The Iowa Supreme Court has decided that stockholders of a corporation have a right to examine the records at any time.

The Bishop of Coventry, England, who recently got married, made everybody laugh on his return from his honeymoon by preaching a sermon on the topic "The Penitent's Return."

The fruit and market garden business of the South now brings into that section \$50,000,000 a year and the Atlanta Constitution predicts that in the next few years it will be doubled:

Recent statistics show, especially in European countries, that the number of horses used in cities and towns increases every year in a more rapil proportion than the population of the same, and is owing, no doubt, to the greater number of public conveyances and the traffic steam and electricity

The islanders of Cuba and Malagascar are better defended by their epidemic maladies than by their armel forces, maintains the New York Tribune. The former are always on guard, requiring no commissariat and running up no burdensome bill of expenses. In her campaign against the Hovas, France loses five times as many soldiers by the coast fever as she loses in combat, and Spain fare; similarly in her operations against the Cubans, The dragon protecting tin garden of Hesperus was not so potent a defender as the islands finds in the pestilences which ride their torril airs, raining contagion on their invaders. Both armies call for rainforcements; neither has hal much success thus far, and their most potent enemy is beyond the reach of their bullets or bayonets.

The student of the world's political history will do well to keep close watch of Russia, sugguests the Pathfinder. From an obscure, semi-civilized Nation she has pushed herself forward among the first-rate Powers of Europe. Within, she is un lergoing an industrial transformation that few outsiders realize. Her petroleum, her wheat-these products are making her prominent in the markets of the world, and her people are on the point of waking up to their destiny. With out, she is fast taking a dominant-position among the Powers of Europe and Asia. She owns all of North Asia, has under construction the greatest transcontinental railway ever attempted, has nudged China off bor der territory, bullied Japan out of a little well earned slice of Chinese mainland, is racing with England for the control of those keystone tablelands of Central Asia, an l now wants her say in the Sucz Canal. Surely, Russia has ambitions, and with cool heads to lead her she has gool chances of making a broad impression on the future of Europe and of the world.

If the coming woman is not enough of an athlete, it will not be the fault of Cornell University. The trustees of that institution have just appropriated \$50,000 for an addition to the present gymnasium for women stadents; workmen are already laying the foundations. The work will be carried on so rapidly that when the college opens next fall Cornell will possess the largest and best equipped gymnasium exclusively for women in the world. There will be rowing machines, flying rings and trapezes, chest weights and springboards, and a huge swimming tank. When Cornell was made a co-educational institution. upon the highest portion of the campus was erected an immense building called Sage College. It was in this building the young women of Cornell were supposed to live and study, although they recited in the regular college recitation rooms with the young men students. At that time, however, there were only seventy-five or a hundred women in the university. Now there are over two hundred women in it, and nearly one-half of them live either with parents or friends in the city, or in quarters in some of the professors' houses. The new gymnasium will be for the use of the women students, although those living outside will probably not be required to take part in the prescribed exercise. The new building is 100 by fifty feet long.

Discovered the Art of Diamond Cutting

The art of cutting and polishing diamonds was unknown until 1456, when it was discovered by Louis Berquen, of Bruges. In speaking of the size of diamonds the term carat is used. This is the name of a bean which was used in its dried state by the natives of Africa in weighing gold, and in India in weighing diamonds. Though the bean is not used for this purpose now, the name is retained, and the carat is nearly four grains troy. - New York Mercury.

Accurate Test for Bogus Gems.

An accurate scientific method has been discovered for distinguishing precious gems from fraudulent imitations. It is known that scales, however delicately constructed, are not always reliable. The new method consists in floating the stone to be tested in a very dense liquid. Several liquids jused in the experiments are more than three and a half times as dense as water. The liquids are not corrosive or in any way dangerous;

## WOMEN FARMERS.

THEY HAVE THEIR OWN LAND AND DO THEIR OWN WORK.

The Land is Given Away - One Hundred Families at Work on the Ravenswood Farm on Long Island.

MERICAN travelers on the European Continent are often greatly shocked by seeing women working in the fields along with the men, and come home congratulating themselves that things cannot be; but now, writes Miriam Dudley in the New York Recorder, there are women farmers in America; and so far from feeling it a hardship, they are as happy as chil-

dren over their work. On the Ravenswood farm in Long Island City, under the management of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, men, women and children all work in the fields together. Five women have farms of their own, and do almost all the work

These farms are the result of an exeriment made last year by the Mayor of Detroit, in which he attempted to convert to the use of the idle poor the lands lying in and around the city. than a dozen who work with their bus- wood, or any odd trifles.

her name be put in the paper. She secured her success by burning the rubbish on her lot, and using the ashes as a fertilizer, a method em-ployed in Switzerland, she says. She has tried a great many ways of earning her living, has been a cook, a laundress and a dressmaker, but prefers farming to all, and says she hasn't been as well for years as she is this in the Sketch, was indubitably Con-

Mrs. Peterson does all the work of her quarter acre herself, and is at home washing on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday besides, and yet she says she never before felt so well as she does now. Mrs. Peterson's husband started the farm, but got somethey live in a country where such thing else to do soon after, and his wife undertook the work and was very

Mrs. Doecel has a little more than the usual quarter-acre, and has no help except a little from her husband, who has been ill and can't do much. She herself has some kind of an engagement in a store, and has to get a day off when she wants to attend to her farm, but she keeps it in firstclass order, nevertheless. Like most of the other female agriculturists she learned the art in Europe. One of her children, a little girl of four, is just out of a hospital, and enjoys the sunshine and dirt immensely.

Aside from these women who have farms of their own, there are more A MONKEY OF RENOWN.

Would Not Only Use Tools, but Could

If any being could lay claim to the title of "The Missing Link," that being, animal, man-brute, call him what you will, says a writer sul, for certainly lie was the most extraordinary specimen ever brought within the ken of civilization. Of the chimpanzee species he varied so much from the ordinary anthropopithecus troglodyte that his exact scientific nomenclature is a matter of doubt. Certainly he displayed an amount of intelligence, a development of brain power, far in excess of that possessed by any mere animal, and, as far as one is able to judge, approximating to the mental caliber of primitive man-man before he had the power of articulate speech, and when the art of tool-mak-

ing was as yet unknown. Consul could not only use tools but make them, and of his own initiative; his observation, adaptability and reasoning powers being such that, when he keenly felt the want of an implement for a specific purpose, he set to work to construct one, his principal efforts in this direction being devoted to the fabrication of keys, in order to get out of his cage. Those he fashioned out of teaspoons, splinters of

Consul had received a certain

amount of "elementary education" in

his native home, Central Africa, where

he lived some time at a trading sta-

tion, being named after the British

Consul. He was eventually shipped to

England and placed in the Zoological

Gardens, Mauchester, in June, 1893.

Here he could be seen on any fine

day, promenading the gardens in be-

coming costume and taking the live

liest interest in his surroundings. He

"CONSUL" IN RECEIVING COSTUME.

quickly became thoroughly at home,

his remarkable amiability, fondness

for fun, his love of children, and his

attachment to human beings gener-

ally, making him a conspicuous favor-

meals with propriety, use his servi-

ette, pass his plate for more food,

pour out his own ten or uncork his

bottle of lemonade, fill his glass and

drink with decorum, and otherwise

qualify himself for what he dearly

Like other gifted persons among his

bimanous brethren, Consul's constitu-

tion was somewhat frail, and thus it

happened that in October, 1894, he

Value of Foreign Silver Coins.

A general increase in the value of

foreign silver coins is shown in the

official statement issued by Mint Di-

\$0.48€

rector Preston. It shows:

Haikwan tael of China..... Tien-Tsin tael of China.....

he-Foo tael of China.....

Yen of Japau.....

The Mystery of Dreams.

People who have tried to draw the

line separating the natural from the

supernatural will find a new problem

in the fact that Mrs. Birch, whose hus-

band was murdered Sunday morning,

claims to have seen the whole course

of the tragedy in a dream, waking just

in time to receive the news of her

husband's death. The records of the

Society for Psychical Investigation

include too many instances of this

sort for the apostles of the common-

place to controvert. That there is a

certain second sight, a mental clair-

voyance, waking or sleeping, which

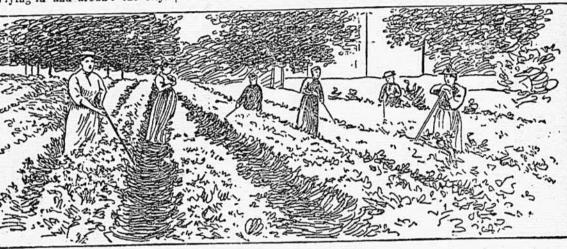
science cannot explain is too thorough-

ly demonstrated to permit of further

loved-invitations to dine out.

succumbed to disease.

He soon learned to take his



WOMEN FARMERS AT WORK.

The plan succeeded so well that a dozen committees visited Detroit during the summer to investigate and report on the work, and this year similar experiments are being tried in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, Buffalo, Toledo, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other cities. In New York he A. I. C. P. undertook the work, and 300 acres of land in Long Island City were placed at its disposal by Mr. William Steinway. The use of



CUTTING POTATOES FOR SEED.

tion. The money for seed, fertilizers and other expenses was supplied by Mr. Fulton Cutting. The work is in charge of a superintendent, Mr. J. W. Kjelgaard, and instruction is given to

the Ravenswood farm, nearly all liv- ica, but from Europe as well.

bands, making about twenty-five in all, and Mr. Kjelgaard says they are, without exception, the best farmers on the place. He attributes this partly to the care of all growing things that seems to be innate in most feminine breasts. To these women of the tenements the fresh air and sunshine are like heaven. They care for their cabbages as tenderly as the geranium in the window at home, and a potato blossom is as beautiful to them as a only forty-eight acres in Long Island der great disadvantages, and the City have been placed under cultiva- energy and perseverance they display is often seed weeding with her baby in her arm, and others carry their children all the way from the ferry to the farm, a distance of more than half a mile. The man who has made most money out of his farm owes all his success to his wife, as she has peddled and found a market for his products. He does farm work, Mr. Kjelgard says, but his wife is his business manager.



A HAPPY FAMILY.

ing in New York, and going over to Long Island once or twice a week, or oftener if necessary. They are notified by postal when the lots need cultivation. Often a man brings his playhouse for his progeny, about three feet by two and just as high as the fence which forms one side of it; and in this edifice six children, from three months up to twelve years, shelter themselves from the sun while their father and mother are hoeing the potatoes or gathering the vegetables.

The lot next to this one is worked by a woman, Mrs. Adolf Boldengerd, whose two little children, while she works, play in a little tent that she makes by bending down the branches of a tree, and spreading a shawl over them. Mrs. Boldengerd can't speak English, but by means of her little girl and the limited amount of German at my disposal, I managed to make her understand that I wanted to know how she liked farming, as compared with other occupations by which she had attempted to earn

"Oh, besser!" she answered, her face brightening with a smile that was as "wide" as Trilby's, if not so beautiful. "Viel besser!"

Mrs. Boldengerd is often at work at five o'clock in the morning, and, of course, has all her housework to do, besides her farming. Her husband works on the co-operative farm.

The other four women who have farms are Mrs. Doecel, Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Cornelius, and a bright little Swiss woman who raises bigger cabbages than any one else, and won't let

other lots was also given, but as yet rose. Many of them do the work un-

The effect of the experiment on all the tenants, both male and female, has been beneficial in the extreme, mentally as well as financially, and it is certain that the work will be continued next year on a much larger scale. One gentleman intends to devote some land in Northern New York any who may be in need of it. A to the purpose, and will give the lots quarter of an acre is given to each outright to the tenants. The work is person, and there is also a co-opera- attracting the widest attention, and letters about it are continually being About 100 families are at work on received, not only from all over Amer-

Why Egyptians Made Mummies. The Egyptians believed that the soul lived only as long as the body endured, hence their reason for embalming the body to make it last as long wife and family just for an outing. as possible. It is estimated that alto-One paterfamilias has built a little gether there are 400,000,000 mummies in Egypt. - Detroit Free Press.





A Big Duck Ranch,

doubt .- Chicago Chronicle.

A big duck ranch at Damariscotta, Me., is making considerable profit for its proprietor. With twelve large incubators he has raised about 25,000 ducks this season, and marketed them in Boston and this city at prices ranging from thirty to forty cents a

antine against all infected countries: ! used very effectively. Insertion is the year.

# PASHION FANCIES.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1895.

HEADDRESSES AND ORNAMENTS FUR THE HAIR.

Suggestions as to the Most Effective Way of Using the Latter-Dainty Accessories to a Costume.

EADDRESSES like that picfured herewith, which is composed chiefly of two big bows, supplemented by Mer-wings, a bunch of violets and a stiff aigrette, are what have made side combs fashionable. Though these tiny ornaments are becoming to many of their wearers, they should not be used unless the hair is very pretty. If the locks are not handsome of themselves let the forehead be made a point of display, and don't attract attention from It and to the hair by jeweled or claborate combs. This is for the same reason that rings should not be put on an ugly hand to call attention to its lack of beauty and perhaps divert attention from a pretty wrist or arm. Side combs and other ornaments are not worn for their own display, but for added emphasis to a personal beauty. If the hair is pretty and the nead is well shaped, then you can wear pattern, some of Swiss, or lawn, almost as many ornaments in the hair as the little Jap maiden. One may, Grass linen is much used in making

used either across from shoulder to down: frills, many and of great fullness are around the edge and the collar is finished with turn over points.



The cuffs that accompany this pretty yoke are longer than the ordinary and are turned at the upper part in points that match the collar. Others are made after the popular sailor collar trimmed with narrow lace ruffles.



Two pretty wraps for little girls are shown in the sketch. first one is made in tan-colored serge, with a wide collar and flaring cuffic edged in scallops with brown soutache braid. The hat is a simple arrangement of an embroidered frill for the brim, with a jaunty bow of wide ribbon on the crown. The second figure shows a coat for a larger girl. It is made of blue-stone cashmere, and trimmed with pointed ecru lace outlining a yoke front and back. Blue velvet ribbon conceals the

joining of the sleeves, and is tied in dainty bows at the top of the shoulders.

by side combs; a tall, square comb so aptly term "creations." One pretty may back the big coil at the top of the model of this material had the double head; a sort of fillet may bind the sailor collars and double cuffs hembrows, a richly jeweled ornament stitched. Another has a double hemrising at the parting in Diana-like stitched ruffle around the edge of a fashion, and then one or two jeweled pins may be thrust through where the effect will be the best and most striking. Maybe the effect may be a little barbaric if considered as display of ornaments, but when considered as an emphasis for the beauty of a gracefully



carried head, a wealth of well smoothed tress and the lift of a lovely neck, that is quite another matter. You might add still another comb if you can find

Returning to the dress that appears in the picture beneath the mentioned headdress, know, first, that it is of blue wash silk and untrimmed as to skirt. The blouse waist is baggy clear across the front instead of only in the center, and its fullness in the back is plaited in at the waist. The square yoke is finished across the front with a twisted roll of blue velvet ribbon, from which two ends hang down on the left side. A fancy collar ornamented with buckles finishes the neck, and below this there is a rich Anne of Austria collar of guipure.

### COLLARETTES AND CUFFS.

The pretty collarettes and cuffs now so much in vogue are likely to become still more popular. With the aid of these dressy little novelties, even a last season's gown can be made presentable, and the great variety of them makes the average girl long for at least a dozen sets of each pattern. The English collarettes are rather

plain and built on solid principlessquare yokes with high collars and ruffles of embroidery are chiefly what are mended. In the first place, such used. Some have parallel strips of embroidery running up and down, with fine tucks in between. All are cut square, with not a suspicion of a point or a curve. On the slim, longnecked, long-waisted English maidens these, no doubt, look very pretty, but the French ones are more to the taste of the American girls. These French "yokes" are extremely fancy and elaborate. Butter colored lace forms

star shaped collarette.

A quaintly flowered organdin is made after the style of a Marie Autionette fichu, and is trimmed with frills of the same. Fichus of mousseline de soie are also strictly in good taste, and are effective trimming for any kind of gown. Chiffon fronts in various colorings with lace insertion, and ribbon garniture are very dressy; in fact, all these little vanities are part of the wardrobe of every well dressed girl.

SLEEVES MADE TO STAND UP. How shall the sleeve of the shirtwaist be made to stand up? is one of the questions of the hour. Shirtwaist sleeves are unstiffened and unlined, and yet they have become quite as voluminous as those of other bodices. Starch is effective for the time being, but it quails before the first damp wind, and rarely regains its erectness after being once crushed. Several methods by which the shirtwaist sleeves may be made to hold their own have been devised. Sometimes a cape-like piece of stiff paper is taken and basted into the shoulder seam, or the same stiffening that is used in the lined sleeves may be made to serve the purpose. Half a yard of the stiff material is required for this, a quarter of a yard for each

Another problem that the shirtwaist is responsible for is the difficulty of procuring white collars that are adjustable. The present styles demand a white collar with all shirtwaists. But the white collar soils much more easily than the darker colored shirt-waists, and it would, therefore, be economical, as well as convenient, if it could, upon occasion, be removed and a fresh one supplied. With very few exceptions, however, all such collars are tight and fast to shirt-waists.

There is but one shop in New York City where the adjustable white collars may be obtained, and the constant demand at this place so far exceeds its supply as to clearly prove the need and desirability of the thing.

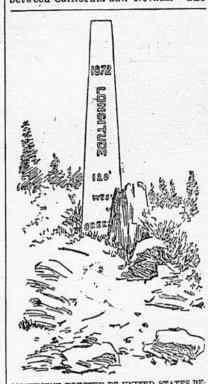
FOOTWEAR FOR OUTINGS. There is very much in the selection

of footwear that people who indulge in outings do not realize. Thin, fine shoes are very hard to walk in, and when one is going about for the most part on plank walks and then on ground that may possibly be damp, a heavy sole is much easier for the feet and safer as to health. The fashion of carrying fancy parasols and wearing delicate and perishable garments on such occasions is not at all to be comthings are inappropriate; in the second, they are extravagant, and that, in the light of common sense, is not many removes from sinful. People who have money to spare can put it to much better use than to waste it in the purchase and wearing of things that are destroyed as soon as they are exposed to the elements.

In London there is a street collec-The German Bundesrath will put in the principal trimming for many of tion for one benevolent institution or force severe measures of cattle quar- these, and yards upon yards of it are another on almost every Saturday in can be had outside the Temple.—

Where Two States Meet,

Twenty miles east of Truckee, Col., and less than 100 feet to the north of ment, which marks the boundary line between California and Nevada. The



TWEEN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

monument is on the top of a knoll and can be plainly seen from the car windows, so that travelers who know what it is may know the moment in which they pass from one State into the

This monument was placed where it is in 1873, the year of the first Government survey. It is of cast iron, about six feet high, twelve inches square at the base and six inches at the top. In shape it is like an Egyptian obelisk. On one side in raised letters is the word "California;" on the other, "Nevada." On the side next the railroad track it says: "1872. Longitude 120 deg. west of Green-wich. A. W. von Schmidt, U. S. astronomer and surveyor." On the opposite side it says: "Oregon, 174 miles and forty-four chains."

One Good Thing Done by the Bicycle. One of the many good things the bicycle has done for Chicago humanity is to greatly reduce the number of those who take hypodermic injections of morphine. A preacher not so very long ago said that there were 35,000 persons in the city who sought relief from the aches and pains of dyspepsia, neuralgia, insomnia and so on by the use of this narcotic. A ten or twenty mile ride in a day goes a long way toward curing sleeplessness and it has a like beneficial effect on dyspepsia and other troubles which result from too much mental and too little physical exercise, combined with inudicious diet - Chicago Times-Her-

Mileage of the Blood's Circulation.

The mileage of the blood circulation reveals some astounding facts in our personal history. Thus it has been calculated that, assuming the heart to beat sixty-nine times a minute at ordinary heart pressure, the blood goes at the rate of 207 yards in the minute, or seven miles per hour, 168 miles per day and 6320 miles per year. If a man of eighty-four years of age could have one single blood corpuscle floating in his blood all his life, it would have traveled in that same time 5,150,-808 miles. - Boston Cultivator.

A Giant Alligator. A giant alligator, measuring fourteen and one-half feet long, eight feet around the body, and with a head three feet long, was killed in the St. John's River, near Fort George, Fla., recently. The alligator has been known in that vicinity many years, and many hunters have tried to kill it. Its back was covered with barnacles and moss, and local naturalists say the reptile was much more than 100 years old.

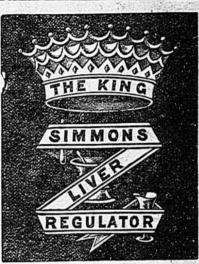
A Bicycle Mail Route. A bicycle mail route has been established in Australia by an enterprising young Englishman between Coolgardie, the center of the mining district, and Dundos, which is 280 miles away. A small letter box is fastened to the wheel in which he carries letters between the two towns for twenty-five cents apiece, and telegrams for \$1.25. He makes one round trip per week, and goes armed to the teetin.

Good Templars' Supreme Ruler. Dr. D. H. Mann, of Brooklyn, was re-elected by the International Su-



session in Boston, as Supreme Templar of the order. Some idea of the arduous duties Dr. Mann has to discharge may be gathered from the fact that he rules over 560,605 members in 12,590

Barristers Desert Historic Haunts. Barristers are deserting the Inus of Courts. In the Inner and Middle Temple fifty or sixty sets of chambers are marked as vacant, whereas ten years ago vacant chambers were almost unknown. The reason given is high rents. Cheaper and better rooms



Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REG-ULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDI-CINES?" That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

Be sure you get it. The Red Z is on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

An Interesting Story of Gettysburg Told By General Gordon.

In a recent lecture General Gordon, the famous Southern senator and orator, related a personal incicident, which if given in a work of fiction would be discredited by every reader. It goes to prove that occurrences of real life are stranger even than the imaginings of the novelist's

"At Gettysburg, while the fight was hottest," he said, "I noticed a handsome young Federal officer, whose bravery was conspicuous. After the battle had subsided I found this gallant soldier lying on the field. He was dying, and begged me to send a message to the Union lines. His wife had decided to share with him the fortunes of war, and was at the

officers' quarters in the Federal army. "I ordered my men to take the wounded officer to our camp and make him as comfortable as possible. Then I sent some men with a flag of truce to the Union line, with a mes-sage from the dying officer to his wife. Late that night the party returned, and the meeting of the dying husband and his young wife was the most affectionate scene that I ever

"I was compelled to go elsewhere but before I left the sorrowing couple I ascertained that the name of of New York. I often thought of the sad accident, which made upon me one of the most vivid impressions that I received in the war. Shortly afterward a cousin of mine, whose name and initals, were the same as

mine, was killed in battle. "The war closed. Ten years afterward I was with a distinguished gentleman in New York, who invited ine to be present at a dinner he was to give that evening. Among the guests to whom I was introduced was a certain Major Barlow. I supposed he was a cousin or other relative of the man whom I had left dying on the field at Gettysburg with his devoted

wife beside him. " 'I once knew a Major Barlow,' I said to my new acquaintance. "I once knew a General Gordon."

he answered. 'And the General Gordon whom I knew is also dead,' he "I started to tell him the story of the Major Barlow, whom I left dying

on the field of Gettysburg, when he interrupted me, exclaiming: " 'My God, General Gordon, I am that man; but you were killed at

Antietam.' " 'And I know you died at Gettysburg,' said I, 'for I saw you.'

'Mutual explanations followed. It seemed strange to me that the warmest friendship of my life should have been begun during those awful scenes of blood and carnage at Gettysburg. The simple service that I performed that day when I sent for that dying soldier's wife has made Major Barlow and his wife the dearest friends I have on earth, notwithstanding I wore the gray and he the

Te Be in Good Society.

High moral character and educaion, whether it be of book lore or that of observation and good example, polish of manner and good habits, are the requisites of good society. One whose ideas of social equality were rather democratic than exclusive was heard to remark: "One man is born just as good as another and a great deal better than some." Unless the son of a gentleman be a gentleman he is no more entitled to the name suggesting refinement than man is entitled to the name of General whose father before him was a General. One must win his own laurels or go uncrowned. Birth to a marked degree is an ac-

eident, and those who are considered to be well born are ofttimes the most objectionable clements of society and the most dangerous associates. One need but watch closely the daily record of those on both sides of the Atlantic, whose birth gives them prestige in society, to prove that education and cultivation of high morals and manners go further toward making refined society than all the good or blue blood that ever flowed through the veins of royalty and the nobility. Of course, it would be the height of absurdity to argue that all men are born equal and would be as illogical to argue against the superiority of blooded animals of the race course over the ordinary draft horse. However, the nobility of culture and refinement should have precedence over the nobility of birth and rank.

Sin is the only thing in the world which never had an infancy, that knew no minority.