OF THE BIG WATCH, Oct. 16.

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**Land Surveying.**

MR. H. D. MOISE, will give prompt attention to calls for surveying and plating land. Can be found at his office, next door to office of Lee and Moise, Sumter, S. C. Nov. 18.

**HONEY.**

New Crop 1898. Choice Extracted Honey, by the gallon or less quantity. For sale at my residence, or orders may be left office of the Watchman and Southron.

**N. G. Osteen.**

**HARBY & CO., WHOLESALE BROKERS,**

—AND— Cotton Storage Warehouse PROPRIETORS. UP-TOWN OFFICE: COURT HOUSE SQUARE, 1,000 Tons High Grade Ammoniated Fertilizer, 1,000 Tons Acid with Potash, 500 Tons Dissolved Bone, 500 Tons German Kainit, 400 Tons C. S. Meal, For Sale. We are prepared to meet any and all prices for STANDARD GOODS. Get our prices before purchasing. Respectfully, HARBY & CO. Dec. 16.

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