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THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR

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Is suicide hereditary? The father and grandfather of a recent suicide in Marcelline, Mo., died in the same manner before her.

Had Shakespeare been more modern he might not have written of the ridiculous excess of casting a perfume on the violet, for a French paper prints a picture and description of elaborate apparatus used in artificially perfuming flowers for the French market.

A ten-foot "wind-wheel" in Nebraska raises a thousand gallons of water daily to a height of seventy feet. These wind-wheels are coming more and more into use in the West, and it is thought that they will have a very important bearing on the industries of the future.

The cooler regions of the globe are becoming depopulated, and everywhere, Dr. D. G. Brinton assures us, the arctic and sub arctic zones have fewer inhabitants than a half century ago. One cause is the destruction of native tribes by the introduction of new modes of life, new diseases, alcohol and idleness. Another influence is the fact that the arctic regions, like the mountains, were originally chosen as homes only by refugees of conquered and dispersed bands, and all who can return to less severe climates are now doing so. The centre of population tends more and more to fix itself between forty-five and fifty-five degrees of latitude.

A citizen of the United States who has recently been abroad says: "Imagine a city in which every street is well paved and every pavement kept in perfect repair; every street and alley in the city sprinkled and swept every day; all ashes and garbage removed every day; street railroads carrying passengers for two cents, and one line as low as one cent, and yet paying royalties to the city sufficient to maintain the pavements; gas furnished at such low rates that the poorest tenements are well lighted and many even heated with it. These things are so surprising that most people will think that the city can only be had in the end of the next century, when the world has grown much wiser and new inventions have made all work easier and cheaper. Yet the city of Glasgow has them all now. The explanation is that the city has a good and progressive government, that the best men accept and hold office, and that the affairs of the city are administered for the public good and not for private gain, or for the promotion of political ends."

"Nothing can be more pernicious or corrupting," says the Chicago Times-Herald, "than the confinement of youthful offenders in the same prison with hardened criminals, whose social intercourse cannot be prevented. From that moment nine out of ten boys are lost. Fascinated by tales of adventurous crime, and with little if any moral sense, their dream thenceforth is to emulate the career of the criminal heroes whose stories they have heard. As for young girls, to send them to the house of correction or to the jail, even for an hour, is to ruin them forever. There might be hope for a boy, were it not for the contamination received from men, but for girls there is none." And yet here in New York, adds Home and Country, some of our new city magistrates do not hesitate to send young persons of both sexes to prison on charges of but little consequence. A young woman of respectable connections took probably by accident an overdose of some deadly drug. She was removed to hospital, and afterwards arraigned before a magistrate on a charge of attempting suicide. She protested innocence, and even offered to deposit a large sum of money as bail, but was committed to jail in default of an amount that might justly have been exacted in a case of burglary or highway robbery. Jail may have meant ruin for this young woman, as it undoubtedly does for thousands of others, either innocent or guilty of minor offences, who are railroaded to prison every year in the city of New York. First offenders should be leniently treated, especially when they are young. The courts should be so conducted as to reform and not to manufacture criminals.

Glad to Be in America. "I'm glad I live in America," said a pretty young woman, talking to a Philadelphia Inquirer reporter, "because I am never afraid to travel by myself. Last year I was in London, and went around with a friend who is married, and we were spoken to in an insulting manner every time we went out. Paris was still worse. People speak of the French politeness, but it is only a veneer. The men would get in front of us on every street corner and smirk and ogle and chatter like monkeys. I'm glad I didn't understand anything they said. There are no men like the American men, and I never was so fully able to appreciate it as I am, now I have seen those of other Nations in their own lands. Besides, the girls are treated better here than anywhere else on earth, and I don't want to cross the ocean any more."

Dr. Asinari, of Pesaro, on the Adriatic, is more than 100 years old, and is a surgeon of noted skill. He took his diploma in medicine seventy-four years ago, and has been a university professor more than seventy years.

JAPANESE GUILDS.

TRADES ORGANIZATIONS ARE NUMEROUS IN JAPAN.

A System Introduced by the Dutch—To the Workingmen's Unions in Other Lands—Story Tellers and Blind Shampooers.

WHILE there are no labor unions in Japan, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record, there are very many guilds, composed of merchants and manufacturers and others engaged in the same line of business who have organized for their mutual advantage and to control so far as they can the trade to which they belong. They have existed ever since the seventeenth century and were copied from the Dutch, who came to the empire during that period and exercised a very powerful influence upon industry and commerce. In fact, the Dutch were never entirely expelled from Japan.

The Dutchmen of Japan exercised a wholesome influence upon the Japanese and educated a large number of their young men. They furnished the only social and intellectual stimulus Japan had and a few modern ideas filtered through them into the empire. Among other things they

taught the Japanese the uselessness of dragons' teeth and snake skins as a pharmacopoeia and gave them a knowledge of anatomy and the rudiments of medicine. European improvements upon the spindle and the loom came in that way. One finds a great many traces of the heavy Dutch civilization throughout Japan. The guild is one of them, and it now extends from the bankers and the manufacturers as far as the massage operators, the story tellers and the thieves.

In Japanese cities and villages about sunset you begin to hear doleful whistles in the streets. One will come from somewhere near you, and pretty soon another from far away, and it soon chooses you can trace them to blind men, who walk in the middle of the road, each with a bamboo staff in his hand, blowing his monotonous and melancholy signals to notify the public of his whereabouts. These are the amma san, blind shampooers and massage operators, who occupy a conspicuous place in Japanese social life. They rub the skin, knead the muscles and shampoo the hair, which are favorite treatments among the natives, and are credited with great virtues in the Japanese hygiene.

Custom immemorial has limited this occupation to the blind, and with the exception of music it is almost the only one in which a person so afflicted can engage, although, curiously enough, when a blind man is fortunate enough to be rich he is a money-lender. The amma san are organized into one great guild, with their headquarters at Tokyo and Kyoto, and are divided into different grades. Like wrestlers, being promoted from one to another after the passage of an examination, and the payment of a fee, which goes into a common treasury, and is used for charity among the guild.

I do not suppose there is any law limiting this business to blind men, but no others are engaged in it. The extreme care which the women of Japan take of their hair makes shampooing popular, much more so than in any other country, and massage treatment has for centuries been a popular remedy for rheumatism, lambo and other pains and aches. Their system differs, however, from the Swedish in that they work down instead of up the body, their theory being similar to

or an act from one of the great plays. Sometimes he reads a poem or tells a story of mythological times or of modern events. When he comes to a particularly good point he claps together a couple of little slabs of wood, which are kept by him for that purpose. The latter are also seen at the theatre. There is always a man sitting at the extreme right of the stage with two small flat pieces of wood, and whenever the situation becomes critical or exciting he stimulates the interest of the audience by clapping them together. When the murderer is creeping upon his victim, when the suicide is about to fall upon his sword or when the villain runs away with the heiress he makes a terrible racket that often drowns the dialogue.

The entertainments of the yose are usually mixed. There may be a poem from a Japanese Tennyson, an extract from the plays of a Japanese Shakespeare, a chapter from a Japanese Barcroft or Frode, together with a few comic selections and a story of love and war. The recent war with China has caused a great boom in yose business, for they kept the public informed of the progress of events and the policy of the Government, and are now reciting the incidents of the campaign in China. The lesser yose are itinerant and give their recitations upon the streets or in the tea houses, where no fee is charged but a collection is taken up at intervals. The street yose are

usually accompanied by a samisen player and a singer, perhaps two or three, and you find them surrounded by crowds of coolies wherever you may go.

The guild system includes all trades and occupations. The silk-growers and silk-buyers, the men who raise tea and those who sell it, the manufacturers of lacquer and cloisonne and porcelain, the weavers and spinners, the artists who decorate kakemonos or scrolls, the carpenters, screenmakers, confectioners, paper dealers, doctors, lawyers, merchants of all kinds, teachers and men at regular periods to discuss subjects of general interest and mutual importance. Among the mechanics and tradesmen these guilds are often extended to include life insurance or aid to those who are ill and infirm, like our mutual benefit societies of the United States. Assessments are made upon the living to pay the doctors who have attended the dead and the undertakers who have buried them.

Thus far the guide has not been used to any extent for the advancement of wages or the regulation of working hours, for the reason that ninety-five per cent. of the skilled labor in Japan is occupied in the homes of the people and in a measure is independent of the conditions that govern working people in other lands. Up till five years ago factories were almost unknown. The weaver had his loom in his own house and his wife and sons and daughters took their turns at it during the day.

A Much-Needed Invention. There is an imperative demand for some invention that will prevent the escape and waste of oil in machinery. While there are many inventions that claim to do this, all machinists are dissatisfied, and assert that the want is not yet met. One of the trunk lines running out of New York in an investigation of the most exhaustive sort has been made, resulting in the discovery that thirty-three per cent. of the lubricators used is lost. Here is a chance for an inventor to make a fortune.—New York Ledger.

She Takes the Cake for Fits. An epileptic young woman, whose case is reported in the London Lancet, seems to have broken the record for fits. She had 3205 distinct fits in twenty-one days, an average of 152 a day, and in one day had 330 of them. She was cured with chloral hydrate and bromide of potassium.

They Were Onto Him. "How well deer rabbits know when a hunter is around. They don't even kum out of their holes alrerty yet."—New York Times.

It had always been the custom for the children to follow the trade of the parents. The best porcelain and cloisonne and lacquer work is done under the roofs of humble cottages, and the compensation has been governed usually by the quality of the piece produced. There are middlemen who buy for the export trade and merchants for the local trade, and the workman usually sells his wares to the same person. This has gone on for centuries. Asana, the weaver, sells his broadens to the grandson of the merchant who bought his grandfather's products. When there is a large order, say for 1000 lacquer trays or 10,000 embroidered shawls, the middleman is resorted to. When Mr. Moore, the silk buyer

for Marshall Field, comes over here to purchase his annual stock of Japanese goods he goes to a middleman, who places the order in small lots among the people who have by long experience learned to depend upon him, and as fast as they finish an order they send it in. Sometimes the middleman advances them money. They usually run an account with him, as the planters in the Southern States do with their factors in the commercial cities. He furnishes them materials and sometimes little luxuries in the way of clothing or food, which are charged to their account.

Wash tub Used as a Boat. A Portland (Me.) man recently distinguished himself by rowing a distance of six miles in an ordinary wash tub. It was just large enough to enable him to curl his legs up in and sit upon a small cushion of shavings. In order to prevent capsizing it was necessary for the navigator to sit nearly rigid. When sculling he could not look over his shoulder to see where he was going, for fear of tipping over. So he carried a small mirror, which enabled him to see the road ahead without turning. He also carried a small sail about a yard square. This he used a portion of the time, but his main reliance was on the small oar with which he sculled.

The Bite of the Human Animal. The injurious effect of the bite of human beings is very forcibly illustrated among the members of the police force of the Twenty-eighth District. At present no less than three of the patrolmen of that district are suffering from the poison injected into the system through having been bitten by refractory prisoners whom they had arrested. These bites, while so far not attended with very serious results, have nevertheless been the source of considerable pain and soreness to the victims.—Philadelphia Record.

Daily Duties of an Empress. The Empress of Germany rises early, and breakfasts with the Emperor every morning at 8 o'clock. At 9 she is in the nursery superintending the baby's toilet, arranging with the nurse for the walks or drives to be taken by the children, and always decides what clothes are to be worn by the young princes. At 10 o'clock the Empress sees her housekeeper and attends to the menu for luncheon and dinner, at

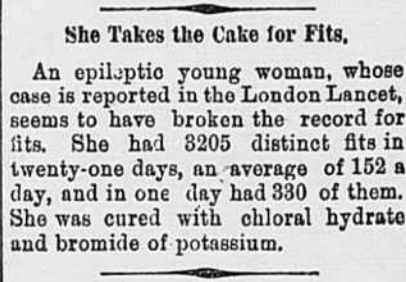


EMPERESS OF GERMANY.

ways including one or two favorite dishes of her husband's. A few moments every morning are spent in the linen-room, and not a sheet or a duster are given out except under direction of the Empress. At 11 she goes riding with the Emperor, or driving with two of her boys. Luncheon comes at 1, and all the children, except the baby are present at this meal, which is conducted without much ceremony. After luncheon the Emperor and Empress play with the children for an hour.

The Empress receives from 3 till 5, and in this time considers charitable cases. There are sometimes as many as fifty guests invited to dinner, which is at 6 o'clock, and lasts an hour. One servant waits upon two persons, and every little detail of the service is closely watched by the Empress. She goes every night with the Emperor to see the children, and if there is the slightest illness among them she sits up all night and sees that the doctor's directions are carried out. In the nursery she wears a soft white flannel wrapper and a large apron.

Oldest Yacht in the World. The accompanying illustration is made from a photograph by Emile Brugsch-Bey, of an ancient Egyptian boat, the original being found in the course of excavations conducted by M. de Morgan and Meir, and now at Gizeh. The sails of this boat were probably not made of ramie cloth, and it is evident that they do not set with that graceful smoothness that characterizes the sails of the present age; still, the striking similarity in the general model of the hull will be apparent to every one. This ancient



A YACHT OF 5000 YEARS AGO.

boat is, so far as known, the only one which has been preserved with its original rigging, and dates from the Eleventh or Twelfth Dynasty, or about 3000 years B. C. Everything about yacht building that is known must not be credited to the nineteenth century.

Anarchists in European Countries. About 2000 persons in France are marked as Anarchists, and are constantly watched by the police of the various European countries, according to La Figaro, of whom 500 are French and 1500 are foreigners. Italy leading with 540, followed by Switzerland with 300, Germany and Russia with 240 each, Austria and Belgium with sixty each. As regards occupation, shoemakers, carpenters and day laborers of all Nations furnish large proportions of the Anarchists, while the educated professions hardly appear. German tailors and printers, Swiss watchmakers and farmers, Italian clerks and bakers, and French waiters and persons without avowed business tend more to anarchism than those of other Nationalities. The Russians differ from all others in that thirty per cent. of the persons under surveillance are students, another thirty per cent. professional men, and hardly one per cent. have occupations requiring no education.—Chicago Times-Herald.

MARTHA, THE VIVANDIERE.

A Peruvian Woman Who Has Become Famous as a Soldier.

From Lima comes a portrait of a remarkable Peruvian woman who has become a celebrity in the country from her bravery and attention to the wounded during the recent revolutionary campaign which culminated in the attack and capture of Lima on March 17th, 18th and 19th last. To-day the name of Martha, the Vivandiere, who accompanied the division of the coalition army under the command of Colonel Philip Ore, is a household word in Lima.

Martha is a woman of about thirty-five years of age and of Indian blood. She is rather tall for one of her race and not at all bad looking. From first to last she was in the front of the battle, in a brilliant uniform and mounted



MARTHA, THE VIVANDIERE.

on a splendid horse, was always to be seen when fighting was going on, sometimes at the front urging on the soldiers, at other times at the rear assisting the wounded.

During the late fighting at the entrance to Lima Martha was wounded by a bullet in the right foot. She was carried to a small house which she owned in Callao, and when the coalition forces commenced what was virtually the siege of Lima she employed her little fund in the purchase of revolvers and other articles.

There were three days' tremendous fighting in Lima, over 1000 men lying dead in the streets. About fifty per cent. of the combatants engaged were placed hors de combat. By this it is evident that the victory was due to the courage of Martha, the Vivandiere, has made her famous.

Body Turned to Stone. The bodies of four Chinese were exhumed at Columbus, Ohio, and placed in zinc boxes to be shipped to China. Great consternation was caused when it was found that the body of one of them, Mo Lung, who had embraced the Christian religion before he died, had turned to stone.

As the box provided for it was not half as long as the body, it became necessary to break the petrified corpse. To do this the Chinese indulged in a tug-of-war with the corpse, breaking the legs, arms and head off in that way.—San Francisco Chronicle.

How to Wear Veils. There are many little details of fashion that the world at large knows not of, but of which it merely sees the effect. To the woman who is always well groomed, says the New York Herald, these small little details mean a great deal.

There is a marked difference in how veils should be worn. They are no longer tied so close across the face that the eyelashes protrude, but are loose and flowing. A box plait or gathered fullness at the top of the veil has been in vogue for some time, but the ends have still been fastened tight. Now only the upper part of the veil is fastened and the rest is allowed to hang as it will, and it carefully arranged the folds will form a sort of jabot effect that is quite pretty.

The embroidered chiffon is the latest novelty, and the dark colors are preferred. The white, with black chenille dots, which has been so fashionable and so blinding, is a trifle passe, but it is too becoming to go entirely out of style.

Proper Way to Wear a Veil. Veils are still worn long, to come below the chin, and are as much a part of a costume as the hat itself. The plain mesh is preferred, but by some to the fancy dots, but both are admissible.

FASHION'S WHIMS.

FALL AND WINTER NOVELTIES IN WOMAN'S WEAR.

Waist Trimmings Are Getting Elaborate—How to Wear Veils—Styles in Jackets and Capes.

WAIST trimmings are growing more and more elaborate, if that were possible, until there is no telling where this extreme will end. A new costume has an arrangement of fichu and drapery that illustrates the excesses to which this fashion is being carried. A narrow section of the material extends over each shoulder from the waist line at the back to the bodice point in front. This is laid in plaits that are caught down or pressed to hold them in place. From the front of this plaiting long tabs fall almost to the hem of the skirt in front. Around this and the waist section is a plaiting made extremely full and graduated. Over the shoulders it is about eight inches wide and grows narrower to the waist line, where it is but about an inch and a half in width. The same order is observed in the tabs. At the lower portion the plaiting is very wide; a large, loose bow is placed at the waist line in front and covers the meeting point of the plaitings that pass over the shoulders. This arrangement is made of taffeta silk and crepon, and is large enough to almost entirely cover the waist and the tops of the sleeves nearly to the elbows.

Another waist trimming has double ruffles of taffeta silk or wool material. These ruffles are set in just over the shoulders, and are graduated to the waist line, where they form a surplus effect. Over these double ruffles are very wide pointed revers of the dress fabric. These revers are opened on the shoulder like a lapel, one point running in front of the sleeve, the other in the back.

Jackets imported from Paris are from twenty-two to twenty-four inches long—an effective length, slightly deeper than those made by London tailors. They are made with box front, in refer fashion, and with fitted back. The newest backs omit



NEWEST STYLE OF A FALL AND WINTER COSTUME.

Another dress has the waist entirely covered with ruffles of very finely crimped chiffon or crepe lisse. There is a velvet collar and velvet sleeves and belt, the thin ruffles veiling the entire figure with the exception of a single wide box plait of velvet that passes over the ruffles and is caught in at the waist line.

There seems to be quite a fancy for plaids of every description this season, and they certainly do brighten up the somber dark blues and browns and greens which so many women affect just now. Of course, the plaid is introduced more in the way of trimming and accessories than anything else. A whole plaid dress on a large woman always looks a little incongruous. One of the prettiest ways to use plaid is in a blouse waist. But even that is too loud for a woman of more than ordinary stature, so she has to confine her choice to bands of it.

Skirts continue to grow wider and wider, but their volume and weight are diminished by the fact that they are unlined, save with the indispensable silk lining.



PROPER WAY TO WEAR A VEIL.

DAINTY CAPES.

Wee capes that are not altogether unlike those of last season are to be stylishly worn in the theatre and concert room, and it is a dainty example of this sort of garment that is presented here. Of white gros grain, it is composed of a series of panels cut into points at the lower ends and embroidered with tiny spangles in diagonal lines. The lower edge is finished with an accordion plaited black mouseline de soie trim, and a very delicate pale blue silk lines the whole. Around the neck comes a full ruche of black chiffon with long black ribbon ends. The accompanying hat is of



A FASHIONABLE CAPE.

fancy jet with coronet crown, is trimmed with black aigrettes and black plumes, and is lined with the pale blue silk.

THE SEASON'S JACKETS.

Jackets imported from Paris are from twenty-two to twenty-four inches long—an effective length, slightly deeper than those made by London tailors. They are made with box front, in refer fashion, and with fitted back. The newest backs omit



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AN OUTLAW'S QUICKNESS.

Frank James' Display of Skill When He Surrendered.

While Thomas T. Crittenden, Consul General to Mexico, was in Kansas City recently some new details were related of the great event of his term as Governor, the death of Jesse James, the outlaw, and the disruption of the gang. Minis C. Farr, who was Governor Crittenden's private secretary, and is now an attorney in Kansas City, was present when Frank James surrendered, and it was in connection with the surrender that one story was told. Governor Crittenden has always been very proud of the fact that he was the means of ridding the State of the James gang. After he had arranged for the surrender of Frank he invited several gentlemen to be present to witness the scene.

Negotiations for the surrender of the outlaw had been made by Col. John Edwards, who was at that time editor of the Kansas City Times. The guests assembled at the appointed time in the reception room of the Governor's mansion. Promptly at the hour designated Col. Edwards appeared with Frank James. The two walked arm in arm, and Col. Edwards advanced and introduced the Governor to James. With the guests standing about him, James acknowledged the introduction and said that he had come in to surrender and become once more a citizen who observed the laws of the State. In token of his surrender he unbuttoned his belt, on which swung two large revolvers, and laid the weapons on the table in front of Governor Crittenden, remarking that as a citizen he would have no further need of them.

The surrender was acknowledged by the Governor in a few words pleasantly spoken, and then the guests and the outlaw were all introduced and seated. Conversation did not proceed very briskly for constraint was felt on both sides. James was seated in front of the door, and sat with his eyes at all times directed toward it. Every noise in the hall attracted his attention and caused him to watch the door more closely. He was evidently uneasy without the pistols that had so long been his constant companions.

Finally, after some time had passed in that manner, one of the guests made bold to say to the outlaw that for years it had been common report that no man in the country could draw a gun and get ready for defense so quickly as Frank James. Then he asked James to show how quickly such work could be done. Evidently the proposition pleased James, for he smiled and said he would do so if the gentlemen wished it.

"James sat about six feet from the table on which lay the weapons he had put aside," said Mr. Farr in telling the story. "While all were watching his actions he suddenly arose, sprang toward the table, seized the belt and swung it around his waist, as he brushed his long coat aside, and in the shortest time imaginable he snapped the fastening, his hands crossed on his body, and then from the belt he drew forth two pistols and stood with them presented. All this was done in a second, it seemed to me. I was watching him as closely as possible, and it surely did not seem to be more than a second from the moment he rose from his chair until he stood with two pistols presented, ready for war or defense. It was so marvelous an exhibition that the gentlemen present were all astonished and congratulated the man on his skill and dexterity.

"The compliments appeared to please him greatly, for he smiled as he looked on them, and bowed his acknowledgments to the men who were talking. He soon changed the conversation to another subject, and the matter was not mentioned again."

Great Blast.

Seven tons of gunpowder were employed in a great blast at Penrhyn Quarries, Bethesda, North Wales. The object in view was the demolition of a huge pinnacle of rock, which has been a picturesque object for generations, and which must be a familiar memory to the thousands who visit the spot every year. Some idea of the gigantic dimensions of the place may be gathered from the fact that the rock face between the different terraces is some where about sixty feet in depth. The rock in the midst of the arphibolite formed by the quarries—it is estimated to have contained over 125,000 tons. Quite a crowd gathered to witness the effect of the blast, and certainly those present were disappointed in the spectacle afforded. On the signal being given, the gunpowder was ignited, and amid the curling smoke the pinnacle was seen to totter, and then to fall in fragments to the bottom.