Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR | EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1896. | VOL. LXI. NO. 22.

Eugene V. Debs was invited by the Chicago University students to address them, but the faculty wouldn't allow it. They think Debs is a dangerous man, explains the New England Homestead.

The word "electrocution," which was coined in some newspaper reportorial room, and really has no etymology, has been adopted into the language by the Ohio Legislature, which has adopted the sort of capital punishment that it expresses.

The conclusions that the Nebraska farmers have drawn from their recent experience are that they must have more irrigation, more alfalfa, more Kaffir corn and more sugar beets. They are now second to California in sugar beets, and hope to be ahead in a year or two.

It is recalled that the late John A. Cockerill, than whom, according to the New Orleans Picayune, American journalism has scarcely produced a more prominent man, disliked to be called "editor" almost as much as "journalist," and always described himself as a "newspaper man."

"When we lament the fact that only one-third of the communicants in our churches are men," suggests the New York Independent, "let us consider how we should feel if the figures were reversed and only one-third were women. It is greatly to be desired that the number of men were doubled; but if there is to be an inequality, it is better that the women should be in preponderent numbers."

The American Agriculturist says: Deplorable as is the partial destruction of the sheep industry to which the enormous slaughter the past two years points, this has its redeeming feature. With largely increased supplies of inexpensive mutton in the retail market stalls, consumers have learned as never before the admirable qualities and flavor of this wholesome food. A better acquaintance with American mutton must result in a steadily increasing demand for home butcher purposes. Testimony of those best able to judge shows that this is already noteworthy.

The United States Geological Survey presents an interesting report of its work for the season of 1895. Its experts surveyed in the seven months of operations 40,801 square miles of territory, obtaining results which must prove of great economic value. The researches covered a wide extent of country, ranging from the coal and building stone deposits of New England to the phosphate beds of the South. Alaska was not neglected, and much light was thrown on the gold mining and other resources of that Territory. The Survey, under the direction of Professor Walcott, again demonstrates its value not only to science, but to the material welfare and progress of the country.

The railroads of the country are confronted with a serious problem in that of the transportation of bicycles free of charge. Recently a bill incorporating this provision was passed by the Legislature of New York, and, according to the Atlanta Constitution, "other States are preparing to follow the lead of that commonwealth. Out in Missouri the champions of the wheel have organized a movement for the purpose of securing the passage of a similar bill. These citations make it evident that the bicycle is becoming a potential factor in both State and National politics, and that candidates for office who expect to be on the winning side must court the favor of this rapidly increasing element of the country's voting population. The railroad officials of New York have not received the action of the Legislature as a friendly manifestation of the law-making power of the State. Having lost a considerable pile of money since the advent of the bicycle, they regard the measure which compels them to carry these machines free of charge as somewhat offensive and humiliating. But the bicycle as a factor in politics is rapidly forging ahead, because of the voting power represented, and for that reason the bicycle will continue to grow in favor with the politicians."

Salt in History.

The necessity for salt among aboriginal races must have been paramount, for nature craves it. Salts of soda are to be found in all animal and vegetable substances man uses, but it does not seem to be so assimilable as sodic chloride. Primitive Americans were certainly fortunate, because sources of salt far away from the seaboard are fairly numerous. The work of procuring salt must have fallen in a large measure on women. There was a Mexican goddess who was honored as the salt giver. Bancroft, in his Aztec studies, tells how an Aztec king kept the Tlascalas without salt for years, until they acknowledged his sovereignty.

When Birds Court.

"All birds courts in the spring," says Olive Thorne Miller, "although it has been discovered by recent investigations that the majority of them keep the same mates for life. Nevertheless, when that season comes around each year the male bird goes through the same demonstrations and makes every effort to charm his spouse anew."

HISTORIC SITE.

REMAINS OF AMERICAN'S OLDEST SETTLEMENT IN PERIL.

Jamestown Island Rapidly Washing Away—Tower of the Ancient Church Still Standing—History of the Historic Spot.

ONE of the oldest and most interesting relics of the settlement of North America, says the Globe-Democrat, is threatened with utter destruction by the action of wind and tide.

Jamestown Island, than which no place on the continent is more full of historical associations, lies in the James River, about seventy miles below Richmond, and thirty above Newport News. It is two and a half miles long and a half mile in width. A recent survey places the area at 1600 acres. The top soil of the island, composed of sandy loam, resting on a bed of clay, the latter lower than the level of the water—has, foot by foot, been washed away, until even of its most historic portion only a part remains. At the time of the arrival of the settlers, May 13, 1607, it lay in the land of the Pasbeheah Indians, one of the tribes that acknowledged the supremacy of the celebrated Powhatan.

RUINED TOWER—THE ONLY RELIC OF JAMESTOWN NOW STANDING.

It was then and for many years after connected with the main shore by a neck of land about thirty feet wide; but more than 100 years ago the ceaseless beating of the tide wore away this passage, as it has destroyed others that have been artifically constructed since.

A long sweep of open river for seven miles above the place gives full play to the wind, and the constant impact of the waves has eaten into the unprotected shore until the obliteration of the entire island is threatened; and on the most exposed part of the shore stand the only remaining residences of the once flourishing city of Jamestown.

The stone powder house built by Captain John Smith for the protection of the colony's store of ammunition succumbed several years ago; its foundations were completely sapped, and it tumbled into the waters of the river. The strength of the walls is evidenced, however, by the blocks of stone lying under the water still bound together by the original cement; for the remains of the pile may yet be seen, the smooth black stones glistening in the sunlight at low tide.

The James Island plantation, for centuries famous for its fertility, was utterly neglected and growing up to weeds when about two years ago Mr. E. E. Barney, of Canton, Ohio, bought the entire place and beautifully improved it. But the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, of which Mrs. Joseph Bryan is President, looked with regretful eye upon the passing away of this celebrated cradle of American history, and opened negotiations with the owner for such control as would preserve whatever was left of the ancient settlement. Mrs. Barney, a lady of rare refinement, who fully appreciated the historic value of the spot, made a gift to the association of twenty-two acres containing the tower and the foundations of the old brick church behind it. Subsequently, through the efforts of Mrs. Curry, the wife of the Hon. J. L. M. Curry, ex-Minister to Spain, an appropriation of $10,000 was made by Congress to protect the island against further encroachment of the river; and last year the northern and eastern ends were sloped and rip-rapped with stone for a distance of 2000 feet. The ladies of the association also undertook extensive improvements of their reservation.

But alas! The relentless river has resumed its insidious attack, and already two-thirds of the wall is a ruin.

The appropriation was insufficient to back the wall with a clay foundation; the constant action of the waves has washed the sand from between the cracks, and the stones have caved inward. Undaunted, however, by this disaster, the ladies of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, are busily going about raising money for reconstructing the work in a substantial manner. They have little hope of further aid from the Government, and are using their own resources.

The association is steadily improving the reservation containing the old church tower. A wharf has been built hard by, and it has been made an attractive spot for tourists. This tower, which is undoubtedly the oldest relic in America of the early English settlements, is about thirty feet high and beautifully draped with Virginia creeper. In front of it stands the old dirt fort, with its green mounds slowly losing shape under the wear of time and the gradual washing of the rains.

Jamestown Church had fallen into ruins even before the Revolution, and the walls that surround the little inclosure in the rear of the tower were made out of its moldering walls in 1807 by John Ambler and William Lee, then the owners of the land, to protect such of the ancient tombstones that remained. The area thus guarded was not more than one-third that of the original church yard. The place is now grown up in trees, and their roots entwine the walls and cover the graves of the former settlers.

It is said that the church was first an old sail hung to the great trees which then densely covered the ground. The pulpit was a bar of wood nailed to a couple of neighboring trees, and the audience sat upon unhewn logs during service.

A log church was erected later, and Sir Thomas Dale is credited with "repairing the falling church" in May, 1611. The first brick church was built in 1638. In a description of the town in 1676 we are told that it contained, besides a brick church, twelve brick dwellings and a number of frame houses.

The brick of which the Jamestown church of 1638 was constructed was undoubtedly home manufacture taken from the clay of James Island, where Alexander Stomar, brickmaker, patented an acre of land near the brick kiln there mentioned.

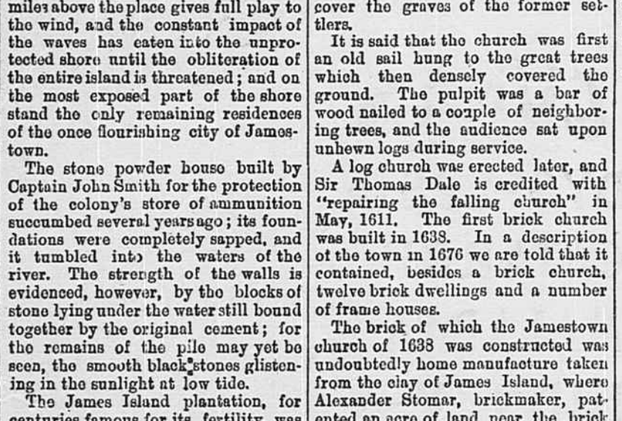
There can be no doubt that the church at Jamestown was repaired after the fire in 1676, but this may still leave the old steeple that is standing, the relic of the first brick church in Virginia, the church of 1638, the legitimate successor of the old sail first put up as an awning.

In October, 1850, Bishop Meade visited the place, accompanied by Dr. Silas Totten, Rev. George H. Wilmer and others, and accurately measured the foundation of the church, and found it exactly 56x28 feet. The tower was conjectured to be thirty feet high, and by actual measurement proved to be eighteen feet square.

After Bishop Meade's visit the causeway from Neck of Land was built by Major William Allen, the proprietor. In 1857 a celebration attended by 8000 people was held at Jamestown under the auspices of the old Jamestown Society, at which John Tyler was the orator and James Barrod Hope was the poet. The Governor, Henry A. Wise, was present and delivered an eloquent address.

During the war in 1861 the island was fortified by the Confederate forces, but after their abandonment of the Peninsula it was held by the Federal forces.

On May 13, 1895, the old custom of celebrating the settlement of Jamestown was revived by the ladies of the Antiquity Association and the faculty of William and Mary College. An immense crowd was present and what will hereafter be known as Virginia Day was inaugurated. President Tyler, of William and Mary, then made an address, from which some of the facts herein are taken. All lovers of antiquity will wish these Virginia women good luck in preserving for the eyes of future generations a spot so rich in historic memories.



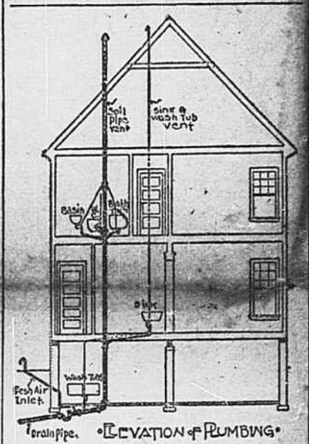
FRAGMENTS OF OLD WALLS STILL VISIBLE IN THE WATER.

SANITARY PLUMBING.

An Important Feature of All Well-Built Residences.

In the "Modern Houses" no feature receives more attention from architects and house builders than the sanitary arrangement. So now, among the many practical and utilitarian details of interior construction tending to increase the comfort and convenient arrangement of houses none occupies a more important position than those relating to the fixtures, traps and pipes which introduce and distributes into our buildings a supply of pure water for household use, and afterwards remove from them the semi-fluid foul wastes, designated sewage.

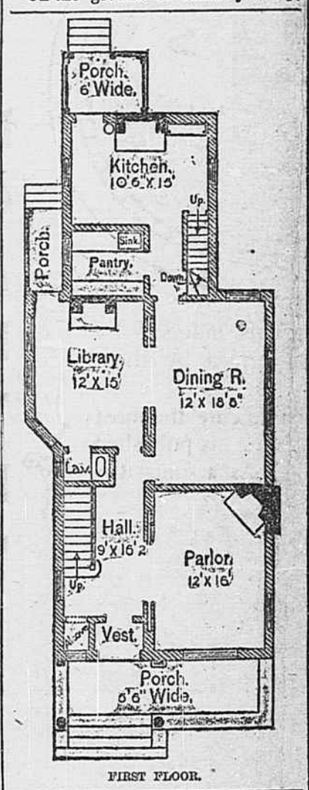
When a man makes up his mind to build, almost his first temptation to cheapen his estimates comes when he gives out his plumbing contracts. It is one of the main items of expense, and he reasons that much of it will be out of sight and evidence, and he is strongly tempted to put the money on aesthetic adornment, rather than on a matter of pure utility. But if this reasoning prevails, the builder will never cease to reproach himself. It is to be taken for granted that no one would so lower the plumbing estimates as to provide a menace to health. But if light-weight and cheap materials are used troubles are never ending—cheap closets, hoppers and faucets are a constant abomination. Laymen do not seem to understand that lead pipe which is subject to constant changes of temperature will decay so that it may be broken almost



ELEVATION & PLUMBING
PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

like decayed leather. The thinner it is the quicker it goes out of all proportion. For this reason, to say nothing of bursting from sudden pressure, cheap lead pipe is the most expensive of all economies. The general adoption of iron instead of lead pipe is a most important improvement only excelled by what it naturally led to—exposed plumbing.

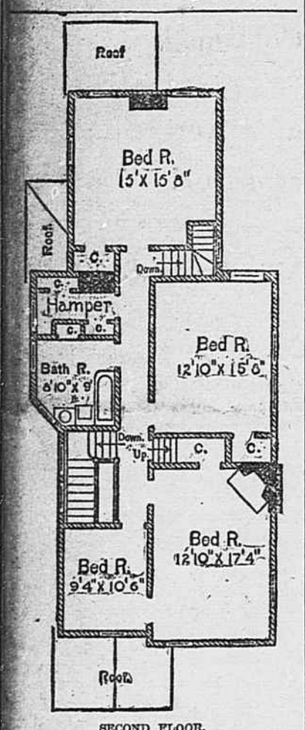
On the ground of sanitary safety,



FIRST FLOOR.

cleanliness, attractiveness and economy, in the long run there is no comparison between exposed plumbing and the old system, where everything was boxed in with wainscoting. It is true that the first cost is rather more, but this should deter no one from adopting it. Closets, washstands and bath tubs that are boxed in form a lurking place for filth and vermin that defy the most thorough housekeeper. The inner surface of the wood, which is always damp and never exposed to fresh air, rots and decays slowly. Although no careful experiments have yet been made, and no statistics have been compiled, medical observers have recently determined that decaying wood is a prolific source of disease. Where the plumbing is exposed there is absolutely no chance for lurking disease germs. The initial cost is a small price to pay for this immunity. Boxed-in plumbing calls for constant renewal, but that is exposed has practically as long life as the house that shelters it.

To secure a house immunity at all times from sewer gas, and to prevent any subsequent annoyances, have the system of fixtures, traps supply and waste pipes well planned and arranged in accordance with the best rules. The constant grouping and



SECOND FLOOR.

concentrating of fixtures will materially reduce the cost of the work. Avoid a useless mutiplication of plumbing fixtures, also locating fixtures in sleeping rooms. Plumbing fixtures, especially water-closets, must always be located in well lighted and well ventilated apartments. In small cottages plan the bath-room as nearly as possible over the kitchen, in order to reduce the amount of piping. Numerous and elaborate plumbing appliances are useless and expensive. The above design is an example of economical and concentrated sanitary plumbing.

The pipes are all exposed so as to be easily accessible in case of leakage. The wash bowls are porcelain with marble slabs, back and sides, and are located in lavatory and bath-room; galvanized iron sink and drain board set on iron legs in pantry; copper boiler in kitchen; two soapstone wash trays in laundry in cellar. The bath-room contains, besides the wash bowl before mentioned, an iron porcelain-lined bath-tub with hot and cold water supply through combination bath cocks; also an all porcelain front outlet water-closet with tank, chain-pull, etc., complete. All fixtures are trapped and the exposed pipes in the bath-room, including traps, are nickel-plated. The soil pipe runs up through roof for vent pipe above highest fixtures. There is a three-inch fresh air inlet on this line extending up to grade from the point just back of the trap to a point ten feet from house. Sink and wash tray traps are ventilated separately by two-inch iron pipe extending up above roof. All lead water-service pipes are AA lead pipe.

The above mentioned plumbing will cost about $350, and could be cheapened about $30 by omitting the nickel plating of pipes in bath-room.

Copyright 1896.

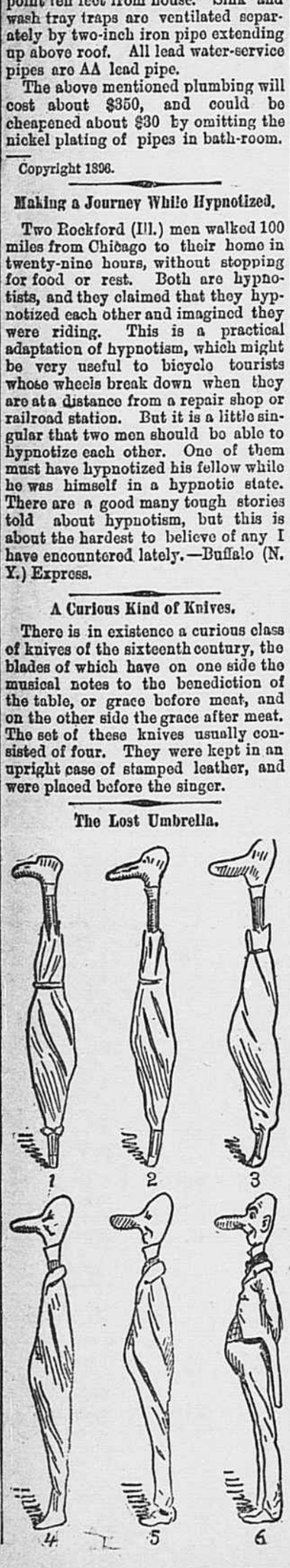
Making a Journey While Hypnotized.

Two Rockford (Ill.) men walked 100 miles from Chicago to their home in twenty-nine hours, without stopping for food or rest. Both are hypnotists, and they claimed that they hypnotized each other and imagined they were riding. This is a practical adaptation of hypnotism, which might be very useful to bicycle tourists whose wheels break down when they are at a distance from a repair shop or railroad station. But it is a little singular that two men should be able to hypnotize each other. One of them must have hypnotized his fellow while he was himself in a hypnotic state. There are a good many tough stories told about hypnotism, but this is about the hardest to believe of any I have encountered lately.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.

A Curious Kind of Knives.

There is in existence a curious class of knives of the sixteenth century, the blades of which have on one side the musical notes to the benediction of the table, or grace before meat, and on the other side the grace after meat. The set of these knives usually consisted of four. They were kept in an upright case of stamped leather, and were placed before the singer.

The Lost Umbrella.



SUMMER SLEEVES.

THEY GROW SMALLER AS THE SEASON ADVANCES.

Latest Wrinkles in the Make-Up of These Important Parts of Women's Dresses—New Designs for Fashion's Followers.

SLEEVES are certainly worn smaller as the season advances. The close sleeves is seen much more in some particular styles of gown than it is in others. For examples, the Louis XV. coats have quite large sleeves, but they are cut in such a manner as to fit the forearm closely, with the fullness distinctly in the upper part. An up-to-date chron-

STYLES FOR SUMMER SLEEVES.

icler of the modes says that length and not width seems to be the aim in all sleeves, and that they vary in design and size according to fancy. The prettiest close-fitting sleeves are seen in the thin dresses, are trimmed around with insertion of lace or embroidery the entire length, and lace-edged ruffles or pointed epaulets of the material fall over the top. Modified examples of the old-time bishop sleeves are especially pretty and also very popular for thin gowns. Other sleeves have the shoulders very plain. The material not only fits closely at the top, but almost to the very elbow there is no fullness. Then a puff is on over the narrow sleeve, sufficently deep to cover the elbow well on both sides. Charming sleeves, pretty for dinner and semidress gowns, are built over tight-fitting linings. They consist of alternate rows of accordion-plaited chiffon and lace, breaking into a great puff at the elbow. Many of the half sleeves look like deep ruffles hanging from the shoulder seam over a tight-fitting lining. Others are made in two huge puffs, finished with a twisted band of ribbon. A twist of ribbon also follows the shoulder seam.

SHIRT WAIST WITH BLOUSE FRONT.

Fancy stripped batiste made the rather dressy shirt waist shown in the large illustration, the cuffs, collar and front plait being of fine white linen; a narrow belt of white suede encircles the waist. Fitted linings are provided in the pattern, which can be omitted if not desired. The full fronts are gathered at the shoulders, neck and lower edges and droop in French pouch or blouse style over the belt. The back is gathered at the neck and waist line, where the fullness is massed in centre. The lower edge extends to basque length and is worn under the dress skirt. A turn-down collar mounted on a high band finishes the neck, which can be made permanent or removable at pleasure, a fitted neck band being provided in the pattern, to which the collar is buttoned when made separately. The bishop shirt sleeves are fashionably full, being disposed in gathers at the upper and lower edges. Slashed openings at the back are finished with laps and the turn-back cuffs in two sections can be made permanent or removable, as desired. This style of shirt wasit is particularly adapted to the plain and fancy batistes now the vogue, lawn, organdie and soft wash silks developing stylish waists by the mode.

The quantity of material 36 inches wide required to make this shirt waist for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 3½ yards.—May Manton.

POPULAR COLORS THIS SUMMER.

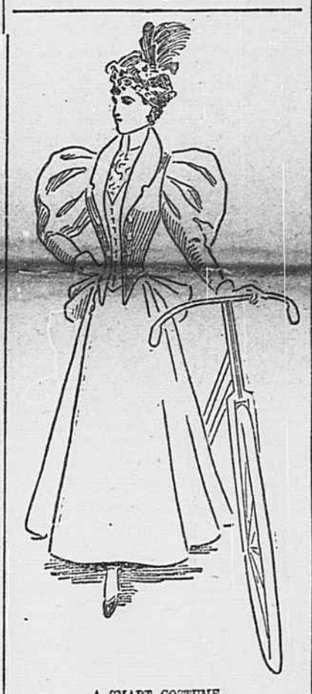
Pink in loviest tints will be a very favored color this summer, and among the beautiful dyes are anemone, also known as valesque, an old-rose pink; Venus, a delicate flesh tint; azalea, a soft rose, tinged with silver like the "dawn" tint of other seasons; shepherdess and Louis XVI. pinks are tinged with faintest mauve like the old Pompadour and lilac shades, and still deeper tones of this exquisite color copy the hues of the orchard, chrysanthemum and sweet-pea blossom. All of these dyes combine beautifully with silver gray, reseda, magnolia, white, and some of the pale yellow shades. The latter mixture is like the "honeysuckle melange" of colors used a year ago. Pink and yellow French roses, jonquils and geranium blossoms are massed upon some of Virot's round hats of black or dark-green openwork straw.

TAILOR FROCKS.

Tailor gowns we have still with us, and their materials are English cheviots, plain, mixed and in small checks. The checks are used for skirts with plain dark jackets, whose labels are faced with lighter goods harmonizing with the skirts. The plain cheviots are made with silk, invisibly buttoned, provided with rolling collars and three pockets—two hip pockets and one on the breast. Who says the woman advanceth not?

MADE WITH INVISIBLE DIVIDED COSTUME.

Here is what promises to be one of the smartest costumes of the season. It is carried out in plain cloth in a



A SMART COSTUME.

lovely new shade of gendarme blue. This gown is cut on quite a novel principle, and made with invisible divided skirts. The apron fronts are fastened on either side with silver buttons, contrasting delightfully with the blue of the cloth. The bodice represents the very latest novelty from Paris, and will be found exceptionally becoming. It is cut with pointed sides, and quite a simple habit back. The smart little double-breasted vest is of white pique and above this vest, which is cut low, there is a chemisette of fine white lawn with a hemstitched edge. On either side of the vest there are silver buttons to correspond with those upon the skirt.

HAT OF HORSEHAIR LACE.

A large black hat of horsehair lace has a puffed crown and fulled brim of the lace, decorated with spangles. A ruffle of the same gives height at the left side, where it is supported by black aigrette, with rhinestone cabochon at its base. It is trimmed at the left side with masses of green silk myrtle foliage and pink roses next the hair.

Prince Bismarck hates drapery of all sorts, and will not allow so much as a lamp shade about him.

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST WITH BLOUSE FRONT.

MOTHERS READ THIS.

The Best Remedy.

For Flatulent Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Nausea, Coughs, 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

Is the standard. It carries children over the critical period of teething, and is recommended by physicians as the friend of Mothers, Adults and Children. It is pleasant to the taste, and never fails to give satisfaction. A few doses will demonstrate its superlative virtues. Price, 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by druggists.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TIME FOR ROASTING WHOLE.

Turkey of Eight Pounds—One hour and three-quarters.

Turkey of Fourteen Pounds—Three hours.

Tame Duck—Three-quarters of an hour.

Wild Duck (very hot oven)—Fifteen minutes.

Grouse—Twenty minutes.

Small Birds (hot oven)—Fifteen minutes.

Liver—Two hours.

Braised Meat—Three to four hours.

Fillet (hot oven)—One-half hour.

TO MAKE HOUSE PLANTS GROW.

To make house plants grow, Professor Boosof says: Saturate the earth around them every day with the coffee left over at breakfast. Five or six drops of ammonia to every pint of water once a week will make them flourish. To make bulbous flowers blossom, fill a flower pot half full of quicklime and the remainder with good earth, plant bulbs, and keep the earth damp. The heat of lime, tempered by passing through the earth, will cause the bulb to send forth shoots to blossom. The colors of red and violet flowers are rendered extremely brilliant by covering the earth in their pots with about one-half inch of pulverized charcoal. Charcoal does not affect yellow flowers at all in this way.

IN OLD COLONIAL STYLE.

Some of the prettiest window curtains and portieres of country houses, and, indeed, suitable for city rooms that are furnished in old colonial style, are the colonial draperies, in various colors, such as old blue, old red and forest green, says a writer in Vogue.

They have narrow cross stripes in self-colorings mingled with white, and on the ends these cross stripes are in groups, forming a border. The material is of cotton, of rather loose weave, and heavy enough to hang gracefully. It is the same on both sides, and is moderate in price.

Many and various are the pretty things of moderate cost which are used for house decoration, and which, with judgment in their selection, will make the most simple room attractive. Among these are small wicker chairs without arms, the seat upholstered in striped Japanese matting and the wicker painted forest green. Settees of the same, with very high backs, upholstered on seat and back with India cotton material, in groups of brilliant stripes on a dull buff ground, are also very handsome and far from costly.

A new and attractive material for upholstering white enameled furniture is of olive-green color, with wide stripes of a darker shade of green. The material is of green, with corduroy stripes, and there are wall papers which are made to match.

Chairs of oak or other wood which have become defaced and scratched and are seemingly hopeless, may be changed to very decorative objects by painting them with white enamel paint, which dries very rapidly, and when applied carefully has a most beautiful smooth surface. The seats can be easily upholstered at home in some pretty stuff, such as above described, and should be put on with very small gilt or brass-headed tacks, the heads not much larger than those of the ordinary carpet tacks.

A white enameled chair, with seat upholstered in forest-green corduroy, put on without braid, and with tiny brass tacks placed very close together, was so attractive that it has formed the keynote for a whole set of delightful furniture evolved from a much bescratched and shabby bedroom suite. If forest green is used to paint old furniture it shows its best effects when oak is the wood, the handsome grain showing to perfection under the green color and giving to the piece a richness and beauty that are most satisfactory.—Chicago Record.

RECIPES.

Cabbage Salad on Lettuce—Take half a head of small cabbage, chop very fine; add a teaspoon of salt and saltspoon of pepper and four tablespoons of vinegar; one head of lettuce, the leaves washed, separated and dried in a towel. Place two large ones on each salad plate, put cabbage enough to look well on the lettuce and pour on each a tablespoonful of mayonnaise dressing.

Baked Halibut Steaks—Trim the steaks, lay them in a roasting pan, and for two pounds use one cup of cream, one teaspoon of flour, one tablespoon of butter, one teaspoon of salt and one saltspoon of pepper. Dredge the steaks with the flour, add the seasoning and dot with the butter; then pour over the cream and bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven. These are delicious.

Lyonnaise Potato—Cut a quart of cold boiled potatoes into dice a little over an inch square; put a tablespoon of butter in a frying pan, and when it is very hot add a white onion minced fine. Cook until soft, add the potatoes, tossing them with a fork in the frying pan until they are evenly colored a delicate brown. Sprinkle a tablespoon of minced parsley over them and stir with fork again. Serve at once with steak.

It is not very easy for a person to take his own time without taking the time of others.