

Edgefield Advertiser.

The PLANTERS LOAN and SAVINGS BANK, AUGUSTA, GA., Organized 1870.

Oldest Savings Bank in Eastern Georgia.
Largest Savings Capital in City.
Pays Interest and Compounds every 6 months.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1897.

VOL. LXII. NO. 46.

J. M. COBB'S,

Fall and Winter Opening!

WATCH THIS SPACE EVERY WEEK.

— YOU KNOW JUST WHERE TO BUY THE —

CHEAPEST, BEST AND CLEANEST

Line of Goods, viz: Dress Goods, Domestic Goods, Calicos, Percaloes, Notions and Fancy Articles.

The Seamless Ladies' Black Hose, 10c.

Ladies Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 5c; Cambrie Handkerchiefs, 2 1/2c. Full stock Gents', Boys' and Children's Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

From 25c. Per Pair to \$5.00.

OUR LINE OF SHOES IS ESPECIALLY GOOD. COTTON PRICES.

Good Jeans at wholesale prices by the piece. We want your business, and to get and keep it we must sell you the best goods for the least money.

YOUR CHILDREN TO SCHOOL

— And Give Them an Education. —

— AND SEND THEM TO —

"LOWER BALKS" FOR THEIR SCHOOL HATS.

We can sell you any kind of Hat at 25c. Nicer ones at 50c. up. SCHOOL HOSE seamless fast Blacks, Tans or Browns, 10c. pair, 5 for 25c. School Umbrellas, warranted to turn rain, good article, at 50c. Better ones 75c. and \$1. SEE THEM.

Everything in Dry Goods

BALK DRY GOODS CO.,

604 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

EDGEFIELD INSTITUTE.

— REGULAR SESSION BEGINS —

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1897.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

E. C. DENNIS, Instructor.

Latin, Greek, Higher Mathematics, English, and usual branches. Students prepared for college or business.

Intermediate and Primary Departments.

Miss Elise Carwile and Miss Studie Davis, Teachers.

Careful and thorough instruction in usual English branches.

Tuition \$1.00 to \$3.00 per month. Ten per cent discount where three or more come from one family. Students from abroad can secure good board at reasonable rates. For further information apply to

Edward C. Dennis,

Principal

350 ACRES IN NURSERY 350

Over One Acre Under Glass

— WE HAVE HAD —

'FORTY YEARS'

— EXPERIENCE IN —

FRUIT - GROWING

AND KNOW THE BEST VARIETIES FOR YOUR SECTION.

If you need FRUIT TREES, GRAPES, PALMS or PLANTS, write us and Illustrated Catalogue will be mailed free. Address

P. J. Berckmans,

Established 1856. AUGUSTA, GA. Fruitland Nurseries.

No agents connected with our establishment.

CANE MILLS,

Smith and Augusta Cotton Gins and Presses.

LARGE STOCK OF ENGINES, CHEAP AND GOOD.

LOMBARD IRON WORKS AND SUPPLY COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES. REPAIRS, ETC., QUICKLY MADE.

Get our Prices before you buy.

AMERICAN PEARLS FOUND IN PLENTY.

The pearl boom is the latest successor of Klondike and its attendant excitements. For several weeks the people of Arkansas have been worked up over the discovery of pearls in some of the lakes and rivers of that State, and in some places half the population have been industriously digging mussels in the hope of sudden wealth, while the rest of the country has been agitating itself on the subject of dollar wheat. A New York diamond broker recently exhibited a very large pearl which had been sent to him from the Arkansas field, just what part of it he refused to say.

The stone is one of the finest specimens of the "sweatwater" variety ever seen in New York. It is perfectly formed, slightly oval in shape, of a pure white, and weighs thirty-five grains. It is valued at \$800. Another broker recently received a consignment of Arkansas pearls, which included a pink pearl, weighing twenty-six grains. It is worth not more than \$100, however, on account of a slight

blemish on one side. Many smaller pearls have come from this region during the past week, and there is talk of a New York company to work some of the Arkansas pearl lakes. It is possible, however, that they will be late in the field, as a Memphis company has already leased one of the most promising lakes for a term of five years for \$4500, and individual speculators have obtained control of several others.

The Klondike excitement is not to be compared with the enthusiasm in Northern Arkansas over the recent finds of pearls. At Helena and Little Rock family parties are going out to camp along the river and hunt for pearls. Most of these parties have found only small stones, but one woman picked up a pink pearl worth \$50, and two small boys who were looking for clams and not for pearls found two stones which they sold for \$25 apiece. Most of the valuable finds, however, have been made in the lakes and ponds, which are controlled by private individuals or by companies. In some places the owners have had to stand guard with shotguns to keep off the enthusiastic pearl seekers, who have been accustomed to hunt clams wherever they wished, and who think that the mere fact that the shells next contain pearls worth \$100 or so ought not to make any difference in this right.

The Arkansas pearl fisheries are recommended as a good substitute for Alaska for those who are in search of hardship and adventure. There is not so much frost and snow, but there is plenty of malaria, which is apt to carry off the unacclimated visitor, and the swamps and forests which one has to traverse in order to reach the lakes where the treasures he will supply the adventure with as many unpleasant experiences as Chilkoot Pass. Besides the malaria that hangs round the lakes and swamps, they contain sulphur and iron, which give the water a decidedly unpleasant yellowish tinge. The places in which pearls have thus far been discovered are Murphy and Walker Lakes, Cross Lake, Sulphur and Four-Mile Ponds and the creeks flowing into them. These are all in the Bald Knob country southwest of Memphis.

Several Memphis citizens have invested money in leases in White County, and the concern already referred to will make an organized effort to develop the industry in the lakes and ponds which it controls. This company has already taken out several hundred dollars' worth of pearls, but so far the work has all been done by colored diggers and divers, who are paid \$2 per day for their services. On account of the color of the water they have to feel for the clams, which are buried in the mud, with their hands or bare feet, and so can work effectively only in shallow places. As soon as

machinery can be put in, however, the bottom of the lakes, including the deeper parts, will be thoroughly dredged, and it is expected that more satisfactory results will be obtained. It is the theory of the Memphis men who are backing the enterprise that mussels occasionally shed their pearls, and that others that have died still contain the gems, and will be found buried deep down in the mud at the bottom of the lakes.

It is possible, too, that the manufacture of mother of pearl will be started to utilize the shells, as is done in Lower California, from whence most of the pearl used for buttons for our waist-coats and dresses now come from. Mother of pearl, it may be explained, is simply the smooth inside lining of the shell, which is cut out and used for buttons and ornaments.

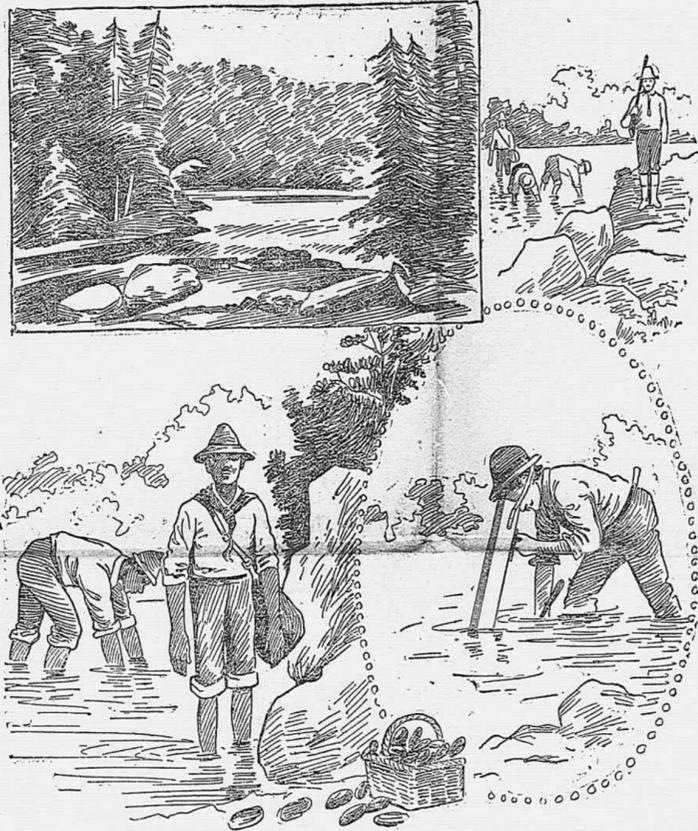
Instances of rich finds are reported every few days from Bald Knob or the adjoining country. A few days ago a colored man, who gave his name as Harris, walked into a Memphis jewelry

record for one pull, having drawn 11,061 pounds of stone, loaded on a dray, on a level, just eight feet in one draw. They are models of symmetry in build, are extremely kind and docile and beautifully colored. The best of care is devoted to them, one man spending several hours every day in grooming and cleaning them. They have been on exhibition at all of the principal agricultural fairs in the country.

In speaking of his handsome yoke of oxen Mr. Avery said: "The oxen have not by any means reached their limit; they have gained in weight some seven hundred pounds the past year and are capable of carrying another thousand pounds. Unlike other large cattle, their flesh is distributed very evenly, which adds very much to their looks, and they stand on their limbs as straight as a pair of calves."

"They are remarkably intelligent and well trained, as you can judge from the position which they take in the photograph. They are very active and can easily walk a mile in thirty minutes. They are colored, like all pure Holsteins, black and white. Their coats are as fine and glossy as a thoroughbred racer's. They are still worked moderately when at home. Their yoke was made to order, and probably is the largest yoke ever worn by any team. It is seven feet in length and weighs 200 pounds."

"Their crowning glory is their magnificent set of highly polished horns."



SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF AMERICAN PEARL FISHERIES.

store and exhibited a small bag of pearls. Most of the stones were small and worth not more than \$4 or \$5 each, but there were a few of larger size, including one or two pink pearls of very good quality. An offer of \$100 was made for the lot. The colored man held out for more, and finally accepted for a month's and had opened thousands of shells to get the stones. He acknowledged that he was from "down White County way," but refused to tell where he had found the gems, as he said that there were more in the same place, and he was going back after them.

A man named Deale, in Bald Knob, sent a dozen pearls to New York, and has received an offer of \$100. He found them all in the course of a week. J. P. Smith, of Four-Mile Lake, has been gathering pearls for several months, but has been keeping quiet about it. He says that he has sold about \$1000 worth, and still has some very good stones in his possession.

Many of the natives in White County have in their possession pearls of more or less value taken from the ponds before the excitement set in. Many of them decline to say anything about their finds, as they don't wish to encourage a rush to the spot.

For size, quality, mating, and beauty combined their equal does not exist in the world. It may be of interest to know that their food consists of eight to twelve quarts of corn and oats ground together, two quarts of flax meal, and from six to eight quarts of bran each day, with an occasional change to suit their appetites."

Costs Many Human Lives.

The Beira Railway in South Africa is completed as far as the terrible belt of the stretch of country is concerned of a net of something like 130 miles of line, and the empire is infinitely richer for the achievement. But it has cost five years of time; it has cost an enormous sum of money, and it has cost in human life more than all the fighting, for every mile of the Beira Railway has been built at the cost of two Englishmen's lives. It is one of the most unhealthy parts to which the adventurous Britisher, carrying his life in his hand, has penetrated. That way should be built across it, and built the railway has been. Mr. Pauling and Mr. Lawley, respectively the contractor and engineer, survive, and that it was they who celebrated recently. Of friends and comrades who set out with them in the great undertaking few have come back. They rest beneath the mounds that serve as half-mile stones along the line of the Beira Railway. It is not only in war that the price of empire is paid, or that heroism is displayed. After five years in the land of fever, Mr. Lawley might have considered himself entitled

WORLD'S LARGEST OXEN.

Weight 7200 Pounds—Seven Feet Long—Have Hauled 11,061 Pounds.

The greatest yoke of cattle ever seen in this country is owned by J. D. Avery, of Buckland, Mass. They



THE WORLD'S LARGEST OXEN.

are named Joe and Jerry. Their age is eight years and they measure ten feet in girth. They stand seventeen hands high, and their measurement from tip to tip is fifteen feet eleven inches. There is not a difference of ten pounds in weight between them, and the two together tip the scales at 7300 pounds. They hold the world's

to rest on his laurels at home. But in a few weeks he returns to his duty.—London Mail.

Smuggling is extensively carried on in the frontier of France and Belgium through the medium of bicycles, the hollow tubing being filled with the contraband material.



New Notes for Women.

A Multiplicity of Tucks. A blouse or shirt of white for women to wear with a skirt of white cotton or wool is prettily made of the fine white tucking which can always be bought by the yard. A multiplicity of tucks being the mode, this material is prettily available. It should be used with the tucks running around, and the sleeves may or may not be of plain material, according to taste.

Treatment For the Hair.

Sulphur soap is recommended for use in washing the hair. Many authorities say that gray hair is caused by the loss of the pigment that gives color to the filaments. Since sulphur enters largely into this pigment composition, it is claimed that washing the hair with sulphur soap will restore the original color. Sulphur cream is frequently rubbed into the scalp with an excellent effect. But the indiscriminate use of sulphur preparations should be avoided, and a physician or hair specialist should be consulted before going in for sulphur treatment.

Brushing the hair too much is said to be injurious and will cause it to fall out. The hair is supposed to fall out in the spring of the year, as birds shed their feathers, and Nature generally seems to undergo a moulting and shedding process, preparatory to the ever-renewing season of summer. As the fully matured hair drops away the new hair is already beginning to appear, and too vigorous brushing will frequently destroy it.—New York Tribune.

Beauty Sleep.

The wise woman who wants to rise from sleep rested and with her face cast in the lines of beauty should sleep on a narrow bed, so there will be no room for her to distort her limbs by throwing them into grotesque positions. On this bed there should be a good mattress and one small rather hard pillow. The bed clothing should be of light weight, but warm, and the room well ventilated and comfortably cool. On this couch the would-be beauty should lie flat on her back, arms and legs straight. To make a change from the back she should learn to sleep first on one side and then on the other.

Perhaps you are young, but hints of wrinkles suddenly appear, apparently without any cause. Find out if you do not squeeze your eyes tightly together when going to sleep, as a child does when it makes believe to sleep. Many women draw the corners of their mouths down, and so produce furrows from the nose to the corner of the mouth and down the side of the chin.

Get beauty sleep, go to bed thinking of the pleasant things that will befall you. The eyelids should rest lightly over the eyes, as if a fluttering breeze sweeping across the face would blow them wide open. The lips should meet easily, the mouth should never be open.—The Housewife.

An Emperor For a Guide.

I heard a pretty story the other day, writes William E. Curtis from Berlin, of two American girls who visited the palace at Potsdam, Germany, and had the unusual honor of being escorted about the ugly old building by the Emperor himself. It illustrates a trait in his character that is not often talked about but is shown frequently. The imperial palace is open to visitors only when the Emperor and his family are absent, but, without knowing this fact, the two American ladies made the journey out there and were repulsed by the usher at the door. They undressed very little German, and he could talk no English, but, with the usual persistency of the American tourist, they were trying to induce him to admit them. While they were in the midst of the controversy a gentleman in the uniform of a soldier came rapidly up the steps, much to the confusion of the doorkeeper, and, addressing the ladies in English, asked if he could be of any service to them. They explained that they had come up from Berlin to see the palace, and were very much disappointed because they were not allowed to enter.

"I think I can let you in," he answered, "and will show you around myself."

So he escorted them through the various rooms and corridors and explained everything in a most entertaining manner. Then he followed them out to the portico, where one of them, who took his photograph, she hadn't the slightest suspicion who he was, but during the hour they had been together in the palace they had laughed and joked familiarly, and felt very well acquainted. The Emperor gracefully consented, and posed for three snap shots. Then he bade them good morning, hoped they would enjoy their visit to Germany, saluted them in the German way and re-entered the palace.

The young ladies were delighted, and related their experience with great gusto when they returned to their boarding house. That afternoon they took their kodak to a photographer to have the films developed, and when they brought home the first prints of the handsome officer their German landlady exclaimed: "Gott in himmel! Der Kaiser!"

The young ladies, being sovereigns in their own country, were not abashed at the discovery, although they cannot understand why they did not recognize him. Nevertheless, they had a print of each film handsomely mounted and sent them to the Emperor with their compliments and the explanation that they were not aware of the identity of their guide or they would have made a more formal acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon them.—Chicago Record.

Gray is the Color of the Moment.

Gray is the color of the moment, and this fall will be signalized by the reign of the silver gray.

Tea gowns are made of soft, clinging, woolen fabrics, richly trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Scotch plaids are imitated with ribbons of different colors and widths sewed, according to the pattern of the plaid, directly on the dress or jacket.

Very chic imported costumes of cashmere, which is to be one of the most fashionable fabrics of the season, are lined with light taffeta and trimmed with narrow ruffings of the same.

Every indication points to the jaquette blouse as the bodice of the season. This is a dainty waist that pouches slightly at the waist over a belt or girle both in the front and back. It has a short round skirt added at the bottom popularly called the "crescent," which is cut in squares or in many fancy ways, and is always quite elaborately trimmed.

While all women concede that to be at the smartest the skirt of their costume must be trimmed, unless it is the severely plain tailor-made gowns, yet they are loath to give up the becoming and comfortable simplicity of lines which has so long characterized it, so the fall skirt, while it will be much garnished, will have only flat trimming. Contrasting bands of cloth will be in vogue as well as rows of braid or ribbon and pipings of white satin.

The girl who wears a thick veil all the time under the impression that she is preserving her complexion is making a grave mistake. The dust and dirt settles on her face under the veil, and she lets it remain there, often till morning. By that time it has filled the pores of the skin, and soon she has annoying black heads. Let the sun get at your face. It is better than a bath for a tough, yellow, leathery skin, and if you would use a soft linen towel to rub off the perspiration half a dozen times a day, and give your face a good massage in that manner, it would help also.

A Great Painter's Lame Hand.

The right hand of Verestchagin, the Russian painter, is, in spite of the wondrous he has accomplished, a lame one. His thumb was so badly bitten by a leopard some years ago that it had to be amputated, which did not battle the middle finger of his right hand was made useless by a shot. By a fall on the Steppes, later, the centre bones of the same hand were shattered. Nevertheless, Verestchagin is one of the foremost painters in Russia, and makes as dexterous use of his hand, lame as it is, as any man in Europe.

The First and Last Battleships.

It is a fact not generally known that the first and the last stand of the Confederates were made on land owned by the same man. A part of Bull Run battlefield was owned by Mr. McLean. After this famous battle he decided to move to a locality where there would be less fear from the ravages of war. By a strange coincidence he took up his abode at Appomattox, which subsequently proved to be the final battlefield of the Civil War.—Detroit Free Press.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic is a ONE-DAY Cure. It cures the most stubborn case of Fever in 24 Hours.

THE COLDEST COUNTRY.

In Werchojansk, Siberia, the Mercury Drops to Ninety Degrees Below Zero. Symon's Meteorological Magazine gives an interesting account of "Life in the Coldest Country in the World," which has been taken from the bulletin of the Royal Geographical Society of Irkutsk. The name of the place is Werchojansk, in Siberia, longitude 133 degrees 61 minutes east, latitude 67 degrees 24 minutes north, where the lowest temperature of m. aus 90 degrees Fahrenheit has been observed and the mean of January is minus 48 degrees Fahrenheit. It is inhabited by about 10,500 persons of the Yakut and Lamat races.

In a large part of this region, according to Professor Kovalk, the air is so dry and the winds are so rare that the intensity of the cold cannot be fully realized. In the most distant part of the East there are sometimes terrible storms, which are most fatal to life in their consequences. During the summer time the temperature occasionally rises to 80 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, while it freezes at night.

The latter part of the season is often marked by copious rains and extensive inundations, which invariably lay waste a vast acreage of land and prove to be a serious obstacle to the cultivation of the soil. Vegetation is very scarce. There are practically no trees—only wide, open meadows. The people hunt fur-bearing animals, fish and raise cattle and reindeer. It requires about eight cows to support a family, four being milked in the summer and two in the winter. The cattle are very small in size, and are fed hay in the winter. Occasionally they are allowed to go out when there is the slightest break in the weather, but their tests are always carefully covered up. Milk is the principal food. This is sometimes supplemented with hares, which are quite abundant, but not very reliable.

The houses are constructed of wood, covered with clay, and as a rule, consist of only one room, in which the people and animals live together. The upper and weather classes are better provided with lodgings and food. As a race they are excessively punctilious concerning points of honor, such as the place at the table and the proper place at festivals.

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Clocks for the Deaf.

One of the interesting items of the State expense charges for July, says the St. Paul Globe, appears in the current lists of the State school for the deaf at Fairbault. It is an item of \$252 for a clock, which is remarkable in more elements than in that of its expensive character.

But this mechanism is certainly a wonder, for it is so arranged that it calls the pupils' attention to the school programme and the calendar, in spite of the fact that they are all deaf and the usual alarms do not affect them in the least.

Of course one clock would not be visible to all the pupils, so there are ten secondary clocks, with 12-inch dials, which tell the teachers and scholars who cannot see the main clock what class in mathematics is now due to count up fractions on its fingers, or when the scholars in English grammar will write their lesson leaflets.

The secondary clocks are included in the original item of \$252, as are five 5-inch finger-gongs, the utility of which in a school for the deaf has aroused the curiosity of some of the State departments, which fear that the precedent thus established may result in the establishment of the purchase of Meisselstein and Bouguereaux for the dormitory in the school for the blind, and standard works on the integral calculus in the school for the technologically library.

Why take Johnson's Chill & Fever Tonic? Because it cures the most stubborn case of Fever in ONE DAY.

Four years ago, the President of the Illinois Central railroad recommended that an opportunity be given its employees to subscribe to its stock, one share at a time, payment to be made in installments. The directors approved of the President's plan, believing it to be sound policy to have its employees interested in its business. The recent annual report of the President shows that at the end of the last fiscal year 380 officers and employees, exclusive of the directors, had become owners of about 2,000 shares of stock representing a par value of \$200,000. Of the number of shares, 1,624 are partially paid for, according to the plan outlined by the company. The amount paid on these shares is \$54,794, an average of \$32.74 per share. The officials of the road say that this policy has already resulted in much good to all concerned and gives promise of greater benefit in the future.

Quinine and other fever medicines take from 5 to 10 days to cure fever. Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic cures in ONE DAY.

An English expert declares that he knows of at least 600 counterfeiters of the old masters which are now hanging in private galleries of the United States, and all of which were originally purchased in Europe at very high prices.

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