

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR

EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1895.

It is said that 750,000 Americans belong to the criminal class.

Michigan is to adopt the Massachusetts reading and writing qualifications for voters.

Owing to the unusual activity in potato planting the price of fertilizer has advanced fifty per cent.

Tipping is the latest British institution to be threatened. The Prince of Wales has declared that he will not do it.

A Boston church has decided to hold services at 8.30 a. m. during the summer, so that the congregation can spend the rest of the day at pleasure resorts.

Friends of the late Professor Dana, of Yale College, say that he considered himself a great philanthropist because he didn't play the state wheel could.

If the experiments now in progress succeed, the Detroit Free Press figures that paper stockings sized with potato starch and tallo will be put on the market and sold at three cents a pair.

The concerns in this country that have made the biggest successes have been large advertisers in dull times. By that means they kept their sales up to the average when others were losing money.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "The feeling in Georgia is so strong against women's suffrage that the State convention of the W. C. T. U. adjourned without discussing the subject, though it was on the programme."

Rev. Mr. Fairbanks, an American missionary in India, attributes a large part of his success to the use of a bicycle. Not only is he enabled to cover a more extensive territory with it, but the natural curiosity of the natives brings large crowds to see "a horse that needs neither grass nor grain."

Gypsies in France have hitherto managed to avoid being numbered and traced. They roam through the country in bands, and as long as they did no serious harm were let alone by the police. Now the gendarmes have orders to take a census of these nomads and to see that those who are not French are registered like other citizens.

Every Paris school has its "canteen," where free meals are given to the children who cannot pay, while those who are better off pay in part or in full, states the New Orleans Picayune. Each child brings his clean napkin, his little bottle of vin ordinaire, and sometimes fruit or a bit of cheese for dessert. The cooking is usually done by the janitor, and the meals are served at little tables in the play room. The cost of the portions, generally stew of meat and vegetables, is about two cents for each child.

To the thoughtful stranger within our gates, observes the New York Press, the exodus of Americans, indicated by the cabin lists of the great steamship companies, amounts almost to a depopulation of certain quarters of our city. He is certain to figure a little on the subject. Over 36000 persons leave this city for foreign shores every week, and each goes with, say, \$1000 to spend in having a good time. He thinks this estimate is within bounds. If so, the steamship companies and Europe get out of us every week \$39,000,000. There is one thing certain. If you are worrying about poverty and hard times just go down to the piers of the leading lines and look at the crowds going abroad. You will forget then that there was ever a thought of distress or depression. There is a story going around that a man may go to Europe, remain two weeks in London and Paris, and return safe and sound for \$260. It may be possible, but precious few get off under \$1000. If they see anything of life in the Old World.

The New York Tribune announces that New Jersey has successfully pointed the way in the matter of road betterment, and the work is to be carried much further immediately. Hendon and Bergen Counties have done considerable. Union County has done more. Camden and Burlington have shown a like commendable spirit. Now Morris County is giving an earnest of its purpose to keep up other progressive counties. About 100 miles of road in that county are to be improved this season, and it is estimated that 2000 men will be kept at work for several months. Not only are these roads to be macadamized, but the grades are to be improved, a four per cent. grade (that is, a rise of not more than four feet in 100 feet) having been adopted. Much heavier loads can thus be carried by the farmers and all others engaged in transportation, while for pleasure driving and bicycling Morris County bids fair to become a paradise. The entire work is under competent engineering direction. Morris County just now is furnishing a valuable object-lesson to all who are interested in road reform.

## RAINLESS EMPIRE.

MANY MILLIONS OF ACRES NOW AWAIT RECLAMATION.

Uncle Sam Takes Hold of the Problem of Irrigation—"The Great Plains" to be Reclaimed.

UNCLE SAM is about to take a practical hand in solving the great problem in this country of farming by irrigation. He has organized a National board of irrigation experts in Washington, whose duty it will be to study the best methods of promoting irrigation and of developing our agricultural resources wherever farming is now depressed, and to give to the people from time to time the results of these studies in an available form, with advice, suggestion and instruction, as circumstances warrant. This board consists of five scientific experts from the Department of Agriculture and five from the Department of the Interior.

Uncle Sam has heretofore manifested in various ways his lively interest in irrigation, and it behooves him to do so still, inasmuch as nearly all the desirable land in our public domain is already occupied and pre-empted by settlers, and the only means left of adding to it is by irrigation and by conquest. Conquest is out of the question, under present circumstances, and hence to irrigation alone must look as the sole agency for enlarging our habitable territory and providing homes for prospective settlers. But this agency, it is confidently believed by competent authorities, will be fully equal to the emergency. The tremendous benefits of irrigation are readily seen when it is stated that in the single State of California 6,000,000 acres, in Colorado over 5,000,000, and in Wyoming 4,000,000 acres of land have been reclaimed in the past few years from a condition of utter unproductiveness and worthlessness to a condition of blossoming richness. The soil of those regions was, not long ago, wholly arid, but with intelligent irrigation it has sprung into teeming vegetable life, and the sole vivifying agency in the transformation has been water, simply water.

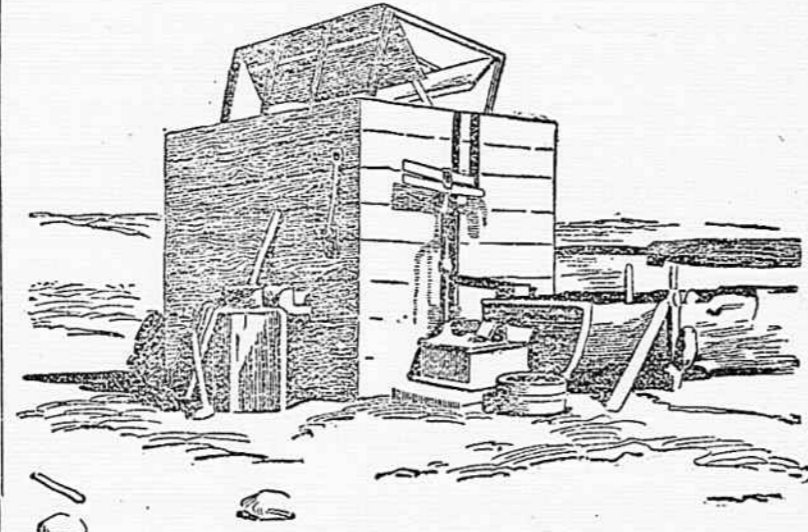
From present indications it would seem that irrigation is to become the saving watchword and rallying-cry, not only in the far West, but in the East and South as well. To stimulate interest in irrigation farming in the far West particularly, and elsewhere incidentally by reason of example, Congress last summer donated 10,000,000 acres of public land to ten different States beyond the Rocky mountains.

Next ten years. Most of the Rocky mountains lie between slopes of the Rockies or upon plateaus or in valleys tributary to these ranges. Before the donations are consummated by the Secretary of the Interior, each State must file in the General Land Office in Washington a satisfactory plan showing the mode of irrigation contemplated and the sources whence the water is to be got.

This magnificent grant is likely to solve the preliminary difficulties of the desert-land problem, and give a great impetus to the irrigation movement. The law making the donation is the sequel to a series of ill-considered measures enacted previously on the subject, beginning in 1877. The law

done in agriculture by a single irrigation community if properly managed. However, the States themselves will determine the manner of development, and they will probably do it speedily. But whatever plans are adopted the approved irrigating methods now successfully followed by individual capitalists and communities in the now reclaimed deserts in the West will doubtless be pursued to a greater or less degree, enormous dams and storage reservoirs being used to collect and save the surface water as it flows down the mountain sides in springtime, and distributing canals and ramifying ditches being utilized to apply the water to the crops.

By these irrigating methods 25,000,000 acres of land, chiefly in California, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Utah and New Mexico have already been reclaimed within the past twelve years, and a large proportion of the irrigating works employed there, created by American engineers, will



PIONEER IRRIGATION IN WESTERN KANSAS.

stand comparison favorably with any others in the world. No better example, for instance, of the value and growth of irrigation could be presented than the new development of the orange and lemon industry of Southern California. In the year 1870 there were only 45,000 orange and lemon trees in the whole gold State. Now there are 5,000,000, and chiefly in the six most southerly counties. Their product of oranges and lemons, cultivated almost entirely by irrigation, is enormous and highly prized in the market. Eastern people can scarcely conceive of Southern California except as an orange and lemon raising country, and yet the early vegetable crop of that same section, not to mention its fruits and wines, is even more valuable than the orange and lemon crop.

of untold wealth from prehistoric times. It has been practiced unbrokenly in India and China for numbered centuries. The Romans adopted it from the East and transported it into Italy and the south of France. The Arabs and Moors introduced it into Spain and the Spaniards brought it with their conquests to Spanish America. Since ancient times, however, the art of irrigation has remained practically stationary, whereas almost everything else has been revolutionized by civilization and progress. Our own practice of it is relatively in its tender infancy. We have much to learn from the ancients and from the East Indians and Chinese of to-day in the matter of economizing water, in utilizing river silt, in the mysteries of aeration, meteorology and geological chemistry.

A Worried Farmer. A farmer who has been studying agricultural journals writes the editor of an Ohio paper that he is stumped. He says he reads in one journal that a side window in his stable makes a horse's eye weak on that side. Another paper tells him that a front window hurts his eyes by the glare; those on diagonal lines make him shy when he travels; one behind makes him squint-eyed; and a stable without windows makes him blind. The farmer wants to know whether there is any place outside the heads of those editors where he can hang his windows.—Garrettsville (Ind.) Journal.



SMALL ARTESIAN WELL FOR IRRIGATION IN NORTH DAKOTA.

of 1877, throwing open the desert lands indiscriminately to settlement, resulted in attempts by large syndicates to snatch the sites of water-courses and other vital points suitable for the location of dams and reservoirs.

This would have amounted eventually to a pre-emption of the whole region—almost entire States—as possession of the water would entail necessarily the possession of the land too, for the mere land without water rights would be worthless. Accordingly, by subsequent acts the lands containing reservoir sites were withdrawn from public entry and costly investigations were made by the Geological Survey, for data with which to prepare maps of reservoir sites. By further supplemental acts the withdrawal provisions were repealed, but the right of way for ditches and canals was reserved by the Government. Ent the lands continued in a desert condition and unsettled, and so Congress was at last prompted to turn them over to the States in whose borders they are located, to work out their salvation as best they may.

Various schemes are now proposed in these new States to avail themselves of the desert land donations. One plan is for the States to build irrigation works with labor brought from the overcrowded cities of the East and Middle West and to pay for that labor half in cash and half in land, the land to be occupied when the irrigation works are finished. Another project is to establish a model irrigation farming colony in some typical desert district to demonstrate to the outside world by object-lesson what can be

securing values and benefits. Already, on account of the introduction of these appliances, there has been a decided growth of settlement on the plains.

Summing up results of irrigation in the United States to the present date, the 25,000,000 acres of once desert land can be apportioned approximately thus:

Arizona.....	880,000
California.....	6,200,000
Colorado.....	5,600,000
Kansas (west 97th meridian).....	1,600,000
Montana.....	1,800,000
Nebraska (west 97th meridian).....	2,700,000
Nevada.....	200,000
New Mexico.....	1,000,000
North Dakota.....	100,000
South Dakota.....	140,000
Texas (northwest).....	470,000
Utah.....	1,000,000
Washington.....	2,000,000
Wyoming.....	4,000,000
Total.....	25,200,000

A large number of new works to exist.

tend the reclamation of desert lands almost indefinitely are in process of projection and construction, and these will soon place under ditch additional tracts of vast acreage. These new projects are not confined alone to the States just enumerated, but are scattered over certain Southern States and in a measure over the New England and Middle States, where advanced agriculturists and capitalists are adopting irrigation methods and appliances. In Texas and Florida arched walls are being largely resorted to for irrigation, and in Louisiana and Alabama, despite the heavy precipitation and constant humidity the semi-tropical heat of summer and accompanying evaporation, tending to produce drought in the growing season, have shown the necessity of artificial irrigation by conduits and ditches.

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Feeding Seed of the Wild Can. Farmers about Pittsburg, Ala., have found that the seed of the "wild cane," which grows abundantly in the neighboring swamps, is an excellent feed for cattle. The plant is said to grow luxuriantly on almost any sort of land, and to yield more seed to the acre than any other cereal.—New Orleans Picayune.

Holland's Girl Queen. The revived rumor that the girl Queen of Holland, little Wilhelmina, would be betrothed to Prince Alfred, of Saxo Coburg-Gotha, is a matter of interest. It has been expected that

Little Queen Wilhelmina. An early marriage would be arranged for her for dynastic reasons, as she is the last of her race. There is no one now living to inherit the crown. The Queen is a nervous, delicate, girl, but is very bright and clever.



LITTLE QUEEN WILHELMINA.

ing locks of a woman's head to be her glory," and as our grandmothers of the Revolution oftentimes had nothing better than strings and pins from a thorn bush to keep their locks in

## SUMMER GOWNS.

NOVEL EFFECTS IN WOMAN'S HOT WEATHER DRESSES.

Using Artificial Flowers For Trimming—Stylish Way of Wearing Sleeves—Pins Our Grandmothers Used.

THE French dressmakers are using artificial flowers for the entire trimming of some of their loveliest creations, and it will be easily seen what charming effects may be produced in this way. For instance, an evening gown made by Doucet has a skirt with a pink satin front hanging in four godets. On each fold is a group of shaded roses at the bottom, with a rose vine of green leaves extending up the skirt about three feet. The short train to this dress is of green and pink flowering moire. The bodice is of pink mousseline de soie, made with a deep, square neck bordered with roses of various shades with a green vine from each rose brought down to the waist,



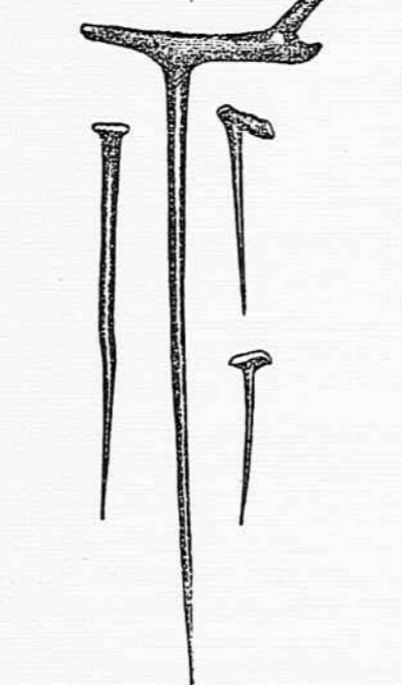
STYLES IN SUMMER WAISTS.

The fancy waist and plain, flaring skirt are the established models for

A group of the same roses is fastened to the left hip with the trailing vine hanging below, and the sleeves are of the green and pink moire. Another fairy-like robe was of figured organdie, with a blouse corsage all bunched up with different colored chrysanthemums.

The present sleeve with its balloon puff and tight-fitting forearm offers very pretty opportunities for novel effects. A velvet puff has a tight gathered sleeve below, which ends at the elbow in long points which flare over the velvet to which each point is flatly sewn. Another stylish way is to have the forearm tight-fitting, of course, and finished on the outside seam with five small bows. Then comes the puff, above which the yoke of the dress is cut down over the shoulder in long vandykes, the end of each point hanging over the sleeve and being finished with a bow. The same size as those in the sleeve. What pure sleeve below, which ends at the elbow in long points which flare over the velvet to which each point is flatly sewn. Another stylish way is to have the forearm tight-fitting, of course, and finished on the outside seam with five small bows. Then comes the puff, above which the yoke of the dress is cut down over the shoulder in long vandykes, the end of each point hanging over the sleeve and being finished with a bow. The same size as those in the sleeve. What

THE PINS OF OUR GRANDMOTHERS. Colonel John M. Sandidge, now residing in North Louisiana, sends the Picayune some quaint samples of the kinds of pins our grandmothers used in early days in this country. Our artist has faithfully reproduced several for the benefit of our readers. Says Colonel Sandidge: "She" knows, doubtless, of the wisecrack of ancient times, who declared the glove-



PINS OUR GRANDMOTHERS USED.

When the English sparrow hawk is flying toward its dinner it cleaves space at the rate of 150 miles an hour.

place, I beg to offer a sample of the pins so used taken from the locust tree, growing in all parts of the country. My grandmother taught me to whittle them into fancy—if not ornamental—shapes, but none of them, I suppose could be put to use to arrange the spegerrintoms and curlicurms of their granddaughters, who—as represented by "She," in the Picayune, seem to hold the world in a swing just now—but for the topknot, nothing could be better.

Now, it would be a quaint and pretty style, "She" thinks, for our girls to dress their pins from the locust trees during their outings this summer. When one is loitering in country homes, one still seeks for pretty effects to dazzle the eyes of the country swains and the city beaux who follow; the "locust pin" would have a fresh "woolly" effect, and the dark brown would be really quite ornamental against golden coils. Another thing, it would be a delightful way of passing the dull summer hours for belles and beaux to go on a "locust pin" hunt, and then one could sit within the shades of the locust tree, and while "He" whittled the pin into



GIRL'S WAIST.

the season. A few skirts have trimming, and a number of them have fronts or side sections of different material; but these are the exception, and usually indulged in by women who have many dresses and want variety. There need be no relation, whatever, between the waist and the skirt, and the skirt and the sleeves are very full at the tops, and from the inside of the elbow about half the distance to the shoulder additional fullness is shirred in. This is a new model of a sleeve, and is very much liked.

A waist of crepon and velvet is very pretty. The crepon is accordin-plaited as tall as possible, and gathered in at the collar and belt. From the shoulders over to the waist-line at the sides are very full, about ruffles of embroidered crepon to match. The plaited sleeves are gathered into velvet, there are deep frills of the embroidered stuff. There is a velvet belt with rosettes, a stock collar, and velvet rosettes on either shoulder. This is one of the prettiest and most practical of the new models.

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ing serious and lasting.

Lost Dog Found by Telephone. Mr. Wieck, of Cleveland avenue, has a water spaniel, Gyp by name, which he prizes. The other day Gyp strayed away from home. He wandered far, but was found by P. M. Miller, residing near Sixty-ninth and State streets. Mr. Miller, knowing a good dog, took Gyp home in his buggy.

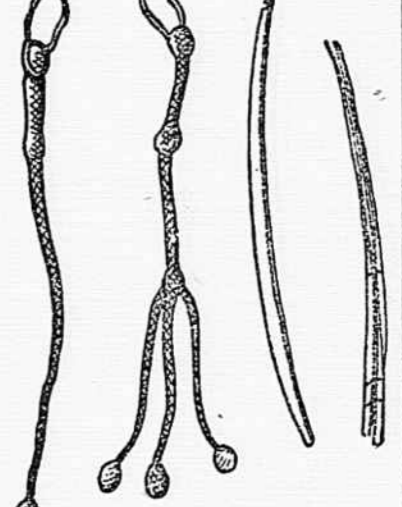
Mr. Wieck advertised the loss of his dog and Mr. Miller answered. As lost dogs are numerous Mr. Wieck did not feel sure that the one about which he

received a letter was his, and to save a fruitless journey to the South Side he conceived a plan to identify his spaniel without going to him. He went to a telephone station at the corner of Lincoln and Garfield avenues and Mr. Miller went with the dog to the Englewood Telephone Exchange. The dog was placed upon a table, and when the two men got the line the receiver was placed to Gyp's ear and Mr. Wieck called the spaniel's name. The dog immediately made demonstrations showing that he recognized his master's voice. Mr. Wieck's spaniel has a habit of barking when anyone says "Gyp." Mr. Wieck called "Gyp" over the wire and the dog began to bark. That settled it. Now Gyp is at home.—Chicago Record.

A Cow's Queer Despatch. A Stebenville (Ohio) despatch says: "Farmer Rudolph Hook, of Gould's Station, near there, owns a fine cow that is fond of drinking oil, and at every opportunity the gentle creature hies herself to one of the numerous oil wells in the vicinity of the Hook farm, in the Gould oil district, and drinks the greasy liquid as it flows from the pipes into the tank. The discovery was made by the dark color of the cow's milk and it's oily taste, but it was several days before the cause was ascertained. Yesterday morning Mr. Hook followed the cow as she went off for her daily drink of oil, and watched her as she drank nearly a gallon of the raw fluid as it was pumped out of the earth. The cow has been tied up in the pasture field until broken of her remarkable appetite for oil.

## PUNISHMENT BY THE KNOT.

The whip, as an instrument of discipline, has almost disappeared in this country. It is a good many years since the "cat" has flourished over the backs of our seamen and its employment in our prisons is exceptional in these days. And even where it does exist the present day punishment of



RUSSIAN INSTRUMENTS OF PUNISHMENT.

the "cat," inflicted with an instrument that carries no knots and seldom more than fifteen or twenty strokes, is not to be compared with the savage floggings of the past.

The Russian "knout," however, is a much more terrible instrument of torture than the "cat," as will be seen from the accompanying illustration. And, unfortunately, one never knows for certain how much of the knout is left in modern Russia. The telegraph wire still at times carries the horrid whizz of it from remote Siberia, and only the other day came the news from St. Petersburg of a new imperial ukase "abolishing the use of the knout for the punishment of offenses committed by the peasantry, who have hitherto been completely at the mercy of the local judges in this respect, because statistics were submitted to the Czar, showing that in ten years 8000 persons, mostly guilty of thefts of produce, had died after punishment with the knout."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Oriental Flies. In Egypt and other countries bordering on the Eastern Mediterranean eye troubles are extensively propagated by certain small flies which carry germs from one individual to another, being attracted by the moisture of the organs. Recently two American entomologists, Schwarz and Hubbard, have discovered that similar complaints are occasioned by flies of the same species in the West Indies.

Latest in Wedding Rings. A woman well known among society people, although not exactly a member of the four hundred, recently astonished her friends by appearing in public wearing three solid gold rings on the third finger of her right hand. The bands of gold fairly covered the joint between the knuckles. So much curiosity was aroused that one of her friends finally asked her why she wore the rings in the way she did.

"Oh," she replied, "that is the very latest Paris fashion. I got it direct from a dear friend of mine who lives there. You see, the first ring was given to me by my first husband, who died of yellow fever. The next one I wear in joyful remembrance of the fact that I got a divorce from my second husband, and the third ring reminds me that I am married again and getting to be an old woman," she concluded.

Ruined by a Flower. The Southwest has been overtaken by a misfortune almost as great as that caused by the Russian thistle, which has created such alarm in the wheat belt. This is a rare imported bulb of which a year or two ago. A correspondent of the New York Sun says the bayons are becoming choked with the stems of these plants and navigation is seriously impeded. The pest is spreading so rapidly that already it has extended into Mississippi and Tennessee and the inhabitants of Louisiana are seriously alarmed, for the united efforts of those along the bayous have been futile.

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