LOAN AND SAVINGS

on Deposits. Accounts L. C. HAYNE, President. W. C. WARDLAW

Pays Interest

VOL. LXV. NO. 44

THOS. J. ADAMS PROPRIETOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1900.

******* Fine Jewelry, Watches and Diamonds,

Sterling Silverware, Clocks, Fine Cut Glass, Silver Plated Ware. Large Size Lock Chain Bracelet, Sterling Silver, 75c.

Baby's Size 30c. Send for one. The Best and Most Complete Workshop in the City for Watch and Jewelry Repairing, Diamond Setting. Engraving, Etc.

WM. SCHWEIGERT & CO., Jewelers, カモモモモモモニモモニモモモモ

THE REALM OF FASHION.

New York City.-Shell pink satin | with an applique of heavy cream lace. foulard is here stylishly combined Pastel tinted taffetas are admirable with dark red velvet and tucked ivory and exceedingly attractive for garden mousseline do soie. The picture is re-



The bodice is mounted on a glovefitted lining, which closes in the centre front. The back is smooth across the shoulders and draws down close at the waist line with tiny pleats in perfect adjustment is

ade with an under arm gore. The fronts are slightly double-breasted. The fulness at the walst being arranged in blouse effect over a narrow velvet girdle. The shallow-plastron of tucked mousseline is permapently attached to the right lining front and fastens invisibly on the left

party and informal evening wear, but the latest bint from Paris tells of taffeta enriched by embroidery into which gold and silver threads are introduced. The walst beneath may be of any contrasting material, but is most effective in such diaphanous filmy stuffs as chiffon, mousseline and Liberty gauze. To cut this bolero for a woman of medium size three yards of material twenty-one inches wide, or one and three-eighths yards fifty inches wide.

with one and three-quarter yards of

tucking eighteen inches wide for the

waist, and one and one-half gards of

lining, will be required. Now that it is unsafe to go from home without wraps it is well to understand the secret of proper hanging when not in use. She is an unwise woman who hangs up her jacket by a loop at the back of the neck. It makes the con: sag where the strain comes, and it gives it a dragged and droopy appearance. If loops are used at all they should be put at the armholes, and so put on a: to stand upright and not stretched across an inch or two of space. But the best way to keep a coat fresh and in good shape is to keep it, when not in active service, on a wooden ! anger.

Modish Cowns tions are that this is to be pre-eminently a season of pale tinted cloths for

An Essential For a Child, The comfortable loose wrapper that



a stylish trimming for the back and its elders. The charming May Man-outlines the plastron, forming broad ton model shown has the merit of servthe sleeves, giving broad effect to the for the sleeping gown. For the former

The sleeves are correctly finished

Narrow velvet ribbon is effectively tucked collars and on the lower edge square yoke. Over the yoke falls the

The circular skirt is fitted smooth across the front and over the hips, closing under an invisible placket at sleeves are one-seamed and gathered the centre back. It flares prettily at at both arms' eyes and wrists, where the sides and falls in graceful folds in the back.

Plain and figured India or taffeta silks, poplinette, crepe meteor, challie or silk muslin are appropriate for this mode, with ribbon, lace, tucked bat-iste or velvet for trimming.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two yards of figured material thirty or thirty-six inches wide, or one and one-half yards of forty-four inch width, one-half yard of tucking for shield and standing collar. To make the skirt in the medium size will require two and onequarter yards of forty-four inch ma-

A Style Generally Becoming. No style of bodice is more generally coming than the bolero in its many forms. The excellent May Manton design illustrated in the large picture is adapted to many materials, but is ver more effective than, as shown, black taffets with applique of Persian embroidery. The model from which the drawing was made is worn with a skirt of figured black silk and over a waist made of ready tucked they terminate in wristbands and full seline in cream white. The lin-frills. faced with black panne, which adds

which matches the waist, is finished

side. The special feature in this waist can be slipped on without delay is an is the tucked collar, which provides essential for the child as well as for tucked revers. It extends out over ing equally well for that purpose and shoulders, that is becoming to slender service it is admirable made of French flannel or the less costly flannelette; for the latter it can be made of camwith upper; and under portions, and bric, long cloth, nainsook or the warmfinished with a ruffle which falls over er fiannelette in preparation for winter nights.

The full fronts and backs are simapplied around the standing and ply gathered and poined to a shallow, pretty round collar, with its deep frill, and all unnecessary fulness at the neck and shoulders is avoided. The



CHILD'S WRAPPER.

ing is white satin, but the revers are To cut this wrapper for a child of four years of age three yards of magreatly to the effect. The high stock, terial twenty-two inches wide will be Scenes in Galveston After the Great Storm &

Galveston has experienced storms before, and on several occasions severe damage has been done. But the people have grown used to the danger from inundation, and even when the field has its dread story to tell, bu storm broke on that fateful Saturday city suddenly stricken as this was morning they were not unusually dis- more pathetic spectacle. When I turbed, writes John Gilmer Speed, in fight men the strong are killed me Harper's Weekly. They went about for all are strong, but here it was their business in ordinary fashion, confident that the storm would soon was the women an! children who t blow over. At ten o'clock a gale was in the greatest number. They co blowing. By noon this gale had in- not reach places of security for lack creased to hurricane proportions, and strength, and the bray and will those dwelling near the beach began men were powerless t help the to realize that this was something Thore pinned down by solid wrecks more than an ordinary summer gust lay where they had fallen, the of wind. Great waves were dashed drowned while fleeing for safety w over the beach, and the summer re- carried out by the ebbing wat

the storm was over. In two he more the wind had subsided, and I midnight there was quiet in strict Galveston-the quiet of death.

The water, which in some st had been eight feet deep, began qu ly to run out, and by daylight pavements were again exposed. weak, who suffered most severely was an old hut.

"We remained there all night, while our clothes were being torn from our backs by the wind, and house after house fleated by us, telling its story

"On one coped roof, when Sunday dawned. I saw a mother with a babe, which I judged to be some two months old, clinging as best she could. The yind had taken every stitch of clothing she had had on her back, and the expression on her face was almost

"All eyes were turned in her direcion waiting to see her disappear beienth the water. We had not long to valt. The babe slipped from her irms, and in her effort to save it she it daslies from wall to wall of the

On the floating house tops men, omen and children knelt in prayer and sang hymns. Our family was saif starved and on the verge of dropig into the sea and about to utter a

last prayer when I fired a pistol which

"Two men from the convent for ne-

gro women a short distance away put

Miss Hershfeld said that she saw at

enst fifty persons lose their lives un

er the most trying circumstances.

A VINE-DRAPED WINDOW.

fully Cool Effect.

It was a small, dark dining-room

with only a narrow side yard separat-

ng it from the brick wall of the neigh-

oring house. It would have been

oomy and unattractive but for the

owers and vine drapery of the one

indow. And this same window was

discovery well worth describing,

id better worth imitating; for few

auty-loving housewives seem to re-

A WINDOW DRAPED WITH VINES.

alize that window boxes may flourish

even at the most rheltered and shaded

As this one had only a glimpse of

sunshine in the early morning (be-

cause of the surrounding brick walls),

pansies and ferns and tuberous bego-

the bloomers that demand plenty of

The deep window box was arranged

so that the upper edge was even with

the glass, that the full benefit of the

growing plarts could be seen from the

inside. In each corner of the box

thrifty honeysuckie roots had been

placed, and these soon sent strong

branches up to the top of the window

where pliable splints had been ar-

ranged to form an arch. Clematis

With a very thin lace drapery on

every passing breeze, and this vine

drapery of green on the outside, and

transformed the whole effect of that

Numismatics who may in the dim

and distant future investigate the

authentic record of the lineaments of

and other sun-loving limbers could

proved most satisfactory.

small, dark dining room.

nias were grown in the box, instead of

Small Dark Room a Delight

in a raft and carried us to that

rought about our rescue.

BUBBLES LAST FOR AGES.

They Have Been Found Securely Imbedded in folid Quartz. "Bubbles light as air," are not always evanescent. They have been known to endure for a long time and Dr. A. A. Julien of Columbia college has in his possession two or three of the most wonderful minerals in the

world. One of them is a piece of quartz which he picked up near Columbia, N. H. This bit of quartz is transparent and has a little cavity in its center filled with liquid, in which a bubble of gas keeps jumping about from side to side. The bubble is very small and can be seen only under the microscope. It is about one micromthat is, 1-25,000 inch in diameter, and

cavity in restless motion, like a nomad trying to escape.

This nomad must have continue. during the ages which have elapsed since the consolidation of the granite. In other words, the little bubble was inclosed in the quartz several million years ago, when all rocks were in a molten state and the earth was in process of formation. Proba .y it has kept in motion longer, and moved a greater distance, back and forth, than any other substance on earth. The cavity in which it moves is about double its size, so that the bubble travels about 1-25,000 inch at every jump, and it moves irregularly several times each second. If it has been moving thus but twice a second for about 1,000,000 years it must have traveled 1,400,000 miles. Of course the bubble has been jumping about for more than 1,000,000 years. If the

estimates of the geogolists are correct. The liquid in the little cavity is probably a saturated solution of common salt, and the gas is carbon dioxide. Dr. Julien has another piece of quartz, found in North Carolina, which has a cavity holding liquid and a bubble, which is remarkable because the bubble can be made to appear and disappear at the will of its owner. All one has to do is to breathe hard upon it, when it will disappear. It is the heat of his breath which causes the liquid to expand and fill up the air bubble. Of course any gentle heat will cause the change.

Dr. Julien has still another gas bubble, this one inclosed in a piece of white topaz from Minas Geraes, Brazil, which, under the microscope, shows some wonderful effects. The cavity is tubular and the sides or walls are parallel to the prismatic faces of the The liquid in the cavity is a quite

strong brine, with still another colorless liquid (liquid carbon dioxide) occupying a central position. Looking through the microscope you may see the first cavity, then the denser brine near its ends, with infinitesimal salt the air bubble in the middle of it. The

curves of demarcation which show up between the colorless and non-color less liquid are very beautiful. 'It is really one liquid floating within another liquid, and an air bubble

in the center of all. The air bubble always floats near the upper surface of the cavity, whichever way the mineral is held, so that the piece of topaz is a natural spirit level.-Chicago

The Land of Graves.

Egypt is the land of graves, and the whole energy of the people, that could be spared from keeping life together, was devoted to death. The mightiest tombs in the world, the pyramids were raised upon the deaths of multitudes of toiling slaves. The hills were honeycombed passages and galleries, chambers, pits, all painfully excavated in honor of the illustrious dead, and sculptured and painted with elaborate skill to make them fit habitations for his ghost. Wherever he looked, the Egyptian beheld preparations for the great turning point of existence. The mason was squaring blocks for the tomb-chamber the potter moulded images of the gods, or bowls and jars, to be placed in the grave for the protection or refreshment of the Ka, exhausted with the ordeals of the Underworld; the sculptor and painter were at work upon the walls of the funeral chamber, illustrating the scenes through which the ghost was to pass, or depicting the industrious life of the departed. The very temples which cluster along the levels beside the Nile were, in a sense, but vestibules to the tombs in the hills behind. The sacred lake, now the weedy, picturesque haunt of waterfowl, was then the scene of solemn ferryings of the dead. The temple walls were covered with the terrors of the judgment to come. The houses of the living, indeed, were built of perishing mud; but the homes of the dead and the shrines where supplication was made to the gods who ruled their fate, were made to last forever. On these, all the strength, the science and the artistic skill of the ancient Egyptians were cheerfully lavished.

'An Englishman has designed a street lamp which is intended for use as an advertising device as well as to illuminate the streets. The upper portion of the casing surrounding the flame is used for the lettering, or a pocket may be formed in the top of the lamp to receive porcelain or glass sheets, which may be changed at intervals. The lower portion of the casing is formed of clear glass, and thus the advertising does not interfere with the proper illumination of the streets at night. The inventor's idea is that cities shall sell advertising space on the lamps to partially pay the lighting expenses of the city.

The Dalecarlian village of Orsa

seems to offer advantages as a place of residence to peprsons of small incomes. The municipality owns extensive forest lands, and by the judicious sale of some of them the village has a revenue of about \$75,000 a year. The inhabitants pay no taxes of any kind. A first-rate education is provided for their children without the cost of a penny, and each village in the district has its telephone, which is open free to the public use.

W. J. RUTHERFORD. W. J. RUTHERFORD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRICK

AND DEALERS IN

Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair,

FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, READY ROOFING, AND OTHER MATERIALS.

Write us for Prices.

Cor. Reynolds and Washington Streets. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.





"White Rabbit" CORN WHISKEY The Cleanest and Best Made. Distilled in Alabama in the good old fashioned way

By The Kohn Distilling Co.,

Sold at all Dispensaries.

Can You Afford to Do Without It? WHAT? INSURANCE. Burnett & Griffin

Will place you in some of the Largest and Best companies earth. COUNTRY BUSINESS A SPECIALTY.

See Our Life Insurance Contract.

S. GRABFELDER & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Are Furnishing to the South Carolina

Dispensary

SILVER BROOK XX, ROSE VALLEY XXX, AMERICAN MALT, DUNN'S MONOGRAM RYE,

Parametrical in tensor Let

MORNING AFTER THE FLOOD NEAR BASE BALL PARK, FOOT OF TREMONT STREET.

while the fallen houses each held the

secret of those who had been crushed

in the downfall. A more pathetically

wretched condition never met the eyes.

As the day got older, however, there

was other work than grieving.

There was no drinking water in

the town, and the uninjured food

supply was short, while commu-

nication was cut off from the

world that was willing to help. But

above all was the necessity to get rid

of the dead, which in so hot a climate

began quickly to decay. In very many,

indeed in most, instances the dead

could not be recognized, and therefore

could not be claimed by relatives.

The bodies were buried in trenches,

water and there sunk, yielding up to

the sea the victims it had come ashore

But the vicious in the community,

od. Hundreds robbed the dead bod-

les of what valuables they could find

even cutting off fingers and ears to

get finger rings and ear rings. The

few United States soldiers stationed

in Galveston were called upon to do

police auty, and State militiamen were

sent to help as soon as possible. Every

man caught robbing the dead was

shot, and some twenty-five more were

tried by drum-head court-martial and

shot immediately. The summary execution of these wretches put an end to this phase of the awful situation.

One of the most thrilling tales of the

gent in evil work as the rescuers We

to claim.

sorts were no longer habitable. Even then the people in Galveston were not apprehensive. But shortly past three in the afternoon it was apparent that something unusual was in the of nien. wind, which was blowing at forty-four miles an hour, while the barometer read 20.22 inches. Business men closed up their places and started for their homes to look after their families. But before these tardily awakened people could realize what was happen': g the full fury of the tropical hurricar- was upon them, and comble to get from one part of the city to another. Two great forces were flercely at work. The Gulf waves drove high upon the beach, and the gale and boat loads were taken to deep



against the wharves and abutments, choking the sewers and flooding the city from that quarter. The wind, hour, quickened to eighty-four, when the measuring apparatus of the rest can only be guessed at. The streets were rapidly filling with water, and each person had to stay where he was caught, as it was nigh impossible to move from place to place.

In times such as this, however, the

from the northeast pitched the waters which had been some fifty miles an Weather Bureau was wrecked, and the

succeed in getting their families into the more substantial buildings, such as the public schools, the court house and the hotels. From three o'clock in the afternoon the wind increased steadily until it was at its highest, and certainly not less than 100 miles an hour. The barometer also continued inches, at 7.30 p. m. This was the very height of the storm, but this highest continued for more than two hours. The flimsy among the structures in the city were nearly all down, knocked into kindling wood by the fury of the wind, and even the me : substantial of the buildings were bling damaged. Here a slate roof was blown off, there an iron roof rolled up and was hurled across the street as though it had been paper; timbers were carried in the air as though the solid oak and pine were only grass or straw, while wires, telegrapa, telephone, electric light and trolley, were everywhere, for the poles swing to and fro. Our home was lifthad snapped like pipe-stems and let ed from its foundations and set adrift. its sovereigns will be doomed to dis-

Texas disaster is told by Miss Sadie Hirshfeld, of New York, who has just

impossible is done, and many men did

returned from Galveston. She was with her family in their home on Seeley avenue when the storm came, and until she was rescued

twenty-four hours later battled with to fall, reaching its lowest, 28.041/2 death upon the roof of a cottage be grown in less shady quarters, but which had become enmeshed with de- in this position the honeysuckle bris bound seaward.

"The cry, 'The water's coming,' reached our ears," said Miss Hirsh- the inside of the window, to flutter in feld, "and it was not until this moment that we thought that something unusual had happened. My father, the blooming pansies and begonias mother, sisters and brothers all rushed peeping in at the sill, this one window to the windows just as the water swept through our street. At my father's request all the doors were bolted and the shutters that were not carried away by the wind fastened. "Suddenly the house gave a lurch, creaked mournfully and then began to coinage of China in order to find some

their burdens loose. The force seemed | The waters rose higher and higher irresistible, as mighty as it was mer- until they reached the second story. ciless. All this was in unrelieved darkness, which precented even the most and soon the nine of us were clinging resourceft' from averting the dan- on the coped roof. gers that were on every hand. There "Hundreds of families were in the thing of it. The custom of talking nonwas little if any change for two hours same plight. We had gone about a sense to them and distorting words and a half. Then the barometer be- block when the house struck against cannot be too much condemned.

"Up the garret stairs we rushed,

appointment. A representation of the human head separate from the figure is there an object of horror; hence there is never an effigy of the emperor on his coin. Further, the hermit-like seclusion in which the Son of Heaven traditionally lives is intended to stimulate veneration; and there are very few of the subjects apart from the officials of the palace, who ever see his face. A missionary recently returned from the celestial land observes that were it known that in Europe portraits of kings were suspended before inns,

are.-London Daily Chronicle. Teaching Little Ones.

exposed to dust, wind and rain, and

to the witticisms and perhaps the sar-

casms of the populace, we should be

held in even greater derision than we

It is wonderful how much knowledge can be imparted to small children by quick nursemaid who has an inkling of the kindergarten system. Children and if these are intelligently answered they pick up all sorts of useful knowledge without any actual teaching. The object of the kindergarten system is to teach the little ones to think for themselves and it is worth every mother's and nurse's while to learn some-