

**Firing the Mortars.**

**A Test of the Big Guns on Sullivan's Island.**

Special to The State.  
 Charleston, Aug. 19.—The firing of the giant mortars in the upper fort of the island to day was a great success—to Capt. Abbott and other army officers of scientific training probably—but the general public, expressively, were not in it by a great majority. So far as the public was concerned it did not begin to compare with a Fourth of July celebration with cannon crackers, for there was only a puff of smoke and an explosion about equal to a good charge of giant powder used in blasting. To persons on the roof of the Atlantic Beach hotel, a point near the fort, the concussion was not at all disagreeable.

In anticipation of a heavy concussion and the consequent breaking of window glass, nearly all of the windows on the island were raised this morning and the blinds opened, but there was no need for the precaution, for the slightest damage would not have been done the frailest pane of glass 100 feet from the fort.

The 8 o'clock boat this morning did not bring over to the city its full complement of passengers. Many who are accustomed to make that trip remained over to witness the firing of the mortars. So, when the hands of the clocks and watches began to tell of the approach of 10 o'clock, the streets of Moultrieville and the front beach were dotted with moving groups of people, seeking points of vantage to watch the firing. Numbers climbed to the roofs of the houses or the tops of the numerous towers, while a few found a point from which to view of the whole proceedings on the roof of the Atlantic Beach hotel.

Within the mortar battery were Capt. Abbot, Lieut. Stuart and their assistants. No visitors, not even the ubiquitous newspaper men, were allowed to look upon the interior of the defenses Uncle Sam has placed there for the protection of Charleston harbor. At Fort Moultrie Mr. W. M. Bird and Mr. Stanford were stationed, at the request of Capt. Abbott, to take the barometer reading and make other observations on the conditions prevailing during the firing and if possible take the time of the flight of the shells, etc.

It had been agreed that 10 minutes before the firing a red flag would be run up on the flagstaff on the ramparts of the battery. At 10:17 the red flag was run up and with it up went expectancy to a high pitch. The timid ones stopped their ears and those on the roof nearby the fort clung to something for fear the concussions would knock them from their perches.

Some eyes were fixed on the battery, while others turned their gaze upon the target, a red flag, flying defiantly in the breeze, and fixed in the marsh to the north and west of Morris island light. Those looking upon the ramparts expected to see a dazzling flash of light and an immense black object take its flight in the air, while the reverberations to follow were expected to rend the tympanums of the ears. And the flag in the marsh was to be tattered and torn after the first shot. The 10 minutes passed and the suspense grew apace. Another 10 passed and the stop watches told 10:37 when there was a sudden burst of smoke from the battery and an entertaining concussion. There was a craning of necks and a stretching of eyes to see the 800 pound shot that had begun its mile and seven eighths flight. But never a thing did the majority of spectators see, and save for the wizz of the shot, which a few of those nearest the battery could hear there was no other evidence than that there had only been an explosion of powder. The target was untouched and as far as the spectators could see the shot never came down from its flight through the heavens.

It is computed that the shot attained a maximum height of about two miles. It left the mortar at an angle of about 45 degrees and described the arc of a circle with a perpendicular of the height named.

Each of the four mortars in the southeastern angle of the fort were fired once singly and then the whole four were fired together.

There was an interval of about one hour between each discharge.

About 75 pounds of powder was used each time and the shot thrown weighs about 800 pounds. It costs the government about \$300 each time a mortar is fired.

A gentleman near the fort at the time of the first discharge thought he saw the projectile for a moment just as it rose above the ramparts. At the second shot several gentlemen who were directly under the line of flight of the shot saw it for several seconds.

Messrs. Bird and Stanford, at Fort Moultrie were only able to take the barometer and thermometer readings at the time of the explosion, but were unable to tell anything of the flight of the projectile or its moment of contact.

Capt. Abbott and his assistants, to the time of the leaving of The State reporter were as inaccessible as the Matterhorn, so nothing could be learned of their pleasure or displeasure as to the success or failure of the experiment.

A countryman at Fort Moultrie

saw a splash in the sea about half a mile away from the target after the second shot, but except for this the projectile might be yet suspended in air so far as the spectators could see.

The projectiles used this morning were solid shot and did not explode upon striking an object. The fact that the mortars are about 50 feet below the top of the ramparts had much to do with the dulling of the concussion and the smothering of the sound. Altogether the experiments were pleasing to those who saw them and it gave them a feeling of security to know that Uncle Sam has placed such fierce dogs of war to protect them.

**Spain Demands Compensation.**

London, Aug. 19.—Calderon Carlisle of Washington, counsellor to the Spanish legation in the United States, arrived here to day from Spain. In the course of an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, Mr. Carlisle said he went to Spain to pay a visit to relatives, but while there he had an audience with the queen regent and he discussed with the late Senor Canovas, the premier, and other high officials of the Spanish government the serious aspects of the Cuban question, explained to Canovas the details of some of the principal filibustering expeditions from the United States to Cuba and giving his views as to the legal aspects of the filibustering claims which he had investigated since the war broke out in Cuba. Spain, he said, intended to press strongly her claim to compensation for filibustering and they would overbalance the American claims for damages to the property of citizens of the United States in the island.

"My last interview with the late Senor Canovas," said Mr. Carlisle, "was during the week before he was assassinated, and at the hotel which was the scene of the tragedy. He requested me to call. While I was waiting at the office of the hotel, Senor Canovas entered the room and was immediately surrounded by half a dozen gentlemen, amid whom he stood talking on Cuban matters. I inquired as to who these gentlemen were and was told they were newspaper correspondents. The scene was entirely informal, quite American in fact. One could easily see how a man so approachable as Senor Canovas could be assassinated without much difficulty. I was told that he always received newspaper correspondents freely and talked with them frankly."

"Senor Canovas appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, though, of course, he was no longer a young man. He told me he was satisfied with the progress of the war in Cuba. The summer had been all that could be expected in the wet season and that he believed conditions would be much better in autumn. He spoke feelingly of the suffering in Cuba, which he considered and described as unavoidably incidental to the state of war, and he expressed the warmest hope that the necessity for suffering would soon cease. The condition of the public sentiment in the United States was a matter as to which he made particular inquiry. I assured him that the country was not so partial to the insurgent movement as might be inferred from some of the newspapers and from the reports of congressional debates."

Mr. Carlisle believes the effects of the assassination of Canovas will be to unite more closely the various sections of the conservative party in Spain. He said:

"I can speak not only for the court circles but also for the people of three provinces where the Carlises are reputed to be strongest, and I can say that I saw no signs of preparations for a Carlisle rising nor anything to corroborate reports circulated in the United States to the effect that the Spanish people are so dissatisfied with the government as to be easily incited to overthrow it."

**Quinine and other fever medicines take from 5 to 10 days to cure fever. Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic cures in ONE DAY.**

**THE LEGION OF HONOR.**

**Classes Abolished and Same Rate of Assessment for All.**

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Legion of Honor to-day adopted amendments to the by-laws fixing a rate of assessment for all members and abolishing classes, restricting the assessments to one in any one month, and providing that if this is not sufficient claims to be paid at the end of the year shall be paid from the reserve fund. These officers were elected: Commander, F. O. Downes, Boston; vice commander, P. F. McGowan, New York; orator, G. W. Carson, St. Louis; secretary, Adam Warner, New York; treasurer, George W. Kendrick, Jr., Philadelphia.

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

**Spain Must Move**

**Or the United States Will Soon Intervene.**

Washington, Aug. 20.—Officials of the state department were very reticent to-day when asked concerning a report in circulation that definite instructions had been given all our foreign ambassadors and ministers to European countries to sound and ascertain the attitude of European governments in case the United States should intervene in Cuba.

While general denials were made by some of them others intimated that the United States was ready to assume the position taken by President Grant in 1874, as shown by the instructions of Secretary Fish to Minister Cushing, although it never appears that these instructions were carried out, and there is no knowledge of what Spain would have done in the premises.

It is possible that Minister Woodford will have a different report to make.

It can be stated on information obtained here, that there is on truth in the report that Lord Salisbury has sent an unfavorable answer to a suggestion that the United States should interfere, the fact that he has not replied at all to the attempt of our ambassador to sound him on the subject and that his attitude gives reason to believe he will not oppose such action as our interests may make necessary.

Minister Woodford's instructions are to intimate to Spain that the United States will intervene unless the situation in Cuba speedily improves. This in effect was the instructions given Mr. Cushing by Mr. Fish and it is understood that the attitude of the United States is almost identical with the position taken during Grant's administration.

Then, as now, the good offices of the United States had been tendered to Spain to bring about a settlement of the war, but, said Secretary Fish, the well intended proffers of the United States were unwisely rejected by Spain. The secretary reviewed the situation, which presents many similar phases to that which exists now.

President Grant, said the secretary, regarded independence, as the only necessary solution of the Cuban question.

The attitude of the present administration is said to be on the same lines, and, it is stated, Minister Woodford will make it clear to the Spanish authorities that our interests will make intervention by the United States imperative unless something is done speedily by Spain to improve the present situation, disastrous as it is all to all our interests.

**Big Boom in Wheat.**

New York, Aug. 20.—At 1.40 p. m. to-day September wheat here reached the long talked-of goal of \$1 per bushel. Naturally enough the incident created a tremendous sensation on the floor of the exchange and was greeted with prolonged cheers from half a thousand throats being re-echoed from the crowded galleries.

Several times during the early afternoon the bulls snapped the price within 5 cts. of the desired mark but the return wave of selling orders each time swept it back again. The final and successful effort was made under the impulse of export orders reaching enormous figures. September was hanging around 99 1-8 when the export news was first whispered about and at once danced upward in response to excited local buying. Higher and higher it whirled, watched by everybody on the floor until the big black finger of the record dial plumped fairly on the even figure and "dollar" wheat in New York was an accomplished fact.

Now that the bulls have attained their boast, they are as far as ever from being satisfied and claim that the wave of bull sentiment which has spread like fire all over the country, will carry the price here to at least \$1 25 per bushel and perhaps even higher. That dollar wheat is already a thing of the past was demonstrated on the late curb when further clamorous demands from high strung local shorts raised the price to 100 1/2 or a cent a bushel advance from the official close. About 50,000 bushels of wheat changed hands at \$1 this afternoon. From the very outset many local dealings were marked by great excitement. Everybody felt that dollar wheat was in the air and while there were occasional let ups when traders unloaded jags of wheat on which there was a good profit they were invariably called by a general lightening of values on fresh waves of reckless buying. The crowd, being keyed up to a high pitch of excitement, eagerly swallowed the wildest sort of bull news, such as would be ordinarily rejected. The English market was up in the air keeping free pace with our advance. Their closing prices were the top of the day and 3 3/4 to 4 1/8 higher than last night. French markets, on the other hand, held back and showed practically no response to the extraordinary strength in other markets. Private cables credited the English advance to rainy weather and excited covering by shorts. Throughout the day fluctuations were very erratic, at times leaping 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 between sales. The trade was considerably amused over the stories of enormous profits

being made on the boom. At one time to day cash wheat here was nominally worth 1.06 1/2 for No. 1 northern, afloat, and No. 2 red \$1.04 1/2. A year ago the former sold at 64 7/8 and the latter 69 1-8 to 69 3/8. The price of September one year ago was 63 3/8 and of December 66. Bullish spring wheat news was an important feature in the advance of all grain, just as it was yesterday. Full range on September wheat to day was from 97 to \$1 00, the close being 99 3/8. The total transactions were 3,355,000 bushels. Export sales were 175 loads here and outports, including three cargoes for France.

New York, August 18.—A further decline in the price of silver occurred to-day, the quotation for bar silver in New York receding to 52 1/2 cents an ounce, a decline of 1 1/2 cents from yesterday. The London quotation for bar silver was 24 1/2 pence, a fall of 9-16d from yesterday's price. Yesterday's prices were low records up to that date. Quotations for Mexican dollars were only nominal at 41 cents. Just before the close of the market the price of bar silver fell an additional 1/4 of a cent to 51 3/4 cents making the total decline for the day 2 3/4 cents. The closing price in London was 24d, a total decline for the day of 1 1-16d. At today's New York price the value of the silver in the standard silver dollar is 40 1/2 cents.

Russia has doubled her population in the past fifty years. The latest census showing 130,000,000. It was Napoleon who remarked that Russia and the United States would eventually dominate the world.

**Oh, How Thankful**

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**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
 Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.  
 Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

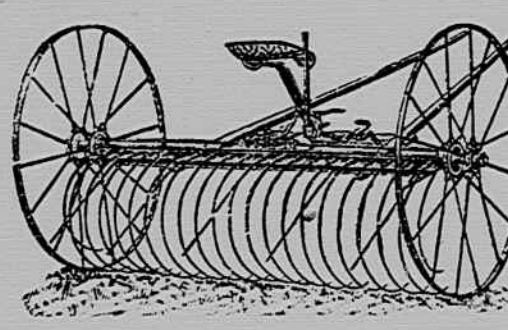
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Every expectant mother has a trying ordeal to face. If she does not



get ready for it, there is no telling what may happen. Child-birth is full of uncertainties if Nature is not given proper assistance.

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is the best help you can use at this time. It is a liniment, and when regularly applied several months before baby comes, it makes the advent easy and nearly painless. It relieves and prevents "morning sickness," relaxes the overstrained muscles, relieves the distended feeling, shortens labor, makes recovery rapid and certain without any dangerous after-effects. Mother's Friend is good for only one purpose, viz.: to relieve motherhood of danger and pain.

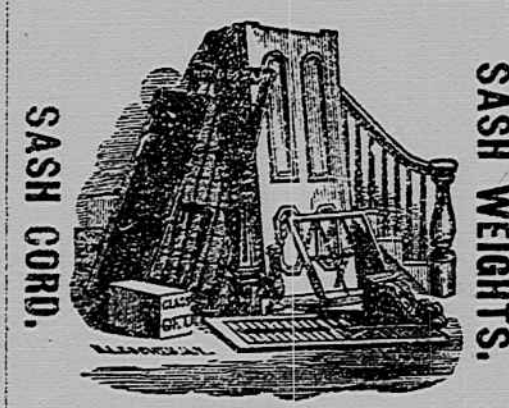
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 April 9. 2

**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 this day 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 undersigned 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

