

Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR

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The coal-mining industry of Great Britain has seldom had a more unmitigated success than 1895 proved to be.

It is said that in the event of war between England and Venezuela, 100,000 Brazilians will join the latter country.

An Indiana Judge, in his address to the local Grand Jury the other day, charged them to hear certain evidence "with an unsparring hand."

Many a man's word is as good as his bond, but it always happens when the pinch comes that the bank won't advance any money except on the bond.

Since 1875 the marriage rate in Berlin has decreased from 30.6 to 20.3 per thousand. At that rate there would be no marriages at all forty years hence.

It is a French paper that says the United States is commercially a great and powerful rival for all Europe combined. This is ahead of time, but Americans will try to live up to it within the next century.

The famous Russian artist Verestchagin advises the people of Moscow to build all their houses on distinctively Russian styles of architecture. He says that it would give the city an original aspect, and attract thousands of tourists, with the accompanying profits.

A heated controversy is now in progress between St. Paul and Minneapolis, as to which eats the most mutton. St. Paul claims that she consumes twice as many sheep as her sister city, and Minneapolis claims that the sheep consumed in St. Paul are very small, and although she may consume a greater number of muttons that they are so small as to cause Minneapolis to lead in pounds of mutton.

The Scottish Farmer says that harness horses are so scarce in that country that they must come to America to have their needs supplied. Not finding what they wish, they take back the best available, which is to their loss and ours. The French are buying their light cab horses from us, which they formerly obtained from Germany. They contend that they can buy their cheap horses cheaper than they can raise them.

A leading article in the Yale Literary Magazine has created a stir among the students. In the article one of the editors attacks the Yale society system, and says that it has developed hypocrisy and wire pulling; that quiet scholarship at Yale is under a shadow, and that the old "Brick Row" demerit system has become greatly impaired. The writer also attacks the Young Men's Christian Association of the college as a refuge for hypocrites, who seek society and other honors.

During 1895 just closed the Utica (N. Y.) Herald tried to keep a record of all people reported to have died in the United States at the age of 100 years or over. The total reported was curiously enough, says the Herald, just 100. Two-thirds of those were women, all but four being white women. Of the colored centenarians there were thirteen men. The oldest person to die was a colored man, who was 125. A white man died at St. Louis who had claimed to be 140, but there was no proof that he was over 121. Even at that age, however, he was the oldest white man to die during 1895. The oldest white woman was 120. There were fourteen people whose ages ranged from 110 to 125.

The New York Tribune says: Some little time ago a famous firm of London solicitors found it necessary, in a case involving large interests, to have some detective work of a difficult and delicate nature done in this city, and instead of employing the regular agencies put it in the hands of an American woman of good social standing in private life. She undertook the task, and has been so completely successful in the performance of it that the firm employing her has not only thanked her, but sent her a check for a handsome sum. The employment of women of education and position for delicate work has become common in England, but thus far few women have been so employed in this country. If they go into the business, however, it is pretty safe to say that they will succeed in it.

From Vienna comes the news of a wonderful discovery in photographic science. It is no less than a means of photographing the interior of solid, opaque bodies. By the new system the bones of a man's hand were perfectly photographed, the flesh being invisible in the picture. Broken limbs and bullets in human bodies were also successfully revealed, as well as objects placed in a wooden box. Professor Roentgen, of the University of Wurzburg, is the inventor. The light he uses to photograph by is produced what is known as a Crooke's pipe, viz: a vacuum glass tube with an induction electric current passing through it. The result is a light that appears to penetrate organic substances just as ordinary light passes through glass. The inventor throws open a wide field for the deduction of new truths in electricity and optics.

MYSTERIOUS RAYS.

BY THEIR AID THINGS INVISIBLE ARE PHOTOGRAPHED.

The Marvellous Discovery in Photography of Professor Roentgen—Results Obtained by American Scientists.

THE recent discovery of Professor Roentgen, professor of physics in the University of Wurzburg, Bavaria, which it is believed is destined to revolutionize photography, is the latest topic to claim the attention of scientists in Europe and America. By the Roentgen discovery, pictures may be taken of the interior of solid substances. Mysterious rays, called by Professor Roentgen "x rays," in this process easily penetrate solid substances such as wood and metal. The skull of

somewhat enlarged, also distorted if the rays fall obliquely, and the edges somewhat blurred or diffused. If the distance of the tube is increased or the interposed opaque layer is thinner, so that the object experimented upon is brought quite near to the sensitive plate, then the outline of the picture is more sharp and clear and the proportions are more nearly normal. In Professor Wright's first successful experiment, instead of a photographic plate, a piece of sensitive bromide paper was used simply wrapped in stout black paper absolutely opaque, on which the objects were laid, consisting of a pair of scissors, a lead pencil, and a quarter of a dollar. These objects left a strong impression, with remarkably clear outlines of their exact forms.

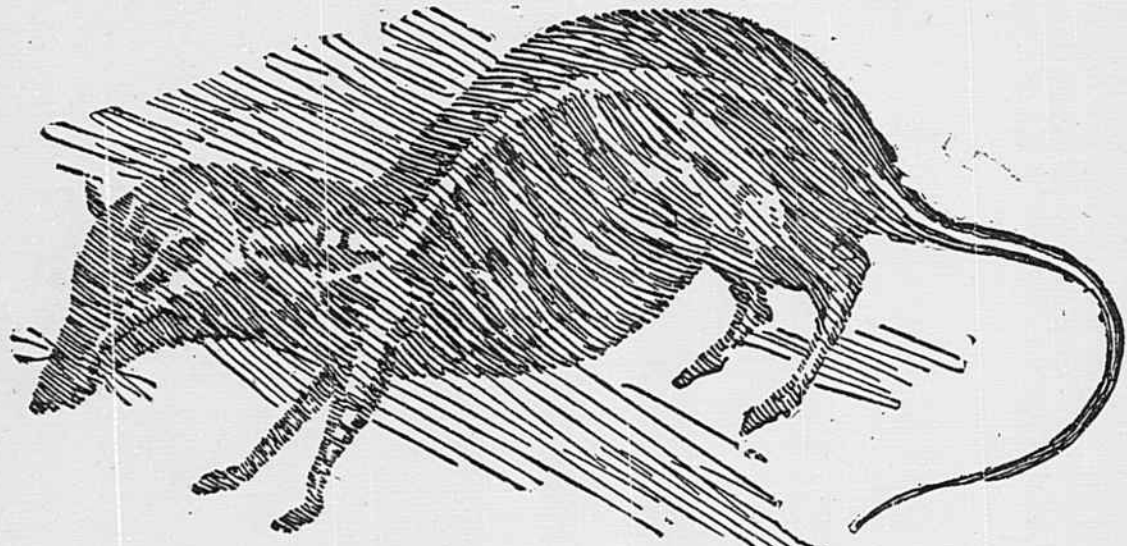
The reports of Professor Roentgen's work state that the cathode rays do not suffer refraction, and that therefore no image is formed by the action of the lens through which they pass.

leaves the new photographic process is capable of great development, and that it is destined to be invaluable in medical and surgical usage.

Patents Under X Rays.

Important experiments to test the value of the Roentgen X rays in the field of surgery have been made in the laboratory of Dr. William James Morton, in New York. The subjects upon which the rays were tried were several patients from the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, in Forty-second street.

As a preliminary experiment, the physician made a picture of the hand of a feminine attendant at the laboratory, using the discharge from Leyden jars, the current being generated by a static or influence machine, and a new tube or bulb, containing in addition to the two aluminum electrode terminals, a metal reflector, hanging bell-like from the top. The exposure lasted thirty minutes, and the result was,



PHOTOGRAPHING THROUGH A RAT'S SKIN.

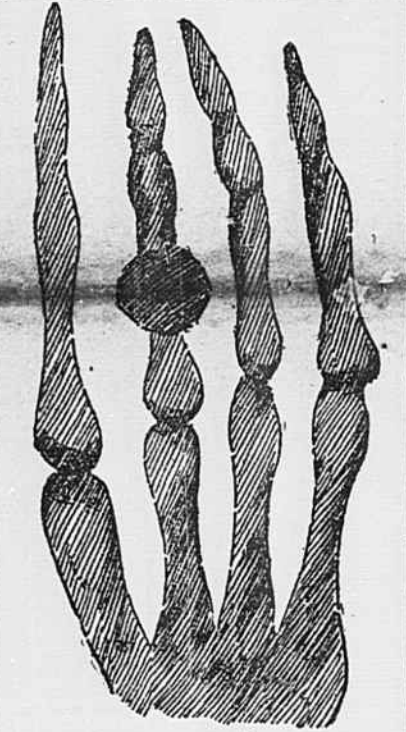
(This is the picture of the rat taken by a Yale professor by the aid of the "x rays," as one of a series of experiments with the new photographic discoverer. Every bone of the rodent's skeleton shows plainly in spite of the tough skin, and even the gristle in its tail was pictured on the plate.)

a man, the bones of his feet and hands, in fact, his entire skeleton may be photographed by the Roentgen method, showing how one would look with the flesh off his bones. Flaws and inequalities in the heart of minerals may be detected, it is claimed, by this remarkable process of photography, and still the discovery is in its infancy.

Professor Wright, who occupies the chair of experimental physics at Yale University, has been at work ever since the first news of Professor Roentgen's discovery was published. Professor Wright's experiments, says the New York Journal, were made with a great variety of substances, and it was found that strong impressions were obtained upon a photographic plate even when it was enclosed in an opaque wrapping of black paper and covered with a pine board half an inch thick between the rays and the plate. He was successful in obtaining distinct impressions of a number of American coins—silver, copper and nickel—showing almost complete interception of the rays; but there were differences, the copper coins transmitting more than the nickel and the nickel more than the silver.

In an earlier experiment somewhat thinner board of white wood was used, the plate being wrapped in black paper as before. On this board was laid a pocketbook of dark Russia leather with several flaps of leather within, and containing seven cards, two of them thick. A number of small coins were slipped into the inside compartment of the book, which was then closed and laid upon the board under the tube. On the plate, when developed, only a faint shading was left by the pocketbook, but the coins left a strong and definite picture, showing with surprising clearness their number and position in the book. A trace of Professor Wright's hand, which rested upon the board during this experiment, was also strongly depicted. The outlines of the hand were somewhat blurred, and in the palm faint traces of the passage of the rays between the bones could be detected, but there was little of the effect, reported by Professor Roentgen, of the lead pencil previously photographed.

perhaps, the best ever obtained in this country from this new familiar experiment—the electricity having always been obtained previously by means of an induction coil, circuit breaker and other ordinary appliances. The print from the negative showed the bones in deep black, while the flesh appeared as a shadowy substance surrounding them. On one finger a ring seemed curiously suspended in the foggy effect produced by the flesh shadow, while the bone of another finger disclosed an old fracture.



PHOTOGRAPH OF A HAND.

(The third finger had a ring upon it.)

subject of future investigation, both as to methods and scientific proofs. Professor Wright has photographed a rat by the new process, and the ribs of the animal and the bones of the leg show with great distinctness, although the rays were required to pass through a coating of hair, hide and flesh. The gristly substance forming the interior basis of the rat's tail is visible and as distinct as the graphite core of the lead pencil previously photographed.

Experiments on Animals. Of all the experiments made in connection with the X rays, the odd ones now being quietly conducted, it is reported, in the physiological laboratory of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. The intent of the investigation is to determine the possibility of using the Roentgen rays to impress images of objects on the cortex of the brain.

Experiments made on animals gave results regarded as most promising. In one experiment a bone lying in an out of the way corner of the room had been previously photographed. The shaven skull of a dog was exposed to the influence of the picture by means of the X rays. On being released after a sufficient exposure, the dog immediately hunted up the bone, showing that there was an image of it in his mind.

The image of a fierce dog was impressed upon the brain of a rabbit. On being released the rabbit evinced signs of great fear—no great, indeed, as to lead to the question whether insanity might not be produced by the impressing of horrible images.

New Army Bicycles.

The new army tandem and the model forty, mounted with a Colt's automatic machine gun, were exhibited at the Madison Square Garden Cycle Show and attracted great attention. The tandem is a regular model taken directly from stock and finished plainly in enamel and nickel. On the front handle bars are tightly strapped two army overcoats, and on the rear bars a pair of blankets. Resting safely in brackets on either side of the machine is a twelve shot repeating rifle, and hanging on each seat post a Colt quick action revolver of the latest pattern. In addition to a Colt's automatic machine gun, were exhibited at the Madison Square Garden, a case of oil flares extending almost the whole length of the machine, but not interfering with the riders in the least; and this is the case with all the equipments, being as well and safely placed, ready for use in a moment, and yet causing not the slightest interference. The Colt automatic gun mounted on the model forty is the one recently adopted by the Government for our navy. This gun weighs between thirty-nine and forty pounds, shoots two hundred and fifty or two hundred times—being automatically fed—and is remarkably accurate. It is fastened securely to the head of the machine, and can be easily directed at any angle, and does not interfere with the rider or affect the steering of the machine.

These two wheels are as perfectly equipped with the necessary accoutrements of war as would seem possible, and the interest which army people and civilians alike have shown in them leads one to believe that it will not long before the wheel will form a very effective adjunct to regular army service.—Scientific American.

Largest Cargo of Live Stock. What is believed to be the largest cargo of live stock ever shipped from this country was being taken toward the Dominion liner Scotman, at Portland, Me., last Thursday, destined for Liverpool. It consisted of 1500 head of cattle and 1600 sheep.—New York Sun.

Minnesota Whiskers. For a mist ten years old is 3 yards; for a fourteen-year-old size, 3 1/2 yards; for a sixteen-year-old size, 4 yards.



Summer --and-- Winter. --Truth.

BASQUE AND WAIST.

SOME LATE FEATURES IN WOMAN'S GARMENTS.

A Stylish Jacket Basque of Almond Green Faced Cloth—Shirt Waist of Figured Percale—Pretty Child's Dress.

ALMOND green faced cloth, brown velvet and changeable taffeta, showing both shades are stylishly united in the handsome jacket basque, a row of gimp decorating the lower edge of yoke. The full fronts of silk and seamless yoke of velvet are arranged over fitted linings that close in centre, the yoke closing with the collar at the left shoulder, and under revers. A belt of velvet, wrinkled by gathers at each end, crosses the fronts at the waist, the silk blousing slightly over the belt. The jacket basque is glove-fitting to the waist line, below which the seams are sprung to give the fashionable rippled effect. The loose-fitting fronts of the blouse are in graduated laps that

stand out in points from the shoulders. Full giplet sleeves are shaped with single seams and gathered at the top over comfortably fitted linings, the wrists being plainly completed. Plain or mixed wools will develop stylishly by the mode, with velvet and silk to match, or contrast widely. The revers can be faced with silk or velvet or gimp if a more elaborate finish is desired. One material alone can be used, and the yoke decorated with rows of gimp, insertion or passementerie.

The quantity of 44-inch wide material required to make this jacket basque for a lady having a 30-inch bust measure is 3 1/2 yards; for a 34-inch size, 3 1/2 yards; for a 38-inch size, 4 yards.



YOUNG LADIES' JACKET BASQUE—DESIGNED BY MAY MANTON.

CHILD'S DRESS. Fancy striped batiste in eoru and pale green is here made up over pale green taffeta, the collar, insertion and all-over embroidery that forms the shallow yoke being of eoru batiste. The long blouse waist is arranged over fitted bodice being covered with the embroidery, and the closing is made invisibly in center back. The pretty bertha collar is of plain batiste over green taffeta, outlined with insertion, double, square tabs falling over each shoulder, with straight outline, on front and back. Full, long drooping puffs are arranged over comfortable linings that have cuff facings edged with insertion at the wrist, the matching collar being of insertion to match. The full, round skirt in fashionable length is gathered at the top and joined to the lower edge of the body, the blouse, drooping over the top, as shown. Pretty dresses of plaid or

mixed wools, combined with velvet, or silk, can be developed by the mode for best or school wear. Cotton wash fabrics will make up stylishly by this pattern with collar of colored chambray or batiste.



A CHILD'S DRESS OF STRIPED BATISTE.

The quantity of 44-inch wide material required to make this dress for a child two years old is 2 1/2 yards; for a six-year-old size, 3 yards; for a ten-year-old size, 3 1/2 yards.

MUSLINS AND LAWNS.

New cotton crepons are the showiest of all the cotton goods, coming in very large plaids of colors in striking contrasts and very deeply crinkled. Pale yellow and mauve with white is one of the best schemes of color. These are twenty-eight inches wide, and are seventy-five cents a yard. Dotted and figured Swiss muslins are in new and charming designs. Little Dresden bonnets, and sometimes larger clusters, in natural colors, are set about amid dashes of weaving lines of color, and tiny raised dots of white are added. These are only forty-eight cents, and are thirty inches wide. Solid colored Swiss muslin, light rose green or dark navy blue, has small pin dots of white wrought in it, as if embroidered there, and costs eighty-five cents a yard. White Swiss muslins for waists, for separate sleeves, or for entire gowns are embroidered in inch wide stripes with floral effect.

The newest lawns have flowered stripes in Louis Seize coloring, delicate as if partly faded, and are simply exquisite, yet only twenty-five cents a yard, which does not promise much for durability. Still simpler lawns are in even narrower stripes of a color with white. New dimites have colored grounds, or else white grounds with motifs designs in mauve, blue, or green. Dotted dimites for children's frocks are largely imported.—Harper's Bazar.



MISSES' SHIRT WAIST.

STOCK COLLARS OF BLACK SATIN. Stock collars of black satin to wear with skirt waists and 4-in summer dresses appear among the novel accessories of dress. They are a simple plain stiff band, with a large collar of white

exquisite, yet only twenty-five cents a yard, which does not promise much for durability. Still simpler lawns are in even narrower stripes of a color with white. New dimites have colored grounds, or else white grounds with motifs designs in mauve, blue, or green. Dotted dimites for children's frocks are largely imported.—Harper's Bazar.

GIGANTIC LIFE BELT.

A Buoy Which Will Hold Up Many In the Water.

The ever present dangers of the sea—dangers illustrated almost daily by accounts of collisions, fire or other disaster, so often attended with loss



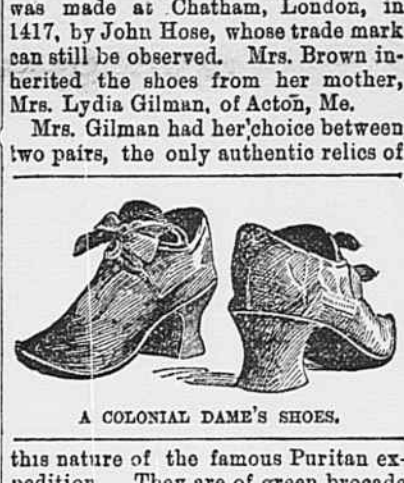
LATEST DEVICE FOR LIFE SAVING.

of life—have prompted the invention of many more or less ingenious life-saving devices. One of the simplest, and yet most valuable, is that lately introduced by William Brandt, a sailmaker, at Lubek, Germany. Substantially it is a reproduction on a very large scale, of the life saving belts or rings commonly found aboard ships. But, besides its greater carrying capacity, it presents some novel and sensible features, which enhance its value.

Numerous partitions divide the belt into watertight compartments, so that damage to any part does not materially affect the efficiency of the whole. The great elasticity of the belt reduces the danger of damage to a minimum. Despite its great size it is very light. One man can easily roll it along the deck and fling it overboard. It does not matter how it strikes the water—it invariably turns right side up. The middle space is taken up by a strong network.

An important addition is that of ropes made fast to the periphery of the belt, and kept adroitly corked, so that persons several yards away from the buoy can draw themselves to it. Seven large men standing on it don't appreciably sink the device, and when it is considered how small the weight of a person partially supported by the water it will be seen that one belt can save a large number of people.

Shoes From the Mayflower. Mrs. Eliza A. Brown, of Brownsville, Me., has in her possession a pair of shoes which came over on the Mayflower. This particular pair of shoes was made at Chatham, London, in 1417, by John Hove, whose trade mark can still be observed. Mrs. Brown inherited the shoes from her mother, Mrs. Lydia Gilman, of Acton, Me. Mrs. Gilman had her choice between two pairs, the only authentic relics of



A COLONIAL DAME'S SHOES.

this nature of the famous Puritan expedition. They are of green broadcloth satin, with buckles, and tie over the instep. The heels are made of cork and are very light. Between the soles and the uppers there is a piping of white kid. The stitching, which is visible, is done so neatly and exactly as in a specimen of latter day machine work.

The shoes are an interesting example of the rotation of fashions. Although 489 years old, they are exactly in the style of the fashionable indoor woman's shoe for 1896. The toes are of the tootpick variety, as pointed as they can be, and turned up a little. The ancient shoes seem to be broader at the ball of the foot than is the vogue to-day. The uppers are of a curious looking green broadcloth satin, the color of which has not been impaired in all these years. This rare old pair of shoes could be worn by a fashionable New York woman to-day without exciting any comment.—New York World.

A Unique Experience. A unique experience, even in the annals of the sea, was that of the bark Alice which reached Portland, Me., a few days ago after a stormy voyage of nineteen days from Turk's Island, in the Caribbean. The bark carried a cargo of salt, and she had been out but a day when it was found that the salt had struck through into the water butts, and every drop of fresh water aboard was ruined. The captain hoisted signals of distress, and made provisions for condensing as much water as possible. Enough water was condensed to provide half a cupful for every man aboard. It was five days before a vessel was sighted. The suffering had been great and the situation was growing desperate. The vessel gave the Alice as much water as could be spared, and the voyage was completed with a better, but still short supply of water. The Alice had only fourteen hours of good weather during the trip.

Wear Woolen Kneecaps. Many persons in Belgium wear woolen kneecaps, which are exactly like the wooden wristbands worn by all school children in rural districts in this country. The kneecaps are designed to protect the knees, to which they are said to be more liable than any part of the lower limbs except the feet.

Dead Ivory. Most of the ivory that comes to the market is "dead"—that is, ivory taken from animals long since dead, and which has been stored away by the natives for years. There is no danger in Africa of the supply being exhausted for several generations at least.

Fishing by means of electric lights has been successfully tried at New Haven, Conn. A lamp lowered into the sea brilliantly illuminated the water over a circular area twenty yards in diameter.



Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES"? 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.

MOTHERS READ THIS. The Best Remedy. For Violent Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Nausea, Vomiting, Cholera Infantum, Teething Children, Cholera Morbus, Unnatural Drains from the Bowels, Pains, Griping, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and all Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. PITT'S CARMINATIVE. In the standard. It carries children over the critical period of teething, and is recommended by physicians as the friend of Mother, Adult and Child. It is pleasant to the taste, and never fails to give satisfaction. A few doses will demonstrate its superior virtue. Write for its particulars. For sale by druggists.

Extinction of Birds.

One cause which threatens the existence of many species of birds, if it has not already produced the extermination of some, is the rage for wearing their feathers that now and again seizes civilized women, who take their ideas of dress from interested milliners of both sexes—persons who, having bought a large stock of what are known as "plumes" proceed to make a profit by declaring them to be in fashion. The tender-hearted ladies who buy them little suspect that some of the large supplies required by the "plum trade" are chiefly got by lay-birds gregariously, and that at their very breeding time.

No havoc in these islands approaches that which is perpetrated in some other countries, especially in surmised, in India, though there now contrary to law; and the account of the ravages of a party of "bird plumers," at the breeding stations on the coast of Florida, given by Mr. W. E. D. Scott, who in former years had seen them through by a peaceful population, is simply sickening. Did we not know what his feelings were, one might in reading his terrible narrative lose patience with him for not expressing more strongly his detestation of the barbarities he recounts. But his abstinence is doubtless attributable to the fact that his narrative appears in a strictly scientific journal, where sentimental expressions would be out of place. All efforts to awaken the conscience of those who tacitly encourage this detestable devastation, and thereby share in its guilt, have hitherto failed, and, unless laws to stop it be not only passed, but enforced, it will go on till it ceases for want of victims, which, indeed, may happen very shortly. Then milliners will doubtless find that artificial feathers can be made, even as artificial flowers now are, and there will be a fine opening for the ingenious inventor. The pity is that he does not begin at once.

A Petrified Woman.

At Runja, in the Punjab, a native who had recently married for a second time was importuned by his new wife to have the remains of wife No. 1 removed from their resting-place near a mineral spring and deposited in the village cemetery.

Preparations were made to that effect, laborers opening the grave in the usual manner. When the wickerwork basket in which the woman had been interred was reached, and efforts made to raise it, the weight of the receptacle and its contents was found to be too heavy for the four men engaged in the work and the appliances at hand. When the basket coffin was finally hoisted to the surface one of the laborers removed the lid to ascertain the cause of the unusual weight. To the surprise of all, it was found that the coffin contained a solid stone figure, the corpse having become perfectly petrified. The husband removed the remains to his home, where they now are, and it is said that thousands are daily viewing the wonder.

Lofty Tunnels in Peru.

We are so absorbed with our own affairs in this country that we can hardly realize with what rapid strides some of the South American Republics are advancing in engineering. To-day representatives of the Westinghouse electric people and the Baldwin Locomotive Works are in South America figuring on equipping some of their steep grade roads with electric locomotives. There has recently been completed a tunnel through a range of the Andes Mountains which lies at a higher elevation than any other tunnel in the world. This tunnel is eight-and-a-half miles from Callao, Peru, and is called the Galera Tunnel. It is 3,800 feet long, and is at an altitude of 15,000 feet. There are sixty other smaller tunnels through the Andes Mountains in Peru.