

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR!

EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1896.

### NOTES AND COMMENT.

Queen Victoria now rules 367,990,000 people, a greater number than has ever before acknowledged the sovereignty of either a King, Queen or Emperor.

Gomez is Cuba's first great leader. With him at the helm the ten years' war would probably have had a different result, suggests the Chicago Times-Herald.

"The advent of the trolley and its displacement of horses has affected many lines of industry in one way or another, and one business which has gone into marked decline because of the electrical innovation is that of a large class of farmers who depend on this city as a market for their hay," remarks the Philadelphia Record. Eight or ten thousand horses, which formerly belonged to the old car lines, and were an important factor in the consumption of hay, have disappeared, and nothing takes their place in this particular. The popularity of the trolleys for pleasure travel also has cut into the business of the liverymen, and here, too, with smaller stables, the demand for the farmers' principal product is lessened. A conservative estimate places the amount of hay now received in this city at only two-thirds of what was brought in a few years ago, the great falling off being due entirely to the shrunken market and consequent lower prices. Altogether the quotations on hay have dropped about fifteen per cent, since the trolleys were put in operation."

The Chinese are frankly following the example of the Japanese in many things. They are evidently bent on profiting to the full by the lessons of their late discomfiture. They are sending young men to Europe to study in the universities just as the Japanese began to do a score of years ago. Several of these students recently arrived in Berlin, having sailed from Shanghai with a dozen others, who landed at Marseilles, four of them being destined for the Paris lycées, four for the English universities and four for a Russian university. In Berlin there is a boarding house at which most of the Japanese students who go there live. The Chinese on learning of its existence at once presented themselves for admission. They were all the more anxious not to be denied as they were informed that the cuisine was Japanese. The Japanese who were already guests of the house also manifested an earnest desire that the Chinamen should be received. This in itself would seem to show that the two nationalities, despite the late war, are not wholly incapable of appreciating each other.

The Chicago Record says: It is statistics accepted as true by the English themselves are to be credited, German competition is now the most serious menace to England's commercial and industrial supremacy. Liverpool has so long been the first port of England and of the world that it causes astonishment to others besides Englishmen to learn that in 1834 the port of Hamburg outdistanced Liverpool, and that in 1835—full returns of which are now at hand—Hamburg not only maintains her lead, but beats her own record for the previous year. Germany has been making vast strides toward capturing the markets of the world. State-subsidized transportation and the superior technical education of German workmen have had much to do in enabling Germany to forge ahead of her rivals and keen commercial instinct in her statesmen in the matter of commercial treaties has enabled the German trader to undersell his rivals nearly everywhere during the last few years. In short, John Bull has at last been so wrought up that the three little words "Made in Germany" have much the same effect on him as the waving of a red flag has on a bull in the favorite sport in Spain. A cartoon is French, representing England as a good grand-motherly old lady on her way to market and falling asleep by the wayside, while a German peddler with his shears cuts off her spacious skirts, expressing a situation the English have at last begun to appreciate. The Daily Chronicle, the Saturday Review, the Spectator and the English press generally are now engaged in trying to arouse the old lady and induce her to bestir herself about her marketing.

**Cause of Fog and Mist.**  
Owing to the clear sky that prevails within areas of high pressure the radiation of heat from the ground or the ocean surface and from the lowest stratum of air proceeds more rapidly, and, as is well known, during such periods mist and fog are formed in the lower air. Radiation proceeds uninterrupted during the night time from the upper surface of foggy air, and the depth of the layer of fog steadily increases, so that oftentimes the heat of the sun, in the middle of the day, is not sufficient to dissipate the fog formed at night. It has often been remarked that the outlook at, or above, the main top overtops the ocean of fog. In general, a dense fog implies clear sky above it, and by attention to the movement of areas of pressure it becomes possible to predict fog on our coast.

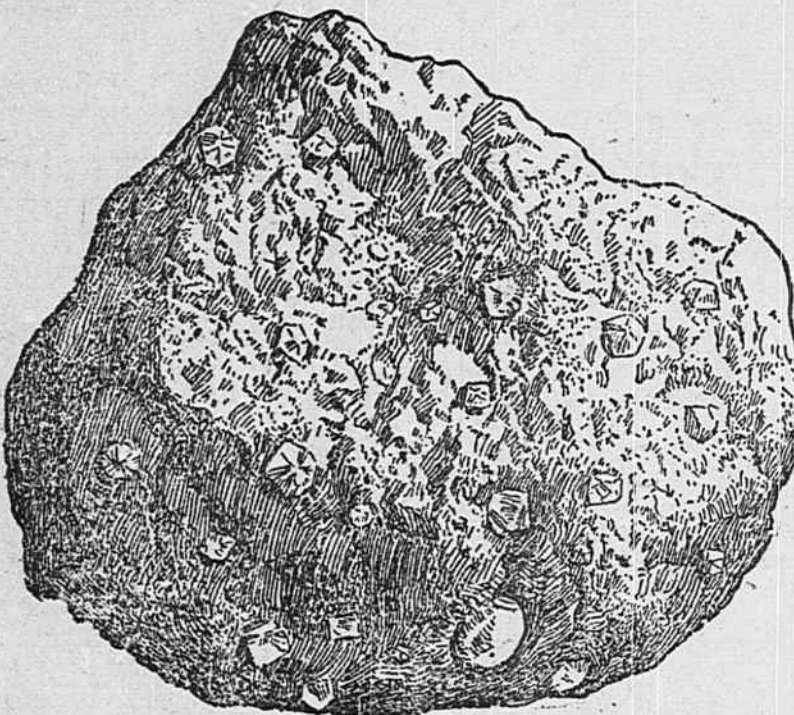
Runners bands on the frames of bicycle wheels make noise and many riders are now riding in the air.

### A \$50,000 LUMP.

FIVE POUNDS OF BLUE CLAY ALL STUDDED WITH DIAMONDS.

It Was Smuggled Out of the Kimberly Diamond Mines by a Kaffir, and Brought to This Country.

TAKE a good-sized lump of bluish putty, knead it into a rough truncated pyramid, stick small bits of white and yellow and pale blue glass into the surface at random and leave the putty to harden, and when it is hardened the result will be a very fair imitation of the most extraordinary specimen of diamondiferous earth ever brought to this country. This specimen is now in the possession of Benjamin W. Levy, a diamond dealer of this city, who bought it in and brought it from



ACTUAL SIZE OF THE \$50,000 LUMP OF CLAY.

South Africa. The illustration shows the exact size of the lump of earth.

On the surface of this lump of earth, which is called blue mass, are forty-five diamonds of good size, while many other smaller ones can be seen glinting through a thin encrustation. Blue mass is the regular matrix, the earth of all the Kimberly mines of South Africa. It dissolves like lime under 240 pounds pressure in water. On an average this earth yields about \$12 worth of diamonds to the ton. If it were all as rich in diamonds as this lump supposedly is, reckoning from what appears on the surface of it, the yield would be something like six million dollars a ton. Mr. Levy says that until he finds an X-ray that will show up the interior of the specimen he can't tell the commercial value of his prize. As a curiosity he considers it worth about \$50,000.

Of the diamonds on the surface of the piece of earth the largest is reckoned to weigh about sixteen or seventeen carats. This one is nearly round, and almost completely encrusted with the blue mass. It is not of very good quality. The best of the stones appears to be of about four carats weight. Several of the diamonds are almost perfect octahedrons, while others show almost equal geometrical regularity, but less complexity. The owner thinks that the surface value is about \$1000. Undoubtedly there are other diamonds inside the mass, and what the entire value of the diamond yield would be can only be guessed at. Mr. Levy refuses to say what he paid for the specimen, but he states that, in addition to the money, it cost him a great deal of worry and anxiety to get it out of Africa, as only gems brought through the regular channels

labor in the mines, so the Kaffir is not above decreasing his period of service by secreting a few diamonds about him if he can. To keep the men from getting away with all the diamonds, the company has an overseer for every six or eight workers. As the Kaffirs work with no clothing other than an extremely small breech cloth, opportunities for external concealment are very small. Every one of them is carefully searched every day before he leaves the mine. There are three punishments for Kaffirs caught stealing diamonds. One is whipping; and it is no joke the way it is done there. The second is imprisonment, which is likely to include whipping, and the third is being committed to the break-water to break stones. In spite of all these precautions there are many diamonds stolen yearly.

"Well, to come back to the subject, it is almost inexplicable how a five pound lump of diamond earth could be brought out without discovery.

Possibly the finder of it may have kept it concealed for months in the mine before he could get it up; and undoubtedly there was concerted action on the part of several men. They generally work together. Any way, brought out it was, and by this fellow."

Mr. Levy put his finger on the figure in the photograph, on the far left, then he changed it to the figure in the background on the left.

"And that chap was my scout," said he. "I had employed him before when I was in South Africa, and he told me of this wonderful lump of earth which a fellow tribesman of his had buried. It was in Christiania, up north of Kimberly. I had gone there by wagon with my brother and three other white men. We had about thirty boys—Kaffirs and Zulus, that is, they're always called boys—with the party. The Kaffir who had the diamonds was to meet my scout and complete the deal, the price having already been set and accepted. None of us whites figured in the transaction as principals. My scout took out the money and brought back the chunk of blue mass, and that is all there was to it. The other Kaffir—it is inconvenient not to have any name to call him by, but the only name any of them have is just 'boy,' so far as their employers are concerned—the other Kaffir joined our party for a time. He told me that he had been whipped for some act of his in the mines, and he felt very revengeful over it. The picture in which you see him was taken outside of Christiania just before that 'boy' left us. On his way back to the mines he was murdered, but it isn't likely that the murderers got any money, for those fellows bury their stuff. They work in combinations, ten or a dozen

and seam in the centre front, the closing being effected on the left side with buttons and button holes. Contrasting material is applied to the reversed portion of the fronts, which roll backward to form the deep graduated revers. The sharply back has the usual center, which is under arm seams spring below the waist line and laid in box plaits at the lower edge. Medium sized pearl buttons are used as decoration. A distinctive feature is the fanciful and protective collar that flares stylishly at the top, its lower edge being joined to a deep standing band that fits the neck closely. Pocket flaps cover the openings to inserted pockets and deep bell-shaped cuffs finish the stylish jacket sleeves.

Rough and smooth faced coatings are equally adapted for this style, but smooth faced cloths in rich shades of green, blue, dahlia, tan and dove for dressy occasions, contrasting prettily with velvet or heavy corded silk. A sailor finish should be employed when the jacket is made of all one material.

### A YOUNG GIRL'S FROCK.

Two of the newest colors are exquisitely blended in the smart little frock depicted in the second big engraving. This frock shows a handsome laid in cinnamon-brown, cross-

barred with yellow and deep violet, brown velvet being used for the sleeves and yoke, with ribbon velvet trimmings to match. The jaunty little hat of cinnamon-brown felt, with bands of violet taffeta and a large bow of ribbon in changeable taffeta and ostrich tips forming a charming addition.

The waist is arranged over a fitted lining, which closes in the centre-back with small buttons and buttonholes. The front has a narrow pointed yoke of velvet, to the lower edge of which the full portion is joined, forming a broad double box plait, which droops perceptibly at the waist line, with

### DRESS DESIGNS.

NEW AND Dainty DEVICES IN FEMINE FASHIONS.

A Stylish Jacket With Double-Breasted Vest, and Hat to Match—Smart Frock for a Young Girl.

LAW-COLORED broadcloth, embellished with ant-brown velvet, is represented in one of the most popular of the season's novelties, as shown in the first large picture. The stylish top garment is lined throughout with t.-toned silk, showing Nile green and scarlet tints. The stylish hat is tastefully trimmed with shaded ribbon, handsome ostrich tips and paradise aigrette. The coat, of fashionable length, is provided with a double-breasted vest shaped with single darts

blouse effect over the narrow belt of velvet. Graduated revers that form pointed epaulettes over the full short puffs of the stylish sleeves are decorated with buttons. The neck is completed by a standing band of velvet, with tiny points of the contrasting material above. The full straight skirt is gathered at the top and sewed to the lower edge of the waist.

### GIRL'S EMPIRE JACKET.

Ladies' cloth in light tan color was chosen for this stylish little top garment so admirably adapted for autumn wear. The upper part of the jacket is a deep, square yoke fitted by shoulder seams. The back is laid in a wide box-plait on either side of the centre. The loose fronts are laid in similar plaits at each side, and close in



LADIES' JACKET WITH DOUBLE-BREADED VEST

double-breasted fashion, the right front overlapping the left, and finish with four large ornamental buttons. A stylish accessory is the deep

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### GIRL'S JACKET FOR COOL WEATHER.

The spot chosen for the wedding was on the wooded shores of the lake, where encircling trees and vines formed a natural audience chamber, around which rose stately banks of ferns and shrubs. A company of about twenty friends and relatives embarked in small boats about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and were roved to this beautiful place.

The two ministers stood on the mossy carpet in the centre of the spot, with the friends grouped around them. The bride and groom came down a path through the woods and took their positions before the ministers, and the nuptial vows were taken.

Congratulations and good wishes were showered upon the newly married pair as they stepped down to the shore. The bride took her seat in the bow of the boat, while the husband plied the oars, and they were soon out of sight.

It was a scene never to be forgotten. It presented a picture of an ideal marriage, celebrated in an ideal way, and in keeping with the simple tastes and high ideals of the bride and groom.—New York Herald.

### MENDING AS A TRADE.

One of the charitable activities of public-spirited women in London that is said to be doing much good is a "mending guild." The probabilities are that there will be no new New York soon. Mrs. L. S. Bainbridge, Superintendent of the Woman's Branch of the New York City Mission, thinks well of it, and intends to organize a guild right away.

The intention is to furnish work, in the way of mending and plain sewing, for the class which is always so pitifully prominent in large cities—that of persons who have been reduced in circumstances, and yet have so much pride that they cannot take employment which would be welcome to others. These reduced women are not lazy. Indeed, they are eager for work. But they do not know how to procure it, and consequently are in a state of destitution that is worse than any endured by their sisters whose wants are more often brought to the notice of the public.

In hundreds of families in New York there is a "mending basket" that is never less than full and running over. There are garments of all kinds that seem to become ragged without rhyme or reason, and that never yield to the attacks of needles and thread to the satisfaction of the owner. Yet the housewife is anxious to see the heaps of torn clothing reduced, and is willing to pay reasonably for help. She knows, however, that the average seamstress is not much use in darning and patching, and that the work is not likely to be satisfactory if done by her.

Here is the chance for the reformed gentlewoman. If the guild comes into existence it will bring the housewife with the big basket of ragged clothes and the neat-handed woman anxious for work together. The proposition is that there shall be an official in connection with the guild who shall be herself a practical needlewoman, with a proper understanding of the value of the work to be done, and the best kind of work to be done.

A delicate bit of sculpture is a model of Queen Victoria's hand, which is still a very handsome one, and is said to have signed more important State papers and been kissed by more important men than the hand of any other Queen that ever lived.

### THE NEWEST THING IN LUNCHES.

The latest "fad" is to issue invitations for a meal called "brunch." This means a repeat at 11 o'clock a. m., which is supposed to be the midway time between breakfast and lunch. Fashion may be foolish, but it is quite safe to state that if the free lunch had not been knocked out by the Raines law such an epicurean idea would never have been thought of.

### THE SHORT GIRL.

The short girl has everything on her side so far as the men are concerned; a man feels immediately at ease with a short girl, and to most men that is half the battle. The tall girl may be more imposing, but she cannot coax a man, and flounce into pretty passions with the same execution as the short girl. No man likes to feel himself dwarfed by comparison with the girl he is fond of, and here again the small woman has a decided advantage. The short woman needs a protecting arm in a crowd, and she does not take up so much room in the street cars.

### THE Dainty Typewriter.

Nearly every typewriter girl keeps a pair of curling tongs in her desk drawers, and the smartest of them are why they come upon a looking so trim after a hard day's work in a hot office. No girl, however, likes to have the men think that her hair is not naturally curly, so late each afternoon she slips out with her paraphernalia in her hands and visits the offices of some kindly firm of women stenographers in the building. After 5 o'clock the rooms of some of these feminine firm-keepers like an afternoon tea.—New York Recorder.

### WEDDING IN THE WOODS.

A beautiful and unique wedding occurred recently in the mountain town of Rockland, Sullivan County, N. Y., the details of which have just reached the outer world. The ceremony was performed in the woods at Clear Lake Cottage, near Beaverkill, by the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., a brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher, and the Rev. A. Z. Eastman, also of Elmira. The bride was Miss Theresa C. Hall, who has spent the most of her summers at this spot, and the bridegroom, Lyman W. Brown, a Californian, who is a great lover of nature and outdoor life.

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### FASHION NOTES.

Real magenta will be a very popular member of the color card. Buttons to match belt buckles are the latest feminine extravagance. Reptile jewelry has a strange fascination for even the most timid and refined women.

The fair golfer has her note paper decorated with a tiny golf stick, the flat end of which bears her monogram. As the season advances velvet ribbon in black and pretty autumn foliage colors will be in great use both with dressmakers and milliners.

The greatest novelty in wraps is the model fitted with a back, cut in three pieces, with dolman sleeves sewed in with the back seams, but falling loosely in front. The collar is in Stuart's shape.

The skirts to be worn will flare on the lower edge, be five yards wide, have a stiff interlining from ten to fifteen inches deep all around to give the very desirable flare, as only the proper interlining can do, and remain as close fitting around the hips as they are now.

Japanese crepe is an admirable and inexpensive material for covering pillows. In dark blue, with large white flowers, it is most effective. Both chintz and celotone make pretty pillows, and the pillows covered with plain gingham are among favorites of the season. A stylish gown is formal of sheer grass line, made up over crepe satin, and elaborately decorated with cherry satin ribbons, including shoulder bows and a belt with many loops and ends. The full bolice has five half-inch necks on either side below a pointed yoke of embroidered linen, finished with a twist of the ribbon, ending on either side of the yoke in a small rosette.

The changeable silks are made up very much just now in waists. An exceedingly pretty one of changeable blue and green, fashioned to wear with black satin skirt, is folded, simple fashion, into a most perfect-fitting black satin corset. A ruche of black satin with a frill of the changeable silk and an inside ruching of white lace is made to wear with this waist, or separate from it, if so desired, as it is as smart a garment as could well be devised.

It is rather suggestive that baby girls should talk sooner than boys.



### MOTHERS READ THIS.

For Flatulent Colic, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Nausea, Coughs, Cholera Infantum, Teething Children, Cholera Morbus, Unnatural Drains from the Bowels, Fains, Griping, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and All Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

### PITT'S CARMINATIVE.

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

### HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

**THE TABLE.**  
Napkins should be folded at the right of plates, with a small piece of bread or roll half concealed by the last fold. Beside each plate should be placed as many knives, forks and spoons as will be needed in all the courses, and a glass to be filled with water. Flowers and fruits tastefully arranged add to the appearance of the table at all seasons. When the soup-tureen and soup plates are placed before the seat of the hostess, dinner may be quietly announced by the waitress striking the table bell.

### DEEP MARROW.

To melt the marrow, put it in a cup or other small vessel and place over boiling teakettle, then strain, and when nearly cool stir thoroughly with a teaspoon; then put away under cover. It is valuable as a remedy for chafing in infants, for chapped hands, for sore feet, caused by much walking; and if your little ones have a tendency to canker sores, rub the marrow nothing is better or more healing than beef marrow. For those who use pomade for the hair, it is excellent if mixed with a little sweet oil and stirred till white. It strengthens the scalp and promotes the growth of the hair. If desired, a few drops of rose water may be added.—New England Housewife.

### HYGIENE OF THE NURSERY.

Regular baths, proper food, and long hours of sleep are necessary conditions to a healthy infant. The three prime essentials in the nursery are fresh air, good food and pure water. Never put a bottle nipple into your mouth and then into the baby's mouth; this will often prove dangerous.

Always hold a baby in your arms when feeding it, in about the same position as if nursing it. Feeding at night, after the third month, is both inconvenient and unnecessary; sleep at night is better than food.

Do not feed the baby because it cries; this may be due to pain, and it is hurtful to fill an infant's stomach at such a time. Have a rule for feeding the baby, and do not vary from it; without regularity the mother becomes a slave. More infants' lives are taken by overfeeding than by starvation; never liken an infant's digestion or diet to your own.

An infant's thirst is not quenched by milk; it needs clean water to drink with regularity. Plain, boiled water, given between feedings, will often aid the digestion, and satisfy the child when restless.

Vomiting and diarrhea are indications that the child is either sick or approaching sickness, and probably needs a physician. Light and loose clothing, frequent bathing, or cool sponging are necessities for the infant in hot weather. Cleanliness, as applied to the body, the mouth, the food, the vessels, the clothing, the furniture, the floor, the carpets, the beds and the atmosphere should be strictly observed.—New York Ledger.

### RECIPES.

**Duchess Potatoes**—Two cupsful of grated or mashed cold boiled potatoes; add one tablespoonful of flour, one-quarter cup of milk, and two well-beaten eggs; salt to taste; drop by small spoonfuls into hot lard and cook until they are a delicate brown.

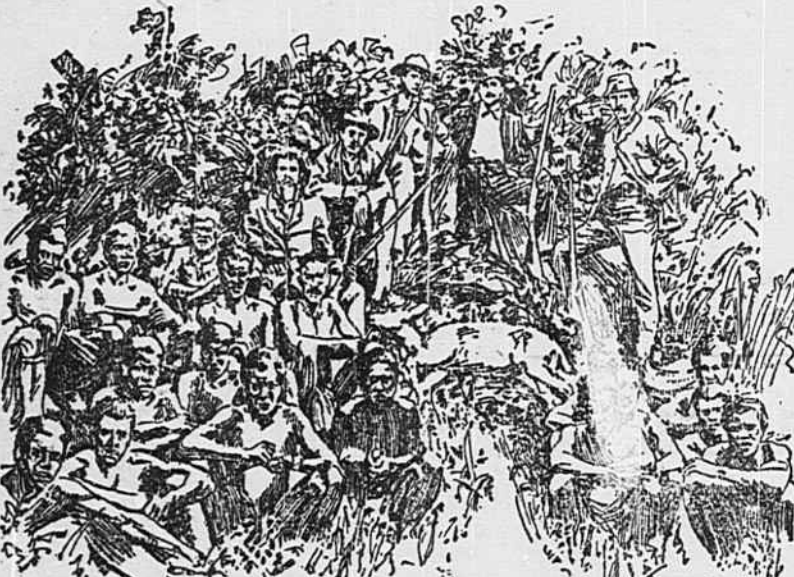
**Fruit Sauce**—Cream together one-half cupful of sugar and one tablespoonful of butter; add one beaten egg, one cupful of mashed berries and one cupful of boiling milk. Wet one teaspoonful of corn starch in enough milk to dissolve it, and stir slowly. Let all boil together three minutes and serve.

**Potato Dumpling**—Boil one pound of potatoes pass through a sieve; mix one-half pound of sweet finely and chop with the potatoes; add salt, one teaspoonful of baking powder and one-half cupful of flour. Work all together and tie in a pudding cloth; boil for three hours. When done cut in slices, put on a hot dish, and pour some of the beef gravy over it. To be eaten with roast or boiled beef.

**Peanut Cookies**—Shelf sufficient peanuts to give one pint of the meats. Rub off all the inner skin and chop very fine, or put through a meat cutter. Cream together two tablespoonfuls of butter and one cup of sugar; add three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of milk, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, the chopped peanuts and flour enough to make a soft dough. Roll out, cut circles and bake in a moderate oven.

**Tomato Jelly Salad**—Take eight good-sized tomatoes, remove skins and stem gently for ten minutes, with a slice of onion, six cloves, a sprinkling of pepper and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Pass this through a sieve to remove seeds, etc. Stand it on back of stove and stir into it one-half box of gelatine dissolved in a small half a cupful of boiling water. Strain through a cloth into glasses wet with cold water, and set away to harden. There should be a pint and a half in all. Serve in slices on lettuce leaves, with mayonnaise dressing. This may be prepared with canned tomato also.

Every virtue is a good test for the preacher always, but a better thing for every citizen to guard in his daily life.



THE PARTY THAT GOT THE DIAMOND CLAY FROM THE KAFFIR.

can be taken out through Capetown, the customs officials seizing all others. This little bunch of gems was not brought through the regular channels. It was bought from a Kaffir who was murdered shortly after the sale, presumably because the market-ers expected to find the proceeds of the sale upon him, in which they were probably disappointed. Kaffirs do not carry large sums of gold about with them. Here is the story of the line mass so far as Mr. Levy chooses to tell it:

"It was found," said Mr. Levy to a San reporter to whom he was showing the specimen, "in 1891, in one of the Kimberly mines, 1800 feet below the earth's surface. A Kaffir picked it up just as it is there. How he managed to get it to the surface of the earth is beyond my power to tell; almost beyond it to imagine. Only one who knows of the rigorous watch kept by the overseers upon the Kaffirs who work the mines can comprehend the enormous difficulties of getting out such a lump of earth as that. Why, about the only way they can get single stones is by swallowing them."

"Let me digress a moment to tell you something about the mine work. All the diggers are natives, mostly Kaffirs. They come from their own land four days on foot to work in the mine, and get enough money to go home and buy a wife from their King. All the women are owned by the King, who sells them to the men. That's the way the royal prerogative is kept up. A wife represents a very long term of

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GIRL'S PLAID FROCK