

MORE ABOUT CHARLESTON

TREASURE FIELD FOR STUDENTS OF HISTORY.

Short Sketch of the Origin and Racial Antecedents of the Inhabitants of This Richly Endowed Gem City of the New South-The Revolutionary Spirit Is Among Them and Can Be Accounted for on Natural Grounds-Severe Trials That They Have Endured with Dauntless Fortitude.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CHARLESTON OWES its origin to a party of English colonists sent over by the lords proprietors in 1680, to whom an extensive grant of lands in America had been made in 1663 by King Charles II., including the whole of the Carolinas. The colonists landed there in 1670, and soon laid out a town, which, in honor of the king, they named Charleston. It was then declared a port of entry, and 1685 a collector was appointed. It was incorporated as a city on its present site in 1785, and was the seat of the state government till 1793.

As to the inhabitants, the first settlers were Englishmen of various classes and conditions of life—the Cavaliers, the Puritans, and an adventurous spirit led to visit the new world, and others of lower degree, all seeking their fortunes under circumstances of greater freedom than Great Britain at that time permitted. Soon they were joined by bands of hardy Scots and earnest Huguenots, who had been driven from France, also immigrants from other countries, trained to hardships, habits of industry, strictly religious and well fitted to combat the trials, difficulties and disappointments incident to settlement of a wild and untried country. The mingling of these peoples has produced a race with all that stands for pluck and valor.

THE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT.

Charleston has ever shown a revolutionary spirit from its origin. Its first settlers, chafing under the government of the lords proprietors, in 1719 threw off that yoke and placed themselves under the British crown. They next resisted, in 1755, the "stamp act," and with other American colonies brought about its repeal the following year; also the onerous taxes of 1767 on paper, glass, tea, water colors, etc., etc., all of which were removed except that of these taxes per pound on tea, resulting in 1773 in that famous tea affair in Boston Harbor, when thousands of chests of tea were thrown overboard by the enraged colonists, our patriotic Puritan forefathers.

Charleston also had the status of the South in the assertion of state sovereignty in 1832—the rights of a state to nullify or to declare unconstitutional and void an act of congress. Her citizens were also first and foremost in the question of secession and the secession movement of 1860, and opened the civil war on the morning of January 9, 1861, by firing on the United States transfer Star of the West, loaded with men and military stores to reinforce Fort Sumter, and again on April 12, 1861, by the bombardment of that fort, causing its surrender and evacuation and the hauling down of the flag, the only time, be it remembered, that the flag of Sumter or the flag of our union was ever lowered in the presence of an enemy. She raised the rebel flag, however, in 1862, again raised on the ramparts with considerable ceremony, but the performance was somewhat lacking in glory, for the Confederates had evacuated the fort many hours before and were miles away, out of sight and hearing.

The revolutionary spirit has marked the city of Charleston during the 200 years of its history as the disturbing element of the country, but today this aristocratic city, after receiving her chastisement, arises as dignified and proud as ever, making good her losses, rises superior to her misfortunes and retains her ancient beauty. She stands firm in her loyalty to the government, and first and foremost in building up the waste places in city and state, in the lines of agriculture, manufacture and commerce.

TREASURE FIELD FOR HISTORIANS.

Charleston offers to those interested in history a wealth of data and episodes of several wars with a record worth the greatest commendation. Its history is so closely interwoven with the history of the American republic that it is difficult to separate the one from the other. She has gone through many vicissitudes, many afflictions and much peril and suffering, more than any other city in the Union. I will recount some of them. First besieged by the British in the revolutionary war, her people made a manly and heroic resistance to the attacks of the invading host. Year after year, prior to 1860, her population was decimated by the ravages of that scourge of the tropics, yellow fever. As the birthplace of secession, she was the first to pay the penalty. Before the guns of the Confederates crossed the alarm of war and opened on Anderson and his handful of faithful regulars imprisoned in the walls of Fort Sumter, a devastating fire swept through the streets from river to river, devouring millions of property, even one-half of her domain—an area of 500 acres, a warning it might seem of the fate that awaited the doomed city. For four years the Union troops thundered in her doors for admission, and the runs of the historic "Swamp Angel" urged a rain of shot and shell, of fire and iron upon her zealous head until February 17, 1865, when, in consequence of the entrance into South Carolina of General Sherman's army from Savannah, the city and harbor were vacated quietly without any panic or ven excitement. One easy "Swamp Angel" grew in the streets, and desolation saddened all her green.

Then came peace and a gradual building up of waste places and reopening the business of the city, a task that seemed absolutely hopeless, but the energy, the courage and endurance which had characterized the people through the dangers of the war, did not desert them in the greater trials of this time, and they boldly faced the difficulties before them with renewed zeal.

ANOTHER SEVERE STRAIN.

In the eventful 20 years that elapsed after the war the people of Charleston had their strength and courage again severely tested, when, on August 25, 1886, a terrible cyclone swept over the

city, carrying devastation in its train and wiping out over two million dollars worth of property. The wharves and buildings along the water front were almost entirely wrecked, many houses were unroofed and much damage was done by the great rise of the tide, which flooded the streets. Offers of help came from all parts of the country, but the old aristocratic Charleston steadily and pluckily guided up her hoarse, aching faces, troubled and thankfully but firmly refused assistance. Her own citizens once more undertook the work of building up her waste places.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

A year later, just when her people had begun to recover from the effects of that disastrous visitation, the hand of Providence was once more laid heavy upon the city, storm and battle-scarred city, when on the night of August 3, 1886, came the most awful experience in the city's history, an earthquake, with a consequent night of horrors and suffering, when, as described by the writer by a citizen of Charleston, Alex. B. Cochran: "The fairest city on the South Atlantic coast was laid in ruins in less than thirty seconds, her business paralyzed, her commerce destroyed and her people rendered homeless. After a night of unparalelled horrors, which no pen can picture, no tongue describe, the people of Charleston, stunned and dazed by the awful blow, awoke to the realization of the appalling fact that the accumulations of a life time, the fruits of centuries of hard industry, had been swept away at a breath. That very night 92 people were lost and over 6,000 buildings were either wrecked or badly damaged, sixty odd thousand inhabitants of the city were homeless for a fortnight, for few persons were able to find within houses and nearly the whole population of the city was encamped in the public squares and streets or taking refuge in the vessels in the harbor. It is safe to say that not a building escaped injury if not completely wrecked. The fact that the earthquake occurred in the day, the loss of life would have reached into the thousands. Occurring at one o'clock at night, the citizens were mostly in their homes. It is a singular fact that not a single person is known to have been killed, and, although many were buried under the ruins and afterwards rescued. Those who had the presence of mind to remain in their houses escaped with their lives, while those who were injured were rushing out of the crumbling buildings. Most of the walls fell outwards. The chimneys in some instances fell on adjoining roofs and crushed them in, but no death is known to have resulted from this cause. The seismological record is a part of the history of the times. From the 27th of August until the middle of the 30th of September there were thirty distinct shocks in Charleston, no notice being taken of any slight tremor of the earth, many of which occurred and many more of which were imagined."

It would have seemed natural that the whole city should be paralyzed, but in an incredibly short time the people aroused themselves to face the terrible situation. The heart of the whole nation went out to the stricken city. From every quarter came contributions, first to allay immediate suffering then to help rebuild and re-establish the ruined homes, churches and public buildings. The committee disbursed over \$600,000, and more went privately to individuals, to be used among needy friends.

The scene of sympathy lent new courage to the people, and the material aid gave them means to set vigorously to work, and with what success the present condition of the city shows. In the city today it is almost impossible to detect a trace of the fearful destruction of that time. A new city has arisen from the ruins of the old, more beautiful to look at and in every way worthy of the memories of old aristocratic Charleston of by-gone days. The cyclone of August 27, 1893, will serve as an example of what the city has suffered from wind and waves. From 4 p. m. till the middle of the forenoon the next day was a scene of terror. The streets were turned into surging rivers, the waters from twelve to thirteen feet above low water mark. The speed of the wind did not fall below forty miles an hour and during the night it averaged over sixty miles when, at midnight, the United States weather bureau officially recorded one hundred and twenty miles an hour. The houses stood like isolated islands in the turbulent waters; communication between them was impossible, as no small boats could live in such a sea. The waves touched the cross bars of the street lamp posts, a thousand shade trees were uprooted. Large bodies were carried up into the street. On many wharfs nothing was left but the pilings. The bay, by the terrific force of the wind, rose to the highest point ever known. The subsiding waters left a scene of utter desolation, the estimated loss being \$2,000,000. Offers of help came from all parts of the country, but Charleston, undaunted by the terrible calamity, set to work, and before the summer passed, hardly a vestige of the disaster could be found. (To E. H. Fabot, I am indebted for this memorandum.)

FORWARD STRIDES.

In the recent past Charleston has made large strides in progress and prosperity. Industrial, agricultural and commercial, by the completion of the jetty system at the entrance of her noble harbor, in deepening the channel to thirty feet over the bar, her port has been opened to the largest vessels and a large foreign trade, the dream of her people for so many years, has become a reality.

Charleston harbor is one of the most commodious and beautiful on the Atlantic coast. The bar is some three miles wide and extends up and down the coast many miles. There were in the sixties three channel entrances. The northern approach was six miles above the city and ran close to the shore. The centre channel crossed the bar east of the city, while the southern crossed seven miles below and followed the coast up into the harbor. On our previous visit we enjoyed a sail through the northern channel for New York. The present entrance through the jetty is so near that vessels can be seen coming in from the ocean. The main entrance is now through the jetty gates, or breakwater channel, which is 3,000 yards wide at the mouth, narrowing down to 300 yards at the narrowest part. The government has expended a large amount to deepen the channel to thirty feet and is now considering the removal to Charleston from Port Royal of the South Atlantic naval station dry dock.

PORTS AND RESORTS.

After a thorough tour of the city on the mainland, there still remains a few side trips, one of which exceeds in interest and enjoyment, may I say, all the rest combined—that is a sail or ride down the bay amid the immense fortifications and scenery, to the ocean, and also a trolley ride to the pleasure resorts of the city. No visit will be complete without this experience. Lying at the ferry slip, awaiting the hourly arrival of her human cargo, is the new double-end steamer Commodore Ferry of the Charleston Consolidated Railway. In readiness to make a trip across the Cooper river to Mount Pleasant, a half-hour's ride. This floating Neptune soon leaves the city, receding from view the United States custom house standing majestically overlooking the harbor, while historic St. Philip's spire, with its beacon light, rises heavenward in its God-given mission of guiding mariners for the last two centuries into port.

Soon we pass near to Castle Pinckney, where on the island are the ruins of an old Spanish fort, erected probably two hundred years ago, while before us is Fort Sumter, upon whose walls the writer stood, soon after it was vacated by the Confederates, with the Stars and Stripes floating above it. But too soon a landing at Mount Pleasant is effected and we exchange the steamer for the electric observation car, at a thirty-mile-an-hour speed over Sullivan's Island. The village of Mount Pleasant is situated on a high bluff of yellow sand, and with its background of dark foliage, as seen from the steamer, forms a pleasing picture. It was originally the summer resort for planters. Although not possessing the fine beach and surf of Sullivan's Island, it gets as much of the cool sea breeze and has the advantage of easy access from the surrounding country by walks and drives, and during the winter season is a fine field for sportsmen. Truck farming is the principal industry and is very profitable.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

Sullivan's Island has long been the favorite resort for Charlestonians and for many years, even before the war, each summer presented a scene of much gaiety and fashion, like Coney Island and other seaside resorts. On this island are places of more or less historical interest. Here is Fort Moultrie of both Revolutionary and Civil War fame, and Fort Jasper, named in honor of the gallant Jasper who rescued the "Old Plug" at the peril of his life in the "sixty-gun" both equipped with rapid-firing guns just prior to the late Spanish-American war. Here, also, is the grave and monument erected to "Osceola," the Seminole chief, besides the great mortar batteries, consisting of twelve 12-inch guns. The Federal government has recently purchased a large reservation on the island and will soon begin the erection of permanent barracks for the First United States artillery, now stationed here.

THE ISLE OF PALMS.

There is still another attraction worthy of mention—the Isle of Palms, reached from Sullivan's Island by crossing Beach Inlet on a steel draw-bridge from forty to sixty feet above the water, on the electric road which takes us over a sandy desert a mile and a half, through dense groves of palms, palm-trees, struggling live oaks, and other trees, native to the region, presenting an almost tropical appearance. This is one of the finest seaside resorts on the Atlantic coast. The island faces the ocean, has a sandy beach eight miles long, sloping so gently that surfing is possible at any stage of the tide. Here is a pavilion occupying the water front for over two thousand feet, the largest and longest on the coast, north or south. From its veranda, which is only six miles from the bar, the panoramic view is nothing less than grand. Here the coast-guard station, with its two 12-inch barbets and two rapid firing guns, stand now, as then, an impregnable sentry at the harbor gates. From both Moultrie and Sumter we secured valuable relics. No visitor is allowed an intrusion to either fortress, without a permit from the war department.

But memoranda received from a trustworthy source, I group the following facts regarding the bombardment, demolition and silencing and final evacuation of Fort Sumter, for it is claimed Sumter never surrendered, but was evacuated only when the troops withdrew from Charleston on the entrance of General Sherman's army into South Carolina, Feb. 17, 1865, after 567 days of continuous military operations against both harbor and city. It is claimed that the city of Charleston suffered no damage from the firing of the Union batteries on Morris Island. While they covered, with extreme range, about one-half of the city, the strain on their rifle guns elevated so high, 6,000 yards distant, had caused bursting into wards of fifty of them. This was the fate of the "Swamp Angel," the famous 200 pounder rifle, which opened fire August 21, 1863, and burst after the thirty-fifth round. They claim, in point of military offensiveness, the bombardment of Charleston was a poor substitute for not being able to get within the harbor and capture the city. An idea of the amount of this firing may be gathered from the returns made for the winter of 1863 and '64, after the Confederates evacuated Morris Island, in September, 1863. In the five months, 2,250 shells reached the city, being at the rate of seventeen per diem.

When Colonel Anderson surrendered Fort Sumter to the Confederates, after its bombardment, April 14, 1861, General Beauregard at once prepared to make it impregnable with great skill of foresight and contrivance as to entirely disappoint all hope of surrender. He had the fort's armament reduced to a minimum, casemates and rooms exposed to breaching, filled with sand and wet compressed cotton bales, etc.

This fortress received three general bombardments and seven minor bombardments, besides two night attacks by the armored squadron; also an accidental explosion of a powder magazine within. It required the breaching from eighteen rifle cannon 100, 200 and 300 pounders, of General Gillmore's batteries of unprecedented range, accuracy and destructive power, before it was silenced as well as demolished. Still it was habitable and the surrender was not considered for a moment by the Confederate colonel, Alfred R. Huger, then commanding. Though it received 7,000 shot and shells with two killed and fifty wounded. Here is a general summary for Fort Sumter:

Total number of projectiles fired against it... 46,551  
Total weight in tons of metal thrown against it... 3,400  
Total number of days under three great bombardments... 117  
Total number of days under eight minor bombardments... 49



Make Ice Cream At Home

and have any kind you want on short notice. The preparation of some takes longer than others, but the freezing never takes longer than 3 minutes. "Fifty Receipts" gives many new recipes and it is no trouble at all to freeze them in a

Peerless Iceland Freezer (One Motion)

The can revolves around stationary dasher. It is the simplest freezer made. Runs easier than a many-motoned freezer. Thousands who had stopped making ice cream at home because of the trouble, now use the Peerless Iceland.

The 4c Store 310 Lackawanna Ave.

Total number of days under fire, steady and desultory... 250  
Total number of shells killed... 367  
Wounded... 39

I will only mention one other fort, Fort Wagner, where no more gallant defense has ever been made, as the subjoined tabulation will prove:

GENERAL SUMMARY.  
Total number projectiles fired against it... 18,911  
Estimated total tons of metal against it... 1,136  
Duration of siege (days)... 57  
Total number of casualties (July to Sept.)... 316

THE ISLE OF PALMS.

There is still another attraction worthy of mention—the Isle of Palms, reached from Sullivan's Island by crossing Beach Inlet on a steel draw-bridge from forty to sixty feet above the water, on the electric road which takes us over a sandy desert a mile and a half, through dense groves of palms, palm-trees, struggling live oaks, and other trees, native to the region, presenting an almost tropical appearance. This is one of the finest seaside resorts on the Atlantic coast. The island faces the ocean, has a sandy beach eight miles long, sloping so gently that surfing is possible at any stage of the tide. Here is a pavilion occupying the water front for over two thousand feet, the largest and longest on the coast, north or south. From its veranda, which is only six miles from the bar, the panoramic view is nothing less than grand. Here the coast-guard station, with its two 12-inch barbets and two rapid firing guns, stand now, as then, an impregnable sentry at the harbor gates. From both Moultrie and Sumter we secured valuable relics. No visitor is allowed an intrusion to either fortress, without a permit from the war department.

We are told that the cold winds of winter effect no change at the Isle of Palms. Here it is perpetual summer and the pavillion, which is converted into one grand solarium, the building being entirely enclosed in glass during the winter season, has spacious fireplaces and huge logs of oak to furnish heat on the very few inclement days when winter is king. The pavillion is brilliantly illuminated by electricity, rendering the scene a blaze of glory. Here, too, is a Ferris wheel, 350 feet high, of the same type as the only one ever south of Coney Island—also a carousel, to make money for the little folks. I will only add one more attraction and that for the hungry stomach: a fish fry and oyster roast. A some five hundred feet long is used in securing the fishy tribe and they are cooked and served fresh from the water. The bivalves are also taken fresh from the water and served on the half-shell, four of the latter covering a dinner-plate. In a word, every visitor will bear witness that Nature has with a lavish hand adorned the Isle of Palms and made it an enchanting spot in land, sea and sky, with the atmosphere exhilarating in the extreme. It is fittingly described as the connecting link between New York and Florida. The Isle of Palms is to the city of Charleston what Coney Island is to New York.

Before quitting this most interesting city I will, at the risk of tiring the patience of my readers, send one more letter treating of the coming Charleston exposition and of the public conveniences in which prospective visitors will be interested. —J. E. Richmond.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.  
Towanda, June 27.—The knitting mill has been damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars, caused by spontaneous combustion.

The Elmira Telephone company is negotiating for the franchise at Athens.

The officers of the Bradford County Telephone Company are: President, C. L. Tracy; Vice-president, H. C. Porter; Secretary, G. T. Ingham; treasurer, E. B. McKee; general manager, S. C. Thayer. The object of the organization is to construct an independent telephone exchange in Towanda, borough and throughout the county.

Prof. M. S. H. Unger will relinquish his position as principal of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute. Thomas Leonard, of Athens, was killed by the north-bound local passenger train at that place on Monday evening. A family survives him.

Rev. J. C. Campbell, of Bernice, will become pastor of the Presbyterian chapel in South Towanda.  
Mrs. F. R. Welles, of Paris, France, accompanied by her children, is visiting her father, E. M. Welles, of the marriage of John D. Collins, of Kansas City, and Miss Catherine Pratt was performed at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. D. S. Pratt, on Tuesday.  
Hon. and Mrs. Thomas J. Ryan, of Washington, D. C., are spending a few days with relatives in Towanda and vicinity.  
At a meeting of the county commissioners and others the selection of the design for the soldiers' monument was decided upon, and a bid of \$18,000 was accepted and awarded the contract to the Pennsylvania Monumental company, of Philadelphia. The monument is to be completed by October 15, and will stand forty-two feet high. It will stand in a circular plot, facing the court house, and reach to the top of the windows in the court room. The material will be of Barre granite, with the exception of the bronze inscription plates, wreaths, eagle, etc. In the circular base four figures six feet six inches high and representing the infantry, cavalry and artillery and a sailor emblematic of the navy will stand. Inside of the circular row stands a round base, several feet high, upon which rests eight columns of granite polished. Surrounding this on the sloping top will be a figure of a woman, representing "Peace" and standing eleven feet and six inches high. When completed it will be an elaborate memorial to the soldiers of this section. Three other firms furnished bids with designs.  
W. D. B. Ainey, of Montrose, had business transactions at Towanda this week. Mrs. E. Parrott, of Scranton, has been a guest at the home of C. S. Russell.  
Thirteen young people of this county were graduates at the Mansfield Normal school at its last commencement. The number of new men now employed in the shops at Sayre is 135. Everything has been kept in peace, and the strikers make no trouble.  
Head Feels Like Lusting.  
Maybe you were out late last night? If you had taken a Krause's Headache Capsule before retiring your head would be cool and clear this morning. Take one now and you will be all right in an hour. Price 25c. Sold by all druggists.

HURRAH FOR THE FOURTH

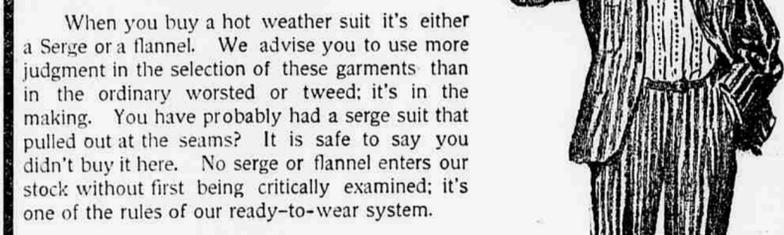
Our Stock Larger and Cheaper Than Ever. These Items Will Be Interesting if You Wish to Save Money.

Advertisement for various items including Fire Crackers, Black Band Cannon Cracker, Repeating Torpedoes, Colored Fire, Colored Sky Rockets, Flags, Rattan Bomb, Blank Cartridges, Roman Candles, Paper Caps, Pistols, and Peersless Iceland Freezer.

THE NEW 4 CENT STORE 310 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

Hot Weather Comforts

When you buy a hot weather suit it's either a Serge or a flannel. We advise you to use more judgment in the selection of these garments than in the ordinary worsted or tweed; it's in the making. You have probably had a serge suit that pulled out at the seams? It is safe to say you didn't buy it here. No serge or flannel enters our stock without first being critically examined; it's one of the rules of our ready-to-wear system.



Serge Suits Fine rib Indigo Blue Serge, cut with the broad military shoulder, \$8 to \$15 from... Flannel Suits In single or double breasted, some swell patterns have lately arrived \$5.50 to \$9

Summer Furnishings Madras Shirts, colorings that are new and novel. See the qualities at... 85c Fancy lace front with Madras body. The novelty of the season... \$1.00 Shirts in plain blue Madras, with two high turn-down collars... 50c Underwear in fine rib Balbriggan, regular made and finished... 50c Men's Shirt Waists, a new invention for the heated season, all the swell colorings in \$1 and \$1.25

Children's Wash Suits Wash Suits in sailor blouse style, plain or striped pattern... 50c Novelty Summer Blouse Suits in neat madras and crash fabrics... \$1.25 Fancy Blouse with the new inlaid collar, a very pretty effect... \$2 and \$2.50 The Russian Blouse, a decidedly new novelty for the Summer Boy, new colorings... \$2.50 The "Golf" Blouse, a pattern suit taken from the latest Franch fashion plate. See it in our show windows.

Advertisement for The "Atterbury" System and Samter Bros. Leading Outfitters. Means Smart Clothes.