

# Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR

EDGEFIELD, S. C. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

VOL. LX. NO. 34.

Marriage seems to the New York Mail and Express to be a failure in Switzerland, where one divorce is granted for every twenty-two weddings.

It appears that canned horse meat is really to come on the market. It is said, in the New York Sun, to be sweetish and not so good as dog, but it is not nasty.

The American Cereal Company estimates that the consumption of oats will be decreased 100,000,000 bushels, because of the displacement of horse power by bicycles and electricity.

Herbert Spencer takes a gloomy view of the future. He believes the world is approaching an era of State socialism, "which," he says, "will be the greatest disaster the world has ever known."

Says the Boston Transcript: There is said to be no less than nine patents filed at the Patent Office for pneumatic shoes. In course of time it may be something more than a figure of speech to walk on air.

The Chicago Times-Herald offers four prizes, aggregating \$5000, for the best American inventions in the line of "horseless carriages." They must be ready to run from Chicago to Milwaukee in November.

The San Francisco Examiner believes that the English habit of carrying one's wife into an active political campaign could be adopted in this country without the wife being pelted with a stale cabbage or an out-of-date cat.

Some of the republics south of us are said to order a good deal of railroad iron from the United States. "If these States would buy more railroad iron and fewer guns they would get on much more comfortably," remarks the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

When it is remembered that on the lines of a single railroad system in Georgia there are 2,088,000 peach trees that grow fruit for shipment, something may be known of the present magnitude of an industry that scarcely existed twenty years ago. The peach belt now extends over some greater part of the State, and some single orchards number 100,000 trees.

Western Pennsylvania, according to the report of the United States Geological Survey, has twenty-one or twenty-two bituminous coal seams of commercial value. Dr. Chance, the Assistant Geologist of the State Geological Survey, estimates the quantity of coal contained in these seams at 33,547,200,000 long tons. It is estimated that this supply would not be exhausted for 830 years taking the average annual production for the past five years, which has been 43,000,000 tons.

The existence of an international criminal league, recently discovered at Brussels, is only another proof that the world is growing smaller day by day. Just as with us one State is too bound a sphere for the exuberant activities of the artists in the craft of appropriating other people's goods, so it is abroad. A European federation of thieves, secret agents and receivers of stolen goods has been unveiled. The headquarters were in London, where the fence had his quarters. This is a development of the theory of the solidarity of Nations that is not reassuring.

The Chicago Tribune observes that a newspaper reporter named William Weldon invented the idea of the "bicycle sulky," the record-breaking sulky with ball bearings and pneumatic tires. He suggested the innovation in a newspaper "fake" article, not really as a practical thing. The Tribune bewails the fact that he never took a patent for the idea, thus losing "millions." The Tribune is offended, however, comments the Pathfinder, for the application of bicycle wheels to a sulky would not be patentable. To entitle to patent the invention must be "novel," and the Patent Office holds that a mere adaptation of a device to a logical though new use, is not such a "novel" use as will carry a patent.

This is apparently to be the greatest corn year ever known, and the season is now so far advanced, according to a contemporary, as to reduce the chances of disaster to a minimum. In 1891 we raised the greatest crop ever grown, but we are going to render it insignificant this year. In 1891 corn covered 76,204,000 acres and yielded an average of twenty-seven bushels to the acre. This year the corn fields amount to 82,304,000 acres, or 6,000,000 more than in 1891, and all reports indicate a larger yield per acre than in that year. But at the same average yield the crop will amount to 2,222,208,000—two billion two hundred and twenty-two million two hundred and eighty-two thousand bushels. Corn is worth about fifty cents a bushel, not only in the markets, but in the feeding of hogs. This crop will therefore add \$1,111,104,000 to the country's wealth. Think of it! More than a billion dollars of actual wealth produced in a single year in the shape of a single crop!

## BULGARIA.

A GLANCE AT ITS HISTORY, CUSTOMS AND PEOPLE.

Its Inhabitants of a Mixed Description—Victims of Despotism—Their Home Life—Some Odd Habits.

BULGARIA, a principality of the Danube, has again attracted the serious attention of the European Powers by a series of dramatic spectacles, beginning with the tragic death of Major Panitz and culminating in the very recent sacrifice of M. Stambouloff, ex-Premier of the Government, at the hands of a mob.

Bulgaria is a political division of European Turkey, which stretches along the right bank of the Danube from the influx of the Timok to its mouth. On the east it is washed by the Black Sea and on the west it is contiguous to Serbia. It is not in Bulgaria that the Bulgars are most numerous. These people are scattered from the Danube to the Black Sea, thence to Eastern Albania. The Turkish Empire contains 4,000,000; Servia, 100,000; the Bulgarian colony in Bessarabia numbers 70,000, 9000 are located in Bolgrad, on Lake Yalpak.

The divisions of Bulgaria are called "Sandjaks." They are Rustchuk, Nisva, Widdin, Tirnova, Sofia, the capital, Vanna and Tulcha. The population is of the most mixed description, consisting of native Bulgarians, Osmanli Turks, Tartars, Circassians, Albanians, Romanians, gypsies, Jews, Armenians, Russians, Greeks, Servians, Germans and Italians, with a few Arabs.

The Bulgarians do not appear in history until the year 120 B. C. Then a band of them went to Armenia to escape persecution and settled on the banks of the Araxes. They are of Finnish origin, and have the high cheek bones, thin hair and other personal characteristics of that people. Like the unfortunate Armenians, the Bulgarians have been the victims of despotic masters from the early history of the Nation until within the past ten years, when peace and prosperity began to take the place of

English style. But the husbands are still dominated by Mohammedan ideas

Jamaica, Long Island, boasts of what is believed to be the largest boy for his years in the United States. He is William Ludlum White, only son of Arthur M. White, one of the Village Trustees.

William will be fifteen years in October, and he is six feet three inches in height and weighs 202 pounds. His size and weight have at times caused him considerable trouble. When he was attending school with boys of his own age, his gigantic stature subjected him to much ridicule, but he is a good natured fellow and pays no attention to it now.

William, when eleven years old, was just as tall as he is now. His father, when riding with him on a horse car, always offered the conductor half fare to pay for his son's transportation. If the conductor did not know Mr. White he would always object. Mr. White would only point to the rules, which said that three cents would be charged for children under twelve years, and so he managed to get the best of the railroad company.

Mr. White has three other children, but they are only of average size and weight. The father weighs 195 pounds, and is five feet eleven inches in height. His wife is tall and slender.—New York Times.

A Horse Strangely Killed. Electrocuting in a new manner wound up the earthly career of Sam, the big bay horse at fire department No. 1, in Anderson, Ind., this morning. The electric light wires, cased in wood, covered with tin, run down the side of his stall. The firemen have touched the coverings almost nightly in getting down the horses' beds. This morning Sam was found stretched out on the floor. Investigation proved that he had hit one of the nails with his hoof in the evening, and it had bent and passed through the central part of the wood casing, puncturing the insulation, and the point lodging against the live wire. This charged by a number of matches with Professor Andrew Anderson, Robert Martins and other celebrated players, who first defeated him and then were beaten by him.

For many years Wylie went about the country peddling watches as a regular business and playing checkers for money against all comers. For more than twenty years he has been traveling about the world, charging a "shulken" for every game played with him, and occasionally contesting matches for stakes, which he usually has won. He came to this country in 1873 and played over 11,000 games of checkers, of which he lost less than fifty. In 1881 he again visited America, and won 17,057 out of 19,517 games, drawing 175 and losing only 109. As he charged Americans twenty-five cents a game for the privilege of playing with him, he must have earned a fair income.

Wylie claimed the title of "champion draughts player of the world" and last year, when he was beaten by James Ferris, a much younger Scotch player, in a match of ninety games, of which Ferris won thirteen and Wylie six, the remaining games being drawn.

After the match the old man said despairingly, "I doot I'm too old for draughts," but since then he has played thousands of games, and has made remarkable scores in many places in Scotland.

Curves of Least Resistance. A novel method of determining the

curves of least resistance in water and air was recently employed at Newport News, and was described in the American Engineer by M. Moulton, S. B. The idea was to make the water and air themselves shape the model, and accordingly rectangular blocks of ice were towed in the water, and the alterations in their shape and the bill necessary to keep them moving at a certain speed carefully noted. The method proved quite successful, and the experiments will be continued until complete data are obtained. Wax was the material used for the models moving in air, and the air currents were heated sufficiently to gradually melt the wax.

A Narrow Escape. John Evans, on Deer Creek in Idaho, saw a mouse running across the floor while he was eating breakfast the other morning, and he prepared forthwith a prescription of strychnine and bread for the little intruder. After the preparation was made he laid it beside his plate to finish his breakfast. In a little while he began to have spasms, and discovered to his horror that he had eaten the bread covered with strychnine. Two doctors were summoned and in a short time he was pronounced out of danger.—San Francisco Chronicle.

It is said that in all the country there are not five millionaires, nor fifty who can estimate their wealth at \$100,000. On the other hand, nearly all the people have small incomes, derived from estates left to them, or acquisitions of their own, so that they seldom need assistance, thus reducing pauperism to a minimum. A Bulgarian fisherman is one of the attractive features of the Danube. He combines two professions, that of fisherman and basket weaver. When he camps beside the beautiful blue Danube, he builds a roof of branches to shelter him from the sun, and to sleep under at night, and as he watches his fish, he weaves baskets of twigs and osiers or other material which he prepares himself, and takes them with him to Widdin, where he goes to sell his fish. There being only one basket factory in Bulgaria, he makes good sales.

The religion of the country is the same as that of Russia, the ceremonies of the Greek Church being intermingled with old Slavonic superstitions. There are 183 fast days, and nearly as many more fast days. Fiestas are held in graveyards, so that the dead may participate in spirit. A Bulgarian bride signals her wedding day by taking a bath for the first time in her life. In their dances the young men dance with each other, and the maidens dance together. When a Bulgarian youth wants a wife he intimates the fact by a broad band crossed above the knee—the right one. Their dress is rich and attractive in its colors and embroideries. They appear to greater advantage in the National costume than in the European dress coat and polished boots, which they adopt with a little education.

One Advantage in Puffed Sleeves. The big sleeves of the woman, at least, have been their own apology, since they kept her aloof from the cupizing of a sailboat until she was rescued. The large hat, however, has yet to find its excuse.—Boston Herald.

That lightning does sometimes strike twice in the same place is proven in the case of a windmill in Bates County, Mo., which was last week struck by a bolt in exactly the spot where it was similarly struck three years ago.

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Mr. Crittenton has had the car fitted up as a church. On each side the line "Florence Crittenton Rescue Car." It has sleeping accommodations for fourteen, a dining room and a kitchen. At every point on the journey where the train schedule calls for a wait of fifteen minutes a service of song and exhortation is conducted from the car platform. Notice will be sent to the

## A CHECKER CHAMPION.

Remarkable Career of James Wylie, of Scotland.

The most famous checker-player in the world is James Wylie, a Scotchman, now in his seventy-sixth year, who has been playing for "a shulken a game, ye ken," nearly sixty years, and is still able to beat almost everybody. He was famous as a player in Scotland when he was only a boy, and was first called the "Herd Laddie."

Wylie was born in the Pierce Hill Barracks, near Edinburgh, in March, 1820, his father being at the time a Sergeant-Major in the Scots Greys. He was apprenticed to a weaver in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, when a mere boy, but his remarkable ability in draughts was recognized in time to prevent him from learning the weaver's trade. When he was fifteen years old he had beaten everybody who could be induced to play the game with him in Kilmarnock. His fame was increased by a number of matches with Professor Andrew Anderson, Robert Martins and other celebrated players, who first defeated him and then were beaten by him.

For many years Wylie went about the country peddling watches as a regular business and playing checkers for money against all comers. For more than twenty years he has been traveling about the world, charging a "shulken" for every game played with him, and occasionally contesting matches for stakes, which he usually has won. He came to this country in 1873 and played over 11,000 games of checkers, of which he lost less than fifty. In 1881 he again visited America, and won 17,057 out of 19,517 games, drawing 175 and losing only 109. As he charged Americans twenty-five cents a game for the privilege of playing with him, he must have earned a fair income.

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son, and several Christian workers from Chicago. The route will take in the principal towns between Chicago and St. Louis, and St. Louis and Denver; the extreme Northwest as far as Portland, Oregon; then California, the Southern States, and the Atlantic Coast States to New York City.

The car will lie at some places from three to ten days. Union meetings in halls or churches will be arranged in every city and town in which the car remains over night, and services for railroad men will also be held.

## TIGHT SLEEVES.

A RADICAL CHANGE COMING IN FEMINE DRESS.

The New Sleeves Will Be Worn Either Plain or Plounced—Artificial Arms—From Paris.

TIGHT sleeves are going out, or rather down, and small ones are taking their place, according to a fashion writer in the New York Press. "The king is dead; long live the king!"

It will take more than one tight sleeve, though, to make women believe that Dame Fashion has grown tired of taking three times the space that really belongs to her. Yet if foreign fashion authorities are to be believed a radical change is rapidly taking place.

Both full and tight sleeves have their supporters, and will have as long as there are arms and arms.

"I am glad tight sleeves are coming back," said a fashionable young woman, who was told that she has "arms like a goddess;" "and I am glad we will have an opportunity to see the curve of a woman's arm again," said a young artist. That is certainly pleasing to those who have beautiful arms. Others less blessed by Nature must have recourse to Parisian art.

Aprons of that certain young woman had her curiosity greatly aroused at a reception one evening not long ago by the youthful appearance of her hostess's shoulders. "How can a woman have a face like that and shoulders like a Venus?" she whispered to a

companion. "You know she goes to Paris often. I believe she has some of those wonderful inventions I've heard about, and I mean to see whether her shoulders are real or make her believe." She made her way quietly behind her victim and pressed one finger on what appeared to be pink flesh. With a smile of satisfaction she withdrew and wiped the powder off her finger tip.

"Was it real?" asked her friend in a whisper. "That is for you to find out," was the reply. "I'll never tell."

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## THE KING OF LIVER MEDICINE.

Are you taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR? That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pined 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. Zellan & Co., Philadelphia.

World's Legislatures. Differences in the Apportionment of Members. The recently elected Italian Chamber of Deputies consists of 534 members. The present German Reichstag consists of 393 members. The House of Representatives at Washington, exclusive of Territorial Delegates, will consist of 356 members. The English Parliament consists of 690 members, including those elected in Ireland and Scotland as well as those elected in England. Of these members 465 are chosen from English constituencies, 103 from Irish, 17 from Scotch, and 90 from Wales. The French Chamber of Deputies consists of 623 members.

It appears from these figures that although popular control over the choice of representatives is most general in the United States, the lower House of Congress is a smaller body than the popular branch of the Legislature of Great Britain, Germany, France, or Italy. The Belgian Parliament, prior to the extension of universal suffrage and the adoption of the multiple system of voting, consisted of 124 members, the number varying according to the number of qualified electors in each district. The Hungarian House of Magnates consists of 78 members, and the Hungarian House of Representatives of 445. The Dutch Parliament is constructed on the basis of one deputy for every 45,000 of population. The representation of all the Swiss cantons in the National Council is 185.

In the choice of representatives few European governments conform with the American plan of selecting representatives on the basis of the number of voters only. In England, for instance, where the right of suffrage has been extended to the

being almost universal, or manhood suffrage, as it is called in the United States, nine university districts continue to have representatives as such, and the division lines of parliamentary districts are such that the representation is unequal, being largest particularly in the country and smallest in the urban districts. The basis of representation in the United States has varied greatly from time to time. The ratio of representation per population was 30,000 under the first apportionment. It rose gradually under successive apportionments on the basis of the number of voters only.

In 1851 it jumped to 93,000 and in 1863 to 127,000. From that figure it grew gradually until 1883, when it was 151,000. The present basis of representation is materially higher—173,901. Congress fixes the number of members which each State shall have, but the subsequent subdivisions, based on the preceding national census, is made by the State Legislature. The rule of equality of division is not very well preserved, though an effort to follow it is shown generally. The First Congressional district of Texas has a population of 120,000; the Second Congressional district of Texas has a population of 310,000. That is a flagrant and exceptional inequality. Nevada has a representative in Congress for 45,000 inhabitants. In New York State the district having the largest population is the Fourteenth, now represented by Congressman Quigg. The Fourth district of Pennsylvania, one of the strongest Republican districts in the country, had by the last census a population of 299,000. Ohio had only one district with more than 200,000 inhabitants. Twelve of the thirteen districts of Massachusetts have 170,000 population or a fraction more.

No Blood in Him. The human puzzle struck Washington the other day. His name is Nixbeno, or Harry Beno, of Port of Spain, Trinidad, and he is an exile to New York, where, he declares, he has been offered \$25,000 and a ticket back to Cuba for letting the doctors amputate his left arm in the interest of science. The human puzzle is a short, stocky looking knight of the road, and his great specialty is self-torture and mutilation. He sticks pins and needles into any part of him he can reach, and he is accustomed to having his tongue and hatpins inserted into both sides of his jaws, while he writes anyone who is interested and skeptical to run a long bonnet pin through his cheeks or his leg or any part of his body he chooses.

He has a hypodermic syringe needle that he has fixed up for a cigarette holder, and he thrusts through his mouth shut. He declares that he does not mind being burned and shows a number of scars which he says are from recent electrical experiments. The puzzle is shy a third finger on his left hand. This, he says, was amputated in New Orleans just to show that he would not bleed, and the proposed amputation which he says is to take place at Bellevue Hospital in New York will be the consummation of a long and interesting public career. After that the puzzle says he will walk back to New Orleans on stilts for a wager and sail for Cuba to enjoy in an affluent old age the fruits of his youthful travel and adventure. Beno says that he is a half cast Spaniard, his mother being an Englishman, but he looks the purest article of how to be Americanism and bears on his arm a number of patriotic symbols in tattooing.

SQUARE NECKS SUPERSEDING ROUND CUPS. Square necks, it seems, are superseding round ones in Paris for dressy home and evening wear.

But they are by no means deeply decollete, and the modest little square worn by Juliet in her balcony is considered the most becoming limit. Belts, too, are much worn, wider than formerly, and made of a glistening gilt braid and of silk heavily embroidered with gold and with great buckles fashioned like wreaths.

NOVELTY COSTUME. A novelty costume has the sleeves covered with braiding, either put on by hand or machine. There is a tendency toward setting in fancy sections at the top of the sleeve. One dress is of silver gray peau de soie, with

insertion and finely killed muslin frills, edged narrow yellow lace; cuffs to match; the neck band and bows are of muslin. The fan is of white gauze, with painted flowers and inserted edges of lovely Honiton lace; carved ivory sticks.

TWO GIRLS AT A BALCONY.

LATEST FASHIONS IN WOMEN'S STATIONERY. A demand that grows, says the New York Herald, is that of modern stationery. Society, aristocracy and the would-be "swells" make almost a scientific study of modes, usages and correct forms to be employed in correspondence. In simpler life, also, the thrifty woman, the modest woman, and even the literary woman, are by no means behind in satisfying the requirements of taste and propriety in this direction.

Cream white heavy linen paper, fitted in square envelopes, octavo size, is "de rigueur" for all formal correspondence; however, many tints of paper are also chosen. Robin's egg blue and silver gray are very popular, while lavender, safe an last and pink have their votaries. A smaller size than the octavo, in similar color and quality, serves for note paper.

All formal invitations for weddings and receptions, dinners and men cards should be engraved upon fine white paper of exquisite satin texture. The ornamentation, marking and decoration of the stationery serves several very distinct set forms. The address, simply engraved across the top of the sheet, the monogram in the center, at the top, or the crest or coat of arms above, or in combination with the address, being set above it, with the facsimile used occasionally, describes the prevailing modes used in marking paper.

The variety, style and coloring of these different dies form a lucrative branch of the stationer's art, and at once attests the skill and refinement which he should put into his work.

Silver and gold, light green, dark olive and bronze carry the day in markings, however. Magenta, blue, pink and buff, besides gaudy combinations of gilt and color, find sale.

The Depth of the Sea. Small boys often ask their parents, "How deep is the sea?" The answer depends entirely upon the sea. The following table, compiled by one who has investigated, may help one to the solution of one of the small boy's problems. Average depth in yards: Pacific, 4252; Atlantic, 4026; Indian, 3658; Antarctic, 1890; Mediterranean, 1470; Irish, 240; English Channel, 110; Adriatic, 45; Baltic, 43.—Harper's Round Table.

"Judge" Portrays the Bicycle Girl.

WITH ALL HER FALLS WE LOVE HER STILL.

NOVELTY COSTUME. A novelty costume has the sleeves covered with braiding, either put on by hand or machine. There is a tendency toward setting in fancy sections at the top of the sleeve. One dress is of silver gray peau de soie, with

insertion and finely killed muslin frills, edged narrow yellow lace; cuffs to match; the neck band and bows are of muslin. The fan is of white gauze, with painted flowers and inserted edges of lovely Honiton lace; carved ivory sticks.

TWO GIRLS AT A BALCONY.

LATEST FASHIONS IN WOMEN'S STATIONERY. A demand that grows, says the New York Herald, is that of modern stationery. Society, aristocracy and the would-be "swells" make almost a scientific study of modes, usages and correct forms to be employed in correspondence. In simpler life, also, the thrifty woman, the modest woman, and even the literary woman, are by no means behind in satisfying the requirements of taste and propriety in this direction.

Cream white heavy linen paper, fitted in square envelopes, octavo size, is "de rigueur" for all formal correspondence; however, many tints of paper are also chosen. Robin's egg blue and silver gray are very popular, while lavender, safe an last and pink have their votaries. A smaller size than the octavo, in similar color and quality, serves for note paper.

All formal invitations for weddings and receptions, dinners and men cards should be engraved upon fine white paper of exquisite satin texture. The ornamentation, marking and decoration of the stationery serves several very distinct set forms. The address, simply engraved across the top of the sheet, the monogram in the center, at the top, or the crest or coat of arms above, or in combination with the address, being set above it, with the facsimile used occasionally, describes the prevailing modes used in marking paper.

The variety, style and coloring of these different dies form a lucrative branch of the stationer's art, and at once attests the