

# Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1897.

VOL. LXII. NO 24.

## "CLEAR THE WAY!"

Men of thought be up and stirring  
Night and day,  
Sow the seed, withdraw the curtain,  
Clear the way,  
Men of action, aid and cheer them  
As ye may!  
There's a fount about to stream,  
There's a light about to beam,  
There's a warmth about to glow,  
There's a flower about to blow,  
There's a midnight blackness changing  
Into gray,  
Men of thought and men of action,  
Clear the way.  
Once the welcome light has broken  
Who shall say  
What the unimagined glories  
Of the day?  
What the evil that shall perish  
In its ray?  
Aid the dawning, tongue and pen,  
Aid it, hope of honest men,  
Aid it, paper, aid it, type—  
Aid it, for the hour is ripe;  
And our earnest most unshaken  
Into play;  
Men of thought and men of action,  
Clear the way.  
Lo! a cloud's about to vanish  
From the day,  
And a brazen wrong to crumble  
Into clay,  
Lo! the Right's about to conquer—  
Clear the way!  
With the Right shall many more  
Enter smiling at the door;  
With the giant Wrong shall fall  
Many others, great and small,  
That for ages long have held us  
For their prey,  
Men of thought and men of action,  
Clear the way!  
—Charles Mackay.

## "GOOD WEIGHT."

HOPE DARING.

LILIAN SNELL,  
teacher of the  
first grade in  
building No. 3,  
public schools of  
Edgefield, turned  
quickly from the  
blackboard where  
she had been  
drawing a pet  
when swinging on a spray of clover.  
"Who is crying?" she asked, in a  
sweet, firm voice.  
"It is little Agnes Gregory," volun-  
teered a dimpled-faced boy who sat  
near her.  
Miss Snell crossed the room and  
bent over the child.  
"Agnes, what is it? Can you not  
tell me all about it?"  
Sobs were Agnes's only reply. Miss  
Snell kissed her gently, then went  
back to the blackboard and  
drew a picture of a  
little girl with  
her arms out-  
stretched, and  
her feet on a  
cloud.

Months after that Mark learned of the  
treachery and deceit that had been  
employed to urge her to that step.  
It was too late then. There was  
nothing to be done to undo.  
He had known for some time that  
Margaret was a widow and lived in the  
city. He knew nothing of her poverty,  
supposing that her means were ample.  
To go to her now with a story of love  
had never occurred to him. She knew  
nothing of what had parted them. He  
could not blot the memory of the  
man who had been her husband, the  
father of her children.  
He swung to his feet. There was no  
need of an explanation. He passed out,  
pausing for a final word with Mrs.  
Donovan.  
"Tell Mrs. Gregory the things came  
from the teachers at No. 3."  
"To be sure, Mr. Davis," responded  
the woman, who had recognized  
Mark. "I'll tell her all 'bout it. And  
may the bliss'n' of all the saints rest  
on your dear head!"  
Mark hurried away, leaving a shinin-  
g silver dollar in Agnes's hand.  
It was only a few minutes after his  
departure that a thin old woman  
came toiling wearily up the stairs. It  
was Margaret Gregory. The woman  
who owed her was out of town. The  
needy mother had applied at several  
places for work, only to meet with  
rejection. Then she had gone to a store  
and begged for credit, but in vain.  
She had reached the end. There  
was but one way open. She would  
ask Mrs. Donovan to give her children  
their dinner. When she had rested  
and conquered the bitter rebellion in  
her heart she would go out again and  
apply to the city for charity.  
Margaret Gregory was proud. She  
was already faint for the want of food,  
yet she turned in loathing from the  
thought of a meal obtained in that way.  
It would be worse than death, but  
death does not come at one's call, and  
there were her babies. She had  
a dry sob bare from her lips. She  
passed Mrs. Donovan's door in silence.  
She must have a moment to herself  
before she could ask charity of one so  
poor as her kind neighbor. Hurrying  
on, she pushed open her own door.  
A bright fire was blazing in the  
cracked stove. Mrs. Donovan had  
prepared potatoes for the oven and  
sat there open door for frying from  
the ham. The open door of the wood  
shed showed a huge pile, while the  
table was heaped high with food.  
For a moment she stood gazing  
wildly around her. Then she dropped  
on her knees, and a shower of tears re-  
lieved her overwrought nerves.  
The next day's mail brought a letter  
from Margaret to Mr. Davis. The  
writer had gone to Miss Snell to thank  
her. From the young teacher she had  
learned of Mark's connection with the  
affair.  
It was an earnest grateful letter,  
blotted here and there with tear stains.  
She accepted his generosity, for her  
children's sake she could not refuse  
charity. She referred to the friend-  
ship that had existed between their  
parents, but Mark was glad that she  
was too womanly a woman to even  
hint at the relation they had once  
borne to each other. When he finished  
reading the letter, his heart was light,  
for he understood that Margaret knew  
of the treachery that had blotted the  
sunshine out of his life.  
Mark went straight home and told  
his aunt, who was also his housekeeper,  
all about it. Mrs. Evers was knitt-  
ing before the open coal fire. She  
was a bright-faced old lady with soft  
white hair and a serene face. When

## PINS BY THE BILLION.

INGENUOUS MECHANISM EMPLOYED  
IN THEIR MANUFACTURE.

It Takes From Ten to Sixteen Different  
Processes to Make One Pin—Turning  
Out 300 a Minute—Women Are  
Employed Inspectors and Sorters.

What becomes of all the pins? It is  
an old question, and one that has never  
been answered. Take it in everyday  
life. Nobody ever willfully destroys  
or throws away a pin. On the con-  
trary, all tradition is in favor of care in  
preserving these useful little articles.  
The connection between good luck and  
pins is brought out by an ancient Anglo-  
Saxon saw, which runs:  
See a pin and pick it up,  
And all the day you'll have good luck.  
See a pin and let it lay,  
And bad luck you'll have then all the day.

This may be a little weak in gram-  
mar, but the point is obvious enough.  
Every student of household superstition  
knows, too, that to come upon a  
pin lying with the point toward one  
means bad luck, while the opposite end  
is an equally potent harbinger of good  
fortune. And so a long story might be  
made of the romantic and historical as-  
sociations of the pin, but let this  
prove a tender subject for school-mas-  
ters, it may be well to turn to the  
more prosaic and practical side of pin-  
ology.

"Can anything be more simple than  
the making of a pin?" you say, and  
you hold one up to look at it. There  
is nothing to it except body, head and  
point. You may be surprised, then,  
to learn that this pin in the course of  
its manufacture passed through from  
ten to sixteen processes, journeying  
from basement to roof of a great fac-  
tory in which are employed hundreds  
of skilled operatives, all giving their  
minds and muscles to the task of turn-  
ing out so simple an object as the  
ordinary pin. And besides the human  
workers the industry engages dozens  
of different kinds of machines, operat-  
ing with the mysterious and almost in-  
telligent action which makes modern  
machinery so highly interesting.

It is estimated that nine-tenths of  
the American pins are made in Connec-  
ticut, and the largest pin factory in  
the country is in that State. The  
number of pins turned out by this one  
factory in the course of the year, if  
placed end to end, would form a line  
reaching three times around the earth.  
The total production of the country is  
about twice this number, or nearly  
enough to extend in a straight line  
from the earth to the moon.

The pins make their appearance at  
the factory in the form of coiled wire  
packed in barrels. The ordinary pin  
is made from brass wire, though iron  
is used for the cheapest grades. The  
first step in the transformation process  
is the straightening of the wire. The  
coils are placed on revolving racks and  
fed from these into a machine from the  
view-like grasp of which the wire  
emerges perfectly straight. Thence it  
goes directly to the pin machines,  
where the most interesting step in the  
work of manufacture goes on. The  
pin machine, like the printing press,  
combines in one compact piece of me-  
chanism a number of interesting pro-  
cesses.

In the Machine.  
As the wire is fed into the machinery  
it encounters a sharp knife, which  
cuts it off into uniform lengths of what-  
ever size may be desired. As each lit-  
tle length of wire drops from the knife  
it falls upon a wheel, perhaps ten  
inches in diameter, set upright in the  
frame of the machine. The edge of  
this wheel is notched into a number of  
little grooves, each one just large  
enough to hold one of the bits of wire.  
The embryo pins settle into these  
grooves and are carried along by the  
revolving wheel until an iron thumb  
and finger seizes and holds them firm-  
ly, while an automatic hammer, by a  
single smart blow, puts a head on one  
end. Then they fall upon another  
grooved wheel, which revolves hori-  
zontally and looks like a miniature

barbican with the bits of wire project-  
ing from its rim. As the wires move  
on in the clasp of this second wheel,  
the projecting ends pass over the sur-  
face of a number of rapidly revol-  
ving wheels, which may be described as  
circular steel files. These wheels  
grind the end of wire to a neatly tap-  
ered point, and after leaving them the  
wheels pass across a pumice stone  
which gives them the smoothness  
which the files cannot impart, and then  
drop into a wooden box placed beneath  
the machine to receive them. The pro-  
cess is the same for all grades of  
pins, except that in the best ones a  
stream of oil falls upon the points as  
they pass over the surface of the files.

An Unwritten Law.  
It is one of the unwritten laws that  
the President shall never go beyond  
the boundary line of the country dur-  
ing his term of office, and naval men  
say that as soon as the President's  
ship loses soundings he is out of the  
jurisdiction of the Nation. This is  
not literally true, however, for all  
along the Atlantic coast, from the  
Virginia capes to New York, there is  
what is known as the 100-fathom  
mark, extending far out in the ocean  
beyond the three-mile limit, declared  
by international law to be the extreme  
limit of jurisdiction that a country  
has over its ocean boundary.

Indian Ocean Sharks.  
Although the waters of the Indian  
ocean are filled with voracious sharks,  
the inhabitants of the numerous is-  
lands near Ceylon swim about in the  
water with impunity, the sharks re-  
fusing to molest them, while a  
stranger would be instantly devoured.

## PIAZZAS ARE POPULAR.

Valuable Suggestions About Their Best  
Situation and Construction.

If the experience of the majority of  
house owners could be gathered, it is  
altogether probable they would testify  
that no one feature of the house has  
so amply repaid the construction cost

as the piazza. American climate and  
social conditions are such that it is  
possible to make constant use of the  
piazza during almost all of the year,  
even in the northern latitudes. The  
wide growth in popularity of the piazza  
is nowhere more strikingly shown than  
in the farmhouse. A decade or two ago  
one might ride miles upon miles in the  
country without seeing a single farm-  
house with a piazza; but now almost  
every new one erected makes some  
provision for this line.

It is safe to say that not a single  
villa or detached house, aside from the  
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tant to consider the subject in a  
general way. The size and style of the  
veranda must depend upon the design  
of the roof, its height, the shape  
of the eaves, etc. In a very warm  
climate, or at the seashore, where  
people expect to live a large portion of  
the time out of doors, almost every-  
thing gives way to the piazza, and the

Snake For a Necktie.  
Some men will fly from a snake as  
they would from a pestilence. Others,  
whose nerve centers are under better  
control, will handle the cold, crawling  
reptiles with as much indifference as  
they exercise in manipulating a ham  
sandwich. Gus Behmer, of Indianap-  
olis, is one of the latter class. He is a  
machinist, and when he came to work  
he was observed to take unusual care  
with his shirt collar. Later on he was  
seen to have about his neck, under his  
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will provide a sufficient screen for com-  
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The accompanying plan shows a  
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Why Orange Blossoms Are Worn.  
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opinion seems to be that it was adopted  
as an emblem of fruitfulness. Accord-  
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has been derived from the Saracens,  
among whom the orange blossom was  
regarded as a symbol of a prosperous  
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According to the London Court Jour-  
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as an emblem of fruitfulness. Accord-  
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has been derived from the Saracens,  
among whom the orange blossom was  
regarded as a symbol of a prosperous  
marriage, a circumstance which it is  
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that, in the East, the orange tree  
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According to the London Court Jour-  
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## PIZZAS ARE POPULAR.

Valuable Suggestions About Their Best  
Situation and Construction.

If the experience of the majority of  
house owners could be gathered, it is  
altogether probable they would testify  
that no one feature of the house has  
so amply repaid the construction cost

as the piazza. American climate and  
social conditions are such that it is  
possible to make constant use of the  
piazza during almost all of the year,  
even in the northern latitudes. The  
wide growth in popularity of the piazza  
is nowhere more strikingly shown than  
in the farmhouse. A decade or two ago  
one might ride miles upon miles in the  
country without seeing a single farm-  
house with a piazza; but now almost  
every new one erected makes some  
provision for this line.

It is safe to say that not a single  
villa or detached house, aside from the  
smallest and cheapest home for the  
laboring man, is built in this day with-  
out a piazza. Often even a small house  
will have two. It is, therefore, impor-  
tant to consider the subject in a  
general way. The size and style of the  
veranda must depend upon the design  
of the roof, its height, the shape  
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