

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR

EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1896.

Chicago gives notice at this early date that in twenty-five years she will be "treading on the heels of London."

It is a strange development in the business of writing, noted by Life, that as newspapers grow larger, books grow smaller.

The Washington Star thinks "International arbitration would be an excellent thing if England could be persuaded to forego the privilege of dictating the terms of every compromise."

A year's operation in Maine of the law substituting a town system for the school district system has reduced the number of ungraded schools by 348 and increased the number of graded schools by twenty-eight.

There is a widespread belief among the Boers that President Kruger is a sort of saint or prophet, occupying a place different from and higher than that of ordinary men. This feeling is said to explain, in a measure, Kruger's control of the Transvaal Parliament.

In a recent lawsuit it was shown that the materials for one of our best makes of bicycles cost only about \$15. The work costs say, as much more. "But so long as enthusiasts will pay \$100 for the wheels first class makers can produce, the makers would be foolish to reduce prices," remarks the Pathfinder.

The trolley car and the bicycle are credited with being mainly responsible for the remarkable fact, stated in the Department of Agriculture reports, that the value of horses and mules in this country decreased by almost one-half between 1892 and the end of last year. The aggregate decline in the value of horses is put down at \$500,000,000 and of mules \$30,000,000. The stories that have come from Western ranges lately seem to bear out the figures in general.

The lightning performs some curious freaks, but the other day it took it into its head to befoul a woman out West. This woman had straight hair, and, of course, she despised straight hair and wanted it curly. We always want what we don't have and can't have. Well, this woman was caught out in a terrific thunderstorm. The lightning played all about her in the most caressing fashion, and on one occasion took a little excursion through her body, starting on the picnic at her head, and saying farewell, or so avowed, at her feet. When she recovered consciousness she found that her hair was frizzled as nicely as though it had been done with the curling tongs. Well, a more grateful creature you never saw. She believes in electricity with all her heart, and is glad that she was struck by lightning.

How strange it is, muses James Payn in the New York Independent, that Africa, the least populated, and on the whole the least interesting of the four quarters of the globe, should always be written about at greater length than any of the others. From the days of Livingstone down to that of Slatin Pasha accounts of this region have always been published in extension. When you have read one chapter about the Sudan you have read almost all; one tribe is the fac simile of another; one tribe, one army stand for all; one rule of cruelty and bloodshed extends from end to end of the great barren tract. The pictures of hideous men and still more hideous women that illustrate works on African travel do not enhance their attractions. If the writers would condense a little I feel sure they would have much more of the public's attention.

In a paper in the Forum on "The Future of the South," A. S. Van de Graaf says: "The South is large; it yet remains thinly peopled and practically undeveloped. Great as has been the industrial advance made, considerable as appears the present immigration movement, they but faintly foreshadow the development now at hand. If so much has been done in the last thirty years under such disadvantages and practically unaided by immigration, what may we not expect when that rich tide which has created the Empire States of the Northwest is turned in even greater volume southward? Only the marvelous growth of the great West itself can guide the imagination in attempting the forecast, and even that must be surpassed. To the South unquestionably belongs the future. In such an expansion of its population and wealth as even a single generation has witnessed in the West, its race problem must vanish even though the emigration of the colored people should cease; sectional lines must be blotted out and South and North merged in the indivisible Union, which is identity of interest and conditions, as well as of blood, of language and of history. The people of the South are ready for this more perfect Union, the prophetic aspiration—never the attainment of the fathers: Louisville, Chattanooga and Atlanta have spoken our feeling. It but remains for the people of the North to come and share 'all the wonder that shall be.'"

BUILT A HOUSE.

AN OHIO WOMAN PLANS AND BUILDS HER OWN HOME.

Her Husband a Cripple—From Foundation to Roof the Building Shows the Brave Woman's Handiwork.

A WIFE of forty-nine who has proved herself a helpmate indeed is Mrs. Elizabeth A. Foster, of Portsmouth, Ohio. Mr. Foster has but one hand. They are hard working people. Having no children, by saving their earnings they accumulated enough to buy a lot on Walnut Hills, a suburb of Portsmouth. They soon found their accumulations would buy the lumber, but were not sufficient to build a house. Mr. Foster's father was a car-



HOUSE BUILT BY MRS. ELIZABETH A. FOSTER WITH HER OWN HANDS.

penyer, and he had learned the art of drawing plans for buildings, but being minus one hand and crippled in the other he could not do any work. Mrs. Foster's father was also a carpenter, and in her younger days she had spent many hours watching him in the erection of buildings.

She was above the average in intelligence, and had gained such a thorough knowledge of the general mechanism of the trade that she concluded she could build a house that would afford them a comfortable home in which to spend the declining years of life. They together formulated the plans and ordered the material. Mrs. Foster then staked off the ground and went to work laying the brick foundation. While this was new work for her, her general knowledge of how things ought to be served her well, and she learned to the lines closely. When the chips had all fallen she found that she had a foundation that would have been a credit to any mechanic. Then with the little assistance her husband could give her, such as holding timbers and lines, she erected the framework, nailed on the weather boarding, and was soon interesting the passers-by in her work of nailing on the shingle roof.

Mrs. Foster is very modest, and felt somewhat embarrassed to have people who happened to pass that way stop and stand for several minutes watching her drive the nails, saw and plane,



MRS. FOSTER, THE WOMAN CARPENTER.

yet she says it is consoling to her to know that when done she had a house and owed no mechanic for building it, "and, thus, you know," she says, "that when persons are working for themselves they will do much better work, and I think I have a better house than any man would have built for me."

Mrs. Foster was born in Perry County in 1847. She moved to Portsmouth in 1856, and was married to Frank Foster shortly afterward.

Curious Attachment to Tall Buildings.
Pedestrians in New street hear their attention attracted by a curious attachment to the front of one of the tall buildings that line that thoroughfare. Extending from the second story and projecting about four feet over the sidewalk along the front of the edifice in question is a very substantial balcony, composed of a stout wire netting, supported by iron rods dependent from the walls. At the same time it is too light to serve as a support for any one, and at first view the beholder is apt to wonder what its purpose can be. The answer is that the ornamentation of the building is made of terra cotta, and the recent cold weather has split and chipped it to such an extent that the falling pieces, varying in the size from a pea to a golf-sized brick, became a danger to pedestrians in a narrow street below. Consequently, the owners erected this screen to catch the falling debris, and by a small expenditure have perhaps warded off some good-sized suits for damages.—New York Advertiser.

A Curious Lake.
A curious lake has been found in the island of Kildine, in the North Sea. It is separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of land, in which sponges, corals and other marine animals flourish. The surface of the water, however, is perfectly fresh, and supports daphnias and other fresh water creatures.

The soil of Cuba has no rival, especially for tobacco and sugar.

COTTON BOLL WEEVIL.

A Pest Which Recently Appeared in the United States.

The Agricultural Department of the United States Government considers the cotton boll weevil, a picture of which is here shown, to be one of the most dangerous pests that has ever made its appearance in the United States. It has so far confined its operations to Northern Mexico and a limited area in Texas. It has in some localities shown a tendency to spread rapidly, while in others it is said to have been at work for years in very small areas, and shown little signs of extending operations. Department experts have been at work investigating its bugship for some months past in the neighborhood of Brownsville on the Rio Grande. So far no cure has been discovered, and many acres of cotton have been abandoned in consequence.

A QUESTION OF SEWAGE.

The Disposal of Liquid Wastes for Isolated Houses.

In constructing a country house, a most important and vexing problem confronts the builder. The disposal of sewage in the country has caused

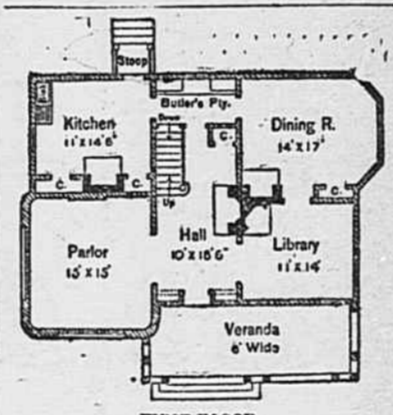


PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

more trouble than all of the other features of house building and management put together; even the neat neighborhood of a running stream into which the sewage may be discharged does not afford relief. Those who dwell lower down on the stream are likely to make complaint of the contaminations, and they may ask relief from the law. At the present time the main reliance is upon cesspools, but they are always filthy contrivances, and serve as a constant menace to health.

At a recent meeting in New York, Colonel George E. Waring and Alexander Potter, both eminent sanitary engineers, delivered brief addresses on "Country House Sewage," and the former gentleman has written an article describing and fully illustrating a system for the disposal of liquid wastes for isolated houses in a recent issue of "Shipporells Modern Houses" published in New York. Both of these gentlemen are thoroughly opposed to the cesspool system, and advocate the daily delivery of sewage onto the surface of the ground. At the first glance this seems most repugnant to the uninitiated who conceive of sewage as the contents of the cesspool after it has vitriolized. But fresh sewage that is delivered upon the surface is absolutely inodorous and innocuous. According to the Massachusetts standard it consists of 998 parts of water, one part of mineral matter and only one part in a thousand of organic matter. It furnishes no menace to health when delivered on the surface, but merely enriches the ground and makes it more productive. It is not intended that it should be a constant flow over the same section of ground, for in that case the soil would soon become saturated, and offensive. The sections of land are made available, and the flow is daily diverted from one to the other, thus giving the soil a chance to recuperate.

There are certain modifications of the system that make it more widely applicable. It may be that in a country estate there is no available section of land that can be used for sewage drainage without becoming too costly. In that case the drainage may be through porous agricultural tile drains laid a few inches below the



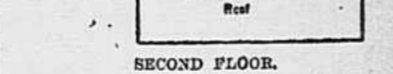
FIRST FLOOR.

surface of the ground. In case it be impossible or undesirable for any reason to discharge the sewage as soon as it is produced, a retaining tank may be constructed. But in any case it should be discharged within twenty-four hours before there is any chance of putrefaction.

We illustrate this article with a design of a house, attractive in appearance and suitable for erection in a territory where the sewers have not been laid, and where a system of "surface disposal" could be adopted to better advantage than the use of a cesspool.

General Dimensions: Width, including dining-room bay and tower projection, 44 ft. 4 in.; depth, including veranda, 35 ft. 2 in.

Heights of Stories: Cellar, 6 ft. 6 in.; first story, 9 ft.; second story, 8 ft. 6 in.; attic, 8 ft.



SECOND FLOOR.

Exterior Materials: Foundation, stone; first and second story walls, gables and roof, shingles.

Interior Finish: Three coat plaster, hard white finish. Plaster centres in hall and principal rooms of first story. Soft wood flooring and trim throughout. Ash staircase. Panel backs under windows in hall and principal rooms, first story. Kitchen and bathroom, wainscoted. Chair-rail in dining-room. All interior wood-work grain filled, stained to suit owner and finished with hard oil varnish.

Colors: Shingling on walls, gables and roof, dipped in and brush-coated with moss-green stain. Trim, including cornices, veranda posts, rail, outside casings for doors and windows, conductors, etc., dark green. Sashes, blinds and outside doors, dark red. Veranda floor and ceiling, oiled.

Accommodations: The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans. Cellar under the whole house, with inside and outside entrance and cement floor. Laundry with two set-tubs in cellar. One servant's room finished in attic, the remainder of attic floored

for storage. Bath-room, with complete plumbing, in second story. Stationary wash-bowl in tower bedroom. Brick-set range. Fireplace in hall, dining-room and library. Wide double folding doors connect hall and parlor and hall and library.

Cost: \$3500, not including mantels, range and heater. The estimate is based on New York prices for materials and labor. In many sections of the country the cost should be less.

Feasible Modifications: General dimensions, materials and colors may be changed. Cellar may be reduced in size or wholly omitted. Laundry tubs could be transferred from cellar to kitchen. Two additional rooms may be finished in the attic, or the attic may be left entirely unfinished. Fireplace may be planned in parlor. Veranda may be increased in size. Dining-room bay could be carried up two stories, thus enlarging the bedroom over the dining-room.

(Copyright 1893.)

A Bank Clerk's Revenge.

This is a story about a girl and a man. The girl lives over in Georgetown, where she is distinctly the belle. I don't know where the man lives; but during business hours he is to be found in a bank not far from the Fifteenth street cable transfer. He is a blonde, and is a favorite in the exclusive set in which the Georgetown girl moves. He and she had words—once upon a day. They had so many words, in fact, that the girl, who is said to have more than a bit of temper, ordered him never to presume to speak to her again so long as he lived. She forbade him to recognize her, even, and said that she would make it a point to forget that she had ever met him. This was last winter. The other day she went into the bank in which he is employed, to have a check cashed. The blonde young man appeared at the window. He took the check and examined it carefully. It was a broiling hot day. The Georgetown girl was in a hurry. She hadn't an acquaintance within half an hour's walk. The blonde young man handed the check back.

"Very sorry, madam," said he, "but you'll have to get somebody to identify you before I can cash the check."

And she had to do it.—Washington Post.

2000 Stolen Letters.

The English Postoffice is universally recognized as an institution of wonderful efficiency, but from a reported incident it would appear that a few thousand or more letters and things stray.

George Twen, a postman, was charged with stealing letters and parcels. The prisoner was arrested on Wednesday, and when a search was made by the police of the stables in the George Inn yard where he keeps his pony, 2000 letters and parcels were found, addressed to all parts of the United Kingdom. The parcels contained, among other things, butter, fanciful wretches and clothing. The stoppage of letters is supposed to have been going on for some time, as some of them are dated 1891, and mice had built in the papers. The prisoner was remanded.—New York Journal.

Courage of the Lion and Tiger.

"One time in order to test the courage of a Bengal tiger and a lion," said a well-known showman, "we placed a Chinese cracker in the respective cages and fired the fuses. As soon as the fuses began to burn they attracted the attention of both animals, but in a widely different manner.

"The lion drew into a corner and watched the proceedings with a distrustful and uneasy eye. The tiger, on the contrary, advanced to the burning fuse with a firm step and undiminished gaze.

"On reaching the cracker he began to roll it over the floor with his paw, and when it exploded beneath his nose he did not flinch, but continued his examination until perfectly satisfied. The lion betrayed great fear when he heard the report of the explosion, and for quite a time could not be coaxed out of his den."—New York Mercury.

Finest Church Organ.

What is said to be the finest church organ in the country has just been set up in the South Congregational Church, of New Britain, Conn. It cost \$20,000, and includes every possible modern improvement. Its tank of keys is movable, and electrically connected with the organ, so that the instrument can be played from any part of the church.

A Boy Slave's Heavy Burden.

This illustration is from a photograph sent by the Rev. W. K. Firminger, of the Universities' Mission, Zanzibar, to the London Graphic. It represents a sight not at all uncommon in the streets of the native quarters of Zanzibar, East Africa. Slaves who have run away and are recaptured are usually punished in the manner depicted. The little boy in the illustration was about seven years old, and had carried the log, weighing over thirty-two pounds, and the heavy chain



THE BOY SLAVE OF ZANZIBAR.

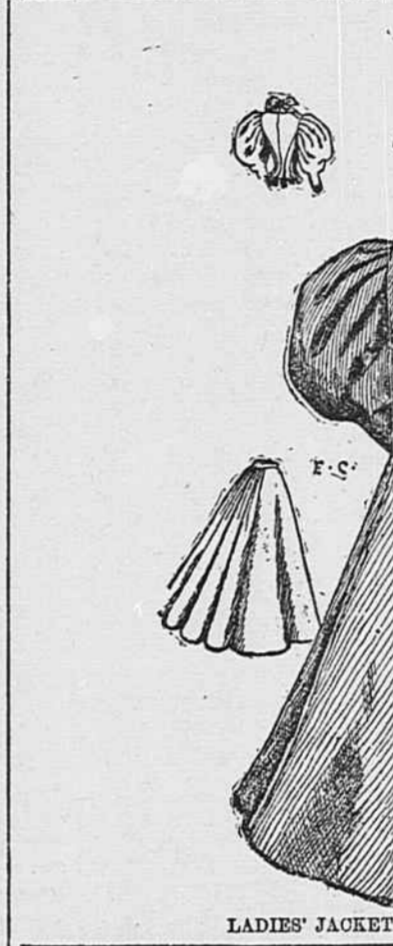
for over a year. Mr. Firminger was afterward able to procure the boy's freedom.

DOMAIN OF DRESS.

WARM WEATHER STYLES FOR FAIR READERS.

Handsome Jacket Basque and Skirt—Shirt Waist With Blouse Front—The Poke Bonnet in Favor Again.

In the jacket basque and skirt picture herewith, French vigor in opalescent shades is handsomely united with seafoam green chameleon silk, rose pearl, bijou buttons forming the decoration. The full vest fronts of silk are gathered and arranged over glove-fitting linings shaped by double bust darts, and the closing is invisibly in center front. The belt is laid in three folds, the loose right end overlapping the left with single buttons placed on each fold in center front. A stock of satin ribbon to match is tied to a large bow at the back, concealing the standing collar that finishes the neck. The jacket fronts flare apart over the full vest, with rounded lower edges, the tops being reversed in long shape.



LADIES' JACKET BASQUE AND SKIRT.

lapeis that meet the rolling collar in notches. Three small buttons decorate each lapel and the edges are finished with stitching in tailor style. The back is glove-fitting, the usual seams performing the adjustment to the waist line, below which double plaits laid in extensions at each seam give the desired fashionable fallings. The modestly smart gigot sleeves have the fullness displayed in double rows of shirring at the top, drooping to the elbow in stylish wrinkled puffs.

The skirt is only moderately full and therefore commended for summer wear. It displays the fashionable rippled sides with gored front breadth and measures only four yards around the foot. The back breadth is straight and falls with graceful effect from gathers at the top. A row of stitching beyond the seam gives a strapped effect to the front. This style is deservedly popular and a more attractive or useful costume cannot be made for seaside, mountain or general weather. Serge, chevion, tweed, cloth and other wools combine well with silk, satin or batiste for the vest front.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this basque for a lady having a 30-inch bust measure is 3 3/4 yards.

To make the skirt it will require of the same width material 4 1/2 yards for a 26-inch waist measure.

MISSIE'S SHIRT WAIST WITH PLAIN FRONT.

Embroidered jaconet, writes May Mantou, is chosen for this dressy shirt waist, which is arranged in a style very becoming to young misses.

A band of embroidered insertion conceals the closing in centre front, and the turn over collar and cuffs are of fine white linen. The full fronts are gathered at the shoulders, neck and lower edges, and drop 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

A NEW POKE BONNET.

Pokes are a prominent feature of the choicest millinery. The poke bonnet is an awkward shape in itself, made really becoming by judicious use of milliners' devices. The brim, which is rolled back from the face, is covered either with, tulle net or lace, usually with settings of jet. Either ribbon or feathers may be used upon the crown, and a few flowers are set in at the back. A little frill of lace, put next the face, is often a becoming addition to either a bonnet or a hat.

Children's bonnets are made of neatly every material, though for the very young misses silk or linen is preferred to straw. The trimming is of simple rosettes, small flowers, such as forget-me-nots or roses, or bows of ribbon. A frill of lace or embroidery,



MISSIE'S SHIRT WAIST WITH BLOUSE FRONT.

dress skirt. A turn down collar mounted on a high band finishes the neck, which can be made permanent or removable at pleasure. The bishop shirt sleeve are fashionably full, being disposed in gathers at upper and lower edges. Slashed openings at the back are finished with lace, and the turn-back cuffs in two sections can be made permanent or removed as desired.

This style of shirt waist is particularly adapted to the plain and fancy batistes now the vogue, lawn, dianth-

ergandie 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 miss fourteen years of age is 2 1/2 yards.

DEEP DESIGNING BY MILLINERS.

Women are really becoming artistic in their millinery. The woman who gives even a little thought to her hats usually succeeds in accomplishing one that will artistically harmonize with several gowns, blend exactly and charmingly with one and serve by way of piquant contrast with another. Such a hat, for instance, is thin, loosely woven shaveng chip of a soft, elusive green that shows a touch of gray and rose. It is a Napoleon shape. A tall bunch of rose crepe loops and a knot of violets make all the trimming except for a buckle of emeralds. This hat is planned for wear with a very deep garden walking costume that is lined with a silk that shades cerise and violet. It goes equally well with a blue gown, which takes a tinge that harmonizes at once with the violets in the hat, and which is finished at the throat with a cerise collar, while the skirt is lined with



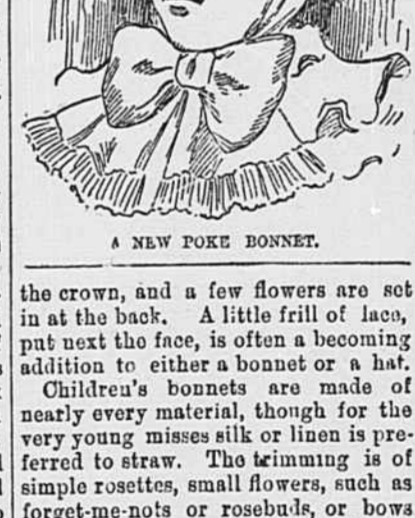
LADIES' JACKET BASQUE AND SKIRT.

green. Of course this hat will go charmingly with all black and with all gray, and the general mode green effect of the straw harmonizes it with mode color as well as with gray.

FOKE BONNETS AGAIN IN FASHION.

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A NEW POKE BONNET.

many possibilities. If the cake is in a layer, a delicious dessert may be made by covering it with crushed fresh strawberries and whipped cream. Slices of stale cake make a good dessert, if first moistened with cherry and then covered with custard.

Pine cones are another delicious dessert made from stale cake.

To make them, cut slices of the cake into circles, then moisten them. Chop some fresh pineapple into small pieces and pile it on the cake. With a knife press each one into the form of a small pyramid. Place them in a shallow tin close together, but not touching.

Put the pineapple liquor in a saucepan and thicken it with arrowroot which has first been wet with water, using a teaspoonful to a cupful of liquor. Let this cook until the arrowroot becomes clear and begins to stiffen; then pour it slowly over the cones. It will cover them with a jelly. When cold trim them carefully, so the base of each one will be round and then serve.—New York Journal.

RECETTES.

Tomato Sauce—One-half can tomatoes, one cup water in which has been dissolved one teaspoonful extract, one-half teaspoonful salt. Stir all together and simmer ten minutes, stirring often.

Prune Souffle—To one cup steamed prunes, sliced and chopped, add one-half cup sugar and the whites of three eggs beaten stiff. Mix well. Sprinkle one teaspoonful of sugar over the top and bake ten minutes. Serve with a sauce made of one cup whipped cream, one and one-half teaspoonfuls orange and one-half teaspoonful vanilla, whipped thoroughly together.

Rachouli des Arabes—One teaspoonful grated chocolate, two tablespoonfuls rice flour, one-half tablespoonful of arrowroot, one tablespoonful powdered sugar. Thoroughly mix and rub these materials together. Take two scant tablespoonfuls of the mixture and wet with one cup water. Stir slowly into one quart of hot milk and boil five minutes. Very healthful and nutritious. There is enough of the mixture for two days.

Roast Fillet of Veal—Get a thick piece of veal from the upper part of the leg and have the bone removed. Fill the cavity with stuffing made of one cup of bread crumbs moistened with one-half cup of water, one-third of a cup of melted butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper and one-half teaspoonful of poultry thyme. Tie into a round shape. Place with salt, pepper and onion. Put strips of pork over the top and bake. Add water as soon as the flour has browned and baste often. Cover with a paper to prevent burning and allow half an hour to a pound.

The mules that drew Nero's chariot were shod with silver shoes.