

Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR

EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1895.

VOL. LX. NO. 17.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that the holder of a through railroad ticket has a right to stop-over privileges.

As a result of stopping the slot gambling machines in Cincinnati 50,000 pennies were taken and deposited in the Sub-Treasury.

The Duke of Bedford has imported 2000 frogs from America to feed his estate in England from parasites. This shows the inferiority of the pauper frogs of the effete monarchies.

The Census Bureau has passed out of existence, and what there is left of it becomes merely a section of Interior Department. It will soon be time to organize another, adds the New Orleans Picayune.

The coming boom in farming is windmill irrigation, predicts the American Agriculturist. It has proved an immense success on the cheap lands of the West, and there is no reason why it should not be even more profitable on the more expensive lands of the Central, Middle and Eastern States.

The labyrinths at Crete and Lennox would not be in it with the new City Hall at San Francisco. Mayor Sutro has lately been impressed by the number of persons who got into the hall and find it difficult to get out again. He has instructed the architects to prepare diagrams of each floor, with explanatory notes and an index, which will be issued in pamphlet form and sold at a nominal sum.

The failure of the first effort to launch the steamship St. Paul, at Philadelphia, recalls to the New York Tribune a similar incident in the case of the American war vessel Trenton, which ship was lost in the Samoan hurricane in 1839. She was built at the New York Navy Yard in 1875, and the first attempt to launch her was on December 30 of that year. The construction officers and workmen worked hard for two hours, the length of time that was spent on the St. Paul, but the ship could not be got in to the water. Then the efforts were abandoned until New Year's Day, and she was successfully floated. This experience was sufficient to excite the superstitious fears of sailors, and the subsequent disaster doubtless provoked many an "I told you so."

The Agricultural Department has recently published a tabular statement which it calls "an attempt to show the world's wheat production for the years 1891 to 1894." The totals indicate a steadily increasing supply, from 2,369,746,000 bushels in 1891 to 2,590,121,000 in 1894. Unfortunately, however, states the New York Times, the estimates of the crops in this country are those which were long ago rejected. Everybody knows that for the last four years our wheat crops have been very much underestimated by the department. The actual excess over the department's figures for the two crops for 1891 and 1892 was about 100,000,000 bushels. The crop of 1893 was larger by at least 50,000,000 bushels than the quantity which the department reported. By almost universal consent the official report for the last year's crop is at least 40,000,000 short of the actual yield. If the department's figures for this country be corrected, however, in accordance with the estimates now generally received, the increase of the world's crop will still demand attention, the total growing from 2,433,000,000 bushels in 1891 to 2,645,000,000 in 1894, and this increase has had some effect upon prices. The growth of the supply in South America and Russia especially calls for consideration:

	South America.	Russia.
1891.....	35,805,000	138,846,000
1892.....	37,205,000	241,375,000
1893.....	51,453,000	326,734,000
1894.....	104,000,000	395,000,000

The natural effect of such increases in exporting countries on prices can easily be seen. It may be noted, also, that Russia has this year an export surplus of 192,000,000 bushels of rye, as against 70,000,000 a year ago, and when rye is plentiful and cheap, in Europe, as it is now, the consumption of wheat there is affected by the use of this other cereal.

Alabaster a Limestone. Alabaster is a fine-grained, whitish limestone. There are two kinds—gypsum alabaster, which is firmer in grain. The latter, which is used for sculpturing large objects, such as columns and chimney-pieces, is sometimes called Oriental alabaster. The name alabaster is now generally given only to the gypsum kind, which is carved into vases, statuettes, boxes and small ornaments. No preparation is necessary when carving alabaster. When first taken from the ground it is so soft that it may be indented with the finger-nail, and it is cut and chiseled with great ease for weeks afterward. It never gets as hard as marble.—Detroit Free Press.

A Fad of the Czar.

One of the fads of the Czar of Russia is the study of electricity. He is intensely interested in everything pertaining to electrical science, and reads eagerly descriptions of the latest experiments and appliances in that line of endeavor. He is said to have made several ingenious contrivances himself in the simpler lines of electrical manipulation.—Detroit Free Press.

FASHION FANCIES.

WOMEN'S HATS MATCH THE COSTUME.

In Military the English Styles Predominate—Artistic and Captivating Headgear—Cloth Jackets Greatly Worn.

The latest hats are very English in appearance both in the trimming and shape. Of course, there are plenty of other effects—French, Dutch and all other Nations—but the English leads. Much depends on the selection of a hat that an otherwise perfect costume may not be utterly lacking in effect, or that the good points of a face be submerged by an unbecoming head-

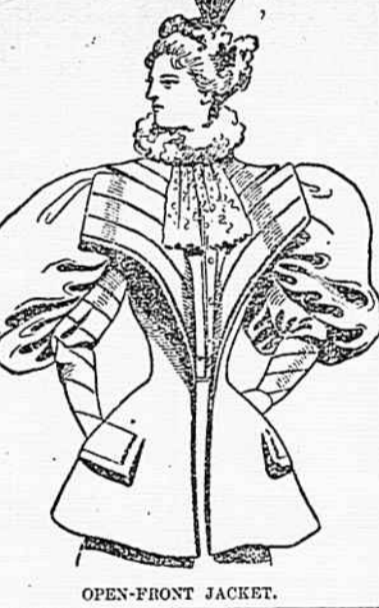


HATS OF THE SEASON.

gear. Black chip straw will be much worn; one of French design, called "Henri Quatre," will be very popular. The Panama is an artistic and captivating hat. Its unulating brim is almost straight in front and stands sharply erect at the back. Bows of Parma violet velvet and sprays of lilac for trimming. The arrangement of lilac and ivy leaves to fall on the hair at the back is a very pretty style. The "Coreador" is one of the dainty capes which will take the fancy of most for a small hat. It is a turquois velvet, laden with buttons and forget-me-nots, with a group of exquisite leaves made of finest point de Venise held in front of the brim by a coronet of Rhine stones. Rustic straws wear well, but are only appropriate on occasions. The new sailors are lower crowned than last year.

CLOTH JACKETS.

Cloth jackets are greatly worn by young and fairly young women. One



OPEN-FRONT JACKET.

of the newest just reaches to below the hips, has a fitting back, strapped seams, and quite plain, straight, cross-overs fastening on the shoulder, and adorned all the way down with a leading novelty—namely, square buttons. Another lately seen is in mastic cloth with white cloth vest fronts, draped cloth bolero, and collar of shot ribbon with outstanding loop bows on each side. Both these have the true Parisian air.

One jacket made of two-toned cloth showing tan and rose, has the body of the tan and the collar, cuffs and belt of the rose color. It has a double, loose front, with two rows of large white pearl buttons. The back is fitted, while the skirt, forming deep plaits, shows a large box plait in the center. A strap of the pink is braided with white silk soutache braid and fastens at each side with tiny white pearl buttons, ending each row of braid and thus forming a finish for the back. The collar is very deep, slashed over the shoulders and braided in dot in the cuffs, which have small buttons at each end of the pattern. The sleeves are a full Empire shape. A back used in many of those jackets is in five pieces, the seams being opened into plaits and the fullness open. Into the skirt, a small pearl button at each plait at the waist line.

STYLISH COLLARS AND CUFFS.

White linen collars, both standing and turned-over, are seen on colored skirt whites, while the cuffs are colored like the shirt. Wash silks, linses, gingham, chevrons, lawns and Swiss muslins are used for these collars, and there is very little change in the cut from last season. The only difference is in the sleeves, which are larger. Women's tailors and mou's furnishing stores make a specialty of custom-made waists.

AN OLD-FASHIONED WAIST.

It has become quite the custom with many ladies, says the New York Ledger, to keep on hand one or two waists of a couple of seasons back and wear them when it is necessary to go out for shopping, driving or other things, when one is not likely to remove the outside garments. This is so convenient and agreeable and has suggested itself to so many women that it was quite a little surprise the other day when a dozen or two fashionable women met at a public gathering. One of them invited a number of her friends to her house to take a cup of tea, but one and all had

some excuse. Finally one, more outspoken than the rest, said:

"I would be delighted to go, but really I cannot. I am not dressed for it. When I go out without any intention of making calls, I put on a waist with small sleeves, for the large ones are not only uncomfortable but are so easily spoiled."

There was a general exchange of glances, and, without exception, every woman who had declined the invitation, said:

"Well, that is just the trouble with me."

The would-be hostess laughed and insisted on having an old-fashioned tea, as she called it, where small sleeves should be the rule, as she herself wore a waist of that sort.

It certainly is a great saving to leave the big sleeves at home, a saving in comfort and the wear and tear of



WOMEN'S WAISTS.

handsome fabrics, but it is inconvenient if one wants to accept an invitation where a fashionable dress is a necessity. One woman has solved this problem by making a little cape of lace and accordion-plaited Japanese crepe. This she rolls in a snug parcel and carries in a long pocket in the inside of her wrap. It is always on hand, and covers the tops of her sleeves to the elbows. She is wont to declare that she can carry a fashionable toilet in her muff and make herself ready for any emergency by this simple device.

NEW EFFECTS IN STOCKINGS.

With the advent of warm weather comes the advent of the low shoe, and with the low shoe the stockings must be considered. The smart shops are now showing exquisite styles in hosiery. Lace, beads and embroidery all play a part in these designs, making the cost of single pairs of stockings often amount to ten or fifteen dollars.

The decoration is, of course, lavished on the instep. There are inserted heart-shaped pieces of lace, outlined with jet; stripes of lace alternating with stripes of jet; and elaborate scroll patterns of lace insertions with jet and gold spangles.

Less fanciful designs are in drawn-work and embroidery, a new effect in the latter being a gay lacing at the stocking's side, giving the effect of a side-laced shoe. The clock is again seen in its old place upon an otherwise plain stocking, and combined with other embroidery. The newest embroidery designs are pin-stripes and snow-crystals in gay color upon black. There are also stockings wholly given over to stripes in Roman and Scottish effects.

SETS OF BLACK BROADCLOTH.

Among the new suits are those of black broadcloth, a favorite material, by the way, for tailor costumes, and one that will be found extravagantly becoming to almost all women. A perfectly fitted dress of this material is next in elegant style and becomingness to a black velvet. A handsome costume is of black and white broadcloth; has the body, skirt and tops of the sleeves of black; the vest, cuffs and skirt trimmings are of white, the latter arranged in very pretty and attractive fashions. A rose ruching of pink out broadcloth trims the hem. This ruching is made of one strip of each color, the white being placed next to the dress, the black on the outside and partly concealing the white. The vest is closed with fine cut jet buttons, although crochot and satin buttons are popular.

NEW RUCHES.

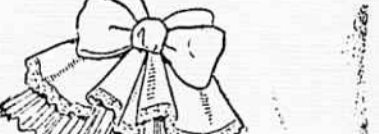
All corsages are now cut low, just covering the collarbone, this high-draped collar giving way to high-draped collars caught with diamond bows (imitations of the real article being very effective and very cheap) or "ruches." These latter have also the advantage of hiding anything like wrinkles. They are getting better and bigger, and are ornamented by bunches of spring flowers.

PLAIN SKIRTS THE RULE.

Plain, flaring skirts are still the rule, and the most approved advanced styles are made of camel's hair, serge and flue cloth. Almost all costumes have a second, possibly a third, material in them. It seems to matter but little how the combination is made or what it is made of, so long as it is harmonious and put together with stylish effect.

THE FANCY NOB SLEEVE.

These pretty sleeves are worn principally in light silks, porcelains and cal-



SLEEVES.

icoes. If made of wash goods, the bow should be arranged so it can be taken off, washed and ironed.

WOMAN IN WAR.

SOME ANGELS OF MERCY AND SOME SIMPLY FIENDS.

The Petrolesse's Share in the Commune's Reign of Terror—How the Queen of Roumania Succeeded in the Wounded.

THE amount of material which preceded ages have supplied with reference to "Women on the War Path"—from Helen of Troy and Edith, who searched in the glimpses of an October moon for the dead body of Harold, even to martyred Joan of Arc, and innumerable heroines of more recent date—might well occupy far more space than is at my command; hence, it is I have elected to devote this pen and pencil sketch to such women on the war path as I have personally met when representing the Illustrated London News and other papers at the front, writes Irving Montague in the Queen.

The very word Petrolesse sends a thrill of horror through those who can recall the atrocities she committed in the second siege of Paris, as described by eye witnesses, among whom I, at that time, found myself. Fortified with ambulance to a condition of reckless daring and well supplied with petroleum, she sailed forth from her squalid attic or cabaret, at Belleville, Clichy, or some other equally disreputable suburb, as night closed in, leaving in her trail death and destruction on every side in that city of ruined palaces, which the Germans in their attack and occupation had so considerately spared. It was, indeed, a grim sight to see her hurrying over the debris prying and peering into such houses as were still standing, for the most convenient means by which to fire, and thus add to the rack and ruin round about a feeling equalled



MARAQUETA—AN INCIDENT OF THE SPANISH WAR.

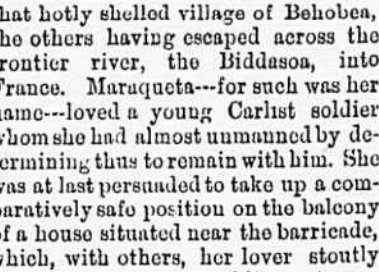
alone by the satisfaction of seeing, as I did, some 700 of those abandoned wretches, after the troops had retaken the city, securely caged, awaiting Cayenne, or execution, in the Orange at Versailles; surely, the fair sex, even in the reign of terror, could not have appeared to more hideous disadvantage than these women of Paris in the second siege; though it must never be forgotten that the highest as well as the lowest motives actuated French women of all grades at that time, and that sisters of charity, vivandieres, and others who then came to the fore, justified one's adding to the old proverb, "Le monde est le livre des femmes"—especially France. It is, in fact, quite a relief



A PETROLESSE.

to refer to the heroines I, over and over again, came across during that my first campaign, amongst whom I may mention the daughter of a man of independent means, who not only handed over her entire wealth toward war expenses, but also took up arms with his three sons, all of whom died in the service of their country, while (yet in her teens) the dead patriot's one remaining child took a situation at a cafe chantant at Havre, where, with the tri-color wrapped about her, she furthered the cause by nightly singing—sad at heart as she was—patriotic songs to the enthusiastic soldiery; amongst whom, by the way, was a young French-tireur, whose youthful, well defined features and slim contour were remarked by every one, till it was afterward discovered, when laid low by a bullet, that this graceful warrior was also a woman; nor was this by any means an isolated case during the Franco-Prussian campaign, in which many women were to be found on the war path. Taking events in the order in which they happened, I recall a romantic incident which I witnessed during the battle of Boboen in the Spanish (Carlist) war of 1874.

One woman alone had remained in the hotly shelled village of Boboen, the others having escaped across the frontier river, the Bidasoa, into France. Maraqueta—a young Carlist soldier whom she had almost unannouncedly determined to stay to remain with her. She was at last persuaded to take up a comparatively safe position on the balcony of a house situated near the barricade, which, with others, her lover stoutly defended as our republican troops swept the streets from end to end with bayonet and firebrand. Rally upon rally ensued around about that barricade, till, before her very eyes, he was shot dead—Maraqueta herself, almost at the same moment receiving two wounds, a ball penetrating both the wrists of her clasped hands; Great as the general excitement was she was seen to fall by a young



MARAQUETA.

officer of our side; but alas! the house was already in flames, and the broad staircase, as he anxiously looked through the open door, was seemingly enveloped in a sheet of fire. A woman's life, however, was in the balance, and, to be laconic, only a few moments had elapsed before, scorched but undaunted, this brilliant soldier, returning, rushed past me with his bleeding, but still breathing, burden, who was soon being tenderly cared for by the Red Cross doctors; her mind, however, had given way, and I heard when last in Spain that the once beautiful and much-beloved Maraqueta had become a raving lunatic.

I have seen, too, in this same campaign, women actually supplying skinkishers whilst fighting with rancina (a cheap native wine), apparently dodging the bullets as they rushed from man to man. Times out of number, too, have I also seen them tending the wounded out in the open, quite regardless of self, in the hail of lead with which brutalized troops greeted them, and by which in many cases they were sent to their final account, while engaged in this final act of heroism.

In Servia I was much with the Red Cross sisters and doctors, who, as they always do, distinguished themselves brilliantly in their self-sacrificing devotion to the sick and wounded. I am here reminded how on one occasion, when bringing from Somon-driato Belgrade seventeen maimed soldiers, I effected the journey partly in a sort of tumble-down steamer barge and partly in requisitioned wagons. It was in the small hours we arrived at Belgrade hospital, yet the Red Cross nurses, already nearly worn out with fatigue, were indefatigable in their ministrations to my contingent of wounded, working throughout the whole night to alleviate the pain of the sufferers.

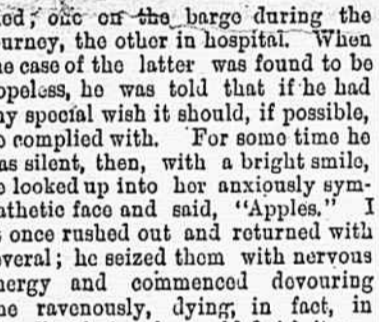
As an instance of the ruling passion being strong in death, I may mention the fact that only two of my charges possessor of this souvenir of the recent fight, adding that, if I had any doubt as to its genuineness, the gold-seeker who appropriated it would with pleasure supply the finger of the dead man from whom it had been taken. I was, however, in this case (even with the finger thrown in) not to be tempted, although (minus that dead man's digit) a fellow correspondent at once acquired the relic.

SWISS COTTAGE.

A Pleasing and Effective Design in Architecture When Americanized.

(Copyright 1893.)

There are some styles of architecture that are particularly fitted to American climatic and social conditions. There are others that can seldom be used with good effect, but inasmuch as there are occasional calls for the construction of houses of these styles, it is fitting that they should be considered.



SWISS COTTAGE.

The design illustrated herewith is that of a Swiss cottage—a style that is not fitted for this country in general. Swiss architecture is the outgrowth of the needs and conditions of the inhabitants of Switzerland, and like all National institutions is most appropriate to its natural surroundings. The life of the Swiss peasant is divided by his occupations into two seasons—the summer, when he is watching and tending his cattle on the high Alps, and the winter, when he is forced to find shelter from the rigorous climate, with its fierce storms, in the low-lying, secluded valleys. His summer home is a log hut placed behind some projecting rock that will break the sweep of the wind. This is the chalet, and on the mountain side

it produces a most picturesque appearance, thoroughly in keeping with surrounding nature. But the winter residence—the Swiss cottage, so-called—is an elaborate example of the fanciful in architecture, combined with and molded for the needs and requirements of the inhabitants of this picturesque though trying (as to climate) country. The most striking feature of these cottages is the roof, which to American eyes seems almost flat, as a matter of fact is built at an angle of about 155 degrees, projecting well over the cottage side, to keep the wind, balconies, porches and piazzas clear of the heavy falls of snow which are so characteristic of this country, drifting to amazing heights.

Swiss architecture, as built in this country, has been, shall we say, somewhat Americanized, all the accompanying sketch shows a structure that would be effective and pleasing if erected in a suitable location. The latter point is one upon which an architect, versed as well in the technical points of landscape, should be consulted, as many a man spending his money freely but not discreetly in the erection of a house, has found too late that he has made a serious mistake in trusting too confidently to his own taste. It may be found neces-



A VIVANDIERE.

sary for him to sell a house that has cost him thousands of dollars, and because of its expressing too strongly his own individuality, he finds he will not be able to realize a third of his investment. It is the proper duty of the architect not only to draw plans but to advise with his client upon the general style, accommodation and arrangement of the house to be chosen, as well as, and perhaps above all, to see that it harmonizes with its surroundings and suits the artistic demands of the neighborhood.

The design illustrating this article would be much out of place by the seashore, but for a country residence or the suburbs of a city, where the land is not flat but rather mountainous or hilly, its tasteful and striking appearance would be most appropriate. A brief description is given as follows:

General dimensions: Width (over all), 36 feet; depth, including veranda, 48 feet 2 inches.

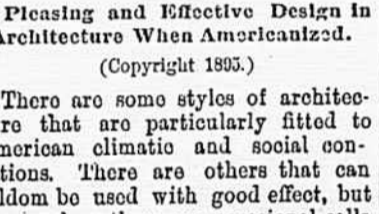
Height of stories: Cellar, 7 feet; first story, 10 feet; second story, 9 feet.

Exterior materials: Foundation, brick; first story, clapboards; second story, gables and roofs, shingles. Outside blinds.

Interior finish: Hard white plaster; plaster corncices in parlor, hall, dining room and three chambers; soft wood flooring and trim, ash stairway; panels under windows in parlor, hall and dining room; bathroom and kitchen wainscotted; interior woodwork finished in hard oil.

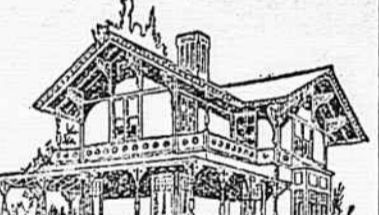
Suggestions for colors: Clapboards and sashes, olive; trim, dark green; outside doors, dark green with olive panels; blinds, red conductors and brick work, Pompeian red; veranda, floor and ceiling, drab; under side of oak on sides of brackets and over bay windows, Pompeian red; wall shingles dipped and brush coated with reddish

Second Floor.



Second Floor.

First Floor.



First Floor.

A Royal Sufferer From Varicose Veins.

The Prince of Wales suffers terribly from varicose veins, which necessitates him taking the utmost care of himself, and there are periods of the



PRINCE OF WALES.

Magic Liquid.

Much amusement may be afforded at a party by pouring out of the same bottle a liquid which assumes three different colors. This is how it is done: Steep logwood shavings (they may be bought at any drug store) in water, but pass good shavings (one may be obtained pure the liquid into a wine bottle. Take three tumblers and without being observed rinse one of them out with strong vinegar; put a little powdered alum into the second and leave the third without any preparation. Pour from the bottle some liquid into the first tumbler; this will result in a blue color; pour into the second from a liquid which will pass gradually from a bluish grey or black on being stirred with a steel key or any piece of iron which has been previously dipped in strong vinegar; pour into the third and the red liquid will assume a violet tint.

DESPERATE.

"It's my last chance," said Li Hung Chang, when he started for Japan. "If I don't make peace any better than I made war I might as well get my goods together and start over for an American lecture tour,"

THE LATEST OUTRAGE

which the people of the South are resenting, is the efforts of some to sell them imitations for the real Simmons Liver Regulator, because they make more money by the imitation; and they care little that they swindle the people in selling them an inferior article. It's the money they are after, and the people can look out for themselves. Now this is just what the people are doing, and merchants are having a hard time trying to get people to take the stuff they offer them in place of Simmons Liver Regulator—which is the "King of Liver Medicines," because it never fails to give relief in all liver troubles. Be sure that you get Simmons Liver Regulator. You know it by the same old stamp of the Red Z on the same old package. It has never failed you, and people who you have been persuaded to take something else have always come back again to The Old Friend. Better not take any thing else but that made by J. H. ZELLIN & Co., Philadelphia.

THE BISHOP'S BEER.
A Chicago Divine Who is Running a Saloon.

Fancy a reverend bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church selling beer and drinks about a saloon! Yet this is what happens every day in Chicago. And the bishop not only serves drinks, but deals out hash, kidney steaks and pork and beans as well. The clerical subject is the Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, D.D., bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church, and the place where he performs those interesting things is the Home Saloon, at 155 Washington street.

The place has not been in operation long yet the average attendance per day has been 2,400. Four thousand persons patronized it on the opening day. Crowds through the place day after night and its promoters have difficulty handling the crush and furnishing the drinks, which are becoming famous.

Bishop Fallows believes men do not drink beer—that is, the majority do not—the alcohol that is in it, nor for the tipsiness overdindulgence induces. He maintains that they drink it as a beverage simply, and that the drunkenness is in most cases the result of unintentional excess.



REV. DR. FALLOWS.

There is nothing to indicate that the place is different in character from the thousands of basement saloons that flourish in Chicago. In fact, the highly polished brass posts and railings leading into the basement are in strong imitation of saloon alcohol subsidized comptrollers, and a stranger going in and asking for a glass of beer would probably leave with no suspicion that he had not had the genuine thing, except a slight peculiarity in the taste of the beverage.

On the left side of the basement as one enters is the brilliantly lighted bar, glistening with the usual glassware and bottles and decanters exactly similar to those used in saloons and filled with many colored liquors, all non-alcoholic. Behind the bar are four bartenders, resplendent in white jackets, well groomed and dexterous in mixing decoctions and serving drinks.

On each side of the bar bar is a portrait of Miss Frances Willard and Neal Dow, and about the room in conspicuous places are placards announcing the different kind of drinks.

The beer, or beerette, or Bishop's beer, as it is variously called, is explained by the expert German chemist who makes it. "It is pure extract of malt and hops, and while there is no alcohol in it any beer drinker will declare it to be a good drink, and a close counterfeit, without any of the bad effects of lager beer." Its exact composition the chemist says is a secret which he intends to jealously guard, for he thinks "there are millions in it."

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