

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUGUSTA
L. C. HAYNE, Pres't, F. G. POND, Cashier.
Capital, \$250,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$110,000.
Facilities of our magnificent New Vault consisting of Safety-Deposit Boxes of Different Sizes are offered to our patrons and the public at \$3.00 to \$10.00 per annum.

Edgefield Advertiser.

Pays Interest on Deposits. Accounts Solicited. L. C. Hayne, President. Chas. C. Howard, Cashier.
THE PLANTERS LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK. AUGUSTA, GA.

THOS. J. ADAMS PROPRIETOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1902.

VOL. LXVII. NO. 1.

You Will Want a Nice Christmas Present.

We have the most complete stock of Christmas Goods of every description; Fancy Goods, Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silverware. No matter what you want we have it. Everything the best and guaranteed. Fine Engraving and Repairing. Call early or write us your wants.

WM. SCHWEIGERT & CO.,
702 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

OF INTEREST



While there are a number of the round necks, with the downward point at the front, the newest effect, as noted on the latest importation, is the very low and very broad square. So broad are these models that they will surely have to be made narrower to fit the breadth of shoulder of the average woman.

Child Training in Germany.

In the German cities it is most refreshing to find scattered through each park many good sized beds of clean sand. These beds are confined by a wooden border to prevent the sand being scattered or washed away by rains. No matter how small the park, or in what quarter of the city it is situated, one is sure to find at least four or five of these small spots of delight for the children; and from early morn until sometimes far into the twilight you will never find one of these little enclosures entirely deserted. It is here the little toddlers' legs carry them as soon as they reach the park, and the younger ones, who are in the carriage, are equally attracted to these spots of sand and will, using hands, scoop, each working, and hands his own own entertainment and taking the keenest interest in the sand. Occasionally they take a hammer and try to hammer themselves everything runs smoothly, but any interference or suggestion to the little workers is usually met with resentment. Mechanical or other toys in the hands of older persons intended or displayed for the amusement of children are simply nothing as compared with the pleasure derived from these sand heaps. They, without doubt, not only provide amusement, but at the same time serve to educate the infant mind. An hour spent in watching the children can be made a most profitable one in studying the nature, temperament, and resources of these little men and women. —Marianna Wheeler, in Harper's Bazar.

A Girl of Fleuch.

To give her name would not be right, but to tell of her pluck as an inspiration to other girls is fair and justifiable. She had enjoyed every comfort in a home of wealth. In society she was popular, for she is well bred and clever. Her rare beauty, inherited from several generations of lovely women, was known to those whom she knew to be somebody in the social sense. Her first love, and then started on her own scheme. Just after school hours, when the children are playing on the street she would go to some quiet neighborhood. It is not difficult for a pretty girl with a sweet voice to engage children in conversation and lead them to tell where they live and if they go to dancing school. With the help of the city directory, their information and a little nerve, she visited their mothers, and the way she gathered in pupils for the dancing instructor was astonishing. She has made a good deal of money.

FADS AND FANCIES

The low style of wearing the hair grows in favor every day. Galleons and all-overs in black chinchilly nets are smart black trimmings. In a handsome brocaded wrap of a brilliant yellow a little pale blue is introduced at the neck. Black fox, showing a few silver white hairs, is one of the season's favorite furs for boys and perelines. The very latest walking skirts are made to show the feet to the top of the instep, and are of equal length all around. A new cut of skirt for evening wear has two deep flounces, the upper one set at the back into two fluted panels, which resemble sash ends. Shaggy camel's hair felts and silky fabrics are among the highly favored fabrics used for autumn toques, turbans, and short-back sailor hats. A really swell little collar is one made of dotted silk net of the style of point d'esprit edged with tiny ruffles of black silk ribbon. This is more of a boa and is very simple, and is to go around the throat only. Combinations of colors this year are very beautiful, and a charming effect is obtained in a gray cloth coat which has been applied upon it pink flowers in a warm pink; the flowers are in the up-and-down design, with long stems, giving long lines which are artistic. She knows what she is talking about.

A PAIR OF SUEDES.

Where They Arrived Through a Fortunate Error.
BY HARRIET HOLMES HASLETT.

For a few minutes they stood before the Kearny street shoe store window discussing the relative merits of white satin and suede patent leather. Sue, who was of a practical turn of mind, advised the latter.

"Gracious me, you little hayseed. I couldn't wear black slippers with my white gown. They must be white—either satin or suede. Come, let us go in; I can only tell by trying them on."

Turning hurriedly, they precipitated themselves forcibly against a man who had been gazing dejectedly into the neighboring window at the rows of many boots and shoes. More especially were his eyes directed toward the dancing pumps—not that he admired them, nor even wished to buy them; but, nevertheless, fired by four years' service, he turned as the two girls finished their little dialogue, which he partially overheard. Two pairs of eyes flashed indignantly into his. Sue's brown ones were milder than the blue ones of the "little hayseed."

"Great, clumsy thing! Couldn't he look where he was going?"

"Why, Sue; it was as much our fault as his."

Now the man was neither great nor clumsy, however much he hoped to be the former in the future and had overcome the latter in his past. Furthermore, the glimpse he had had of the brown eyes gave impetus to his resolve of purchasing a pair of patent leather for the cotton to which he was going, simply to please his friend, Charlie Graham. Hence he ordered and tried on the much despised articles of attire; in the meantime, casting furtive glances at the purchaser of the dainty pair of white suedes.

Then the two, without a backward look, hurried away to Beatrice Harloe's home on the Heights, leaving the clerk politely assuring them that the parcel would be sent without delay—that he would attend to it himself. No sooner had they left the store than the faithful creature turned them over to the clerk who was waiting on the purchaser of the patent leathers, and he, too, hurried away, for a little dinner at the restaurant with his best girl was not to be disturbed for any white suedes in the world.

Half-past eight was sounding by the Harloe's big hall clock, and upstairs came to them.

ERA OF THE TROLLEY.

Still Electric Traction Has Not Reached Its Perfection.
That the wonderful development of the trolley system of traction, which has marked the past decade, has not yet reached its limit is evidenced by the projected eight track trolley line between Jersey City and Philadelphia, a distance of 90 miles.

It is announced that this line will be equipped with trolley cars capable of attaining a speed of 60 miles an hour and that passengers will be hauled the entire distance for a 5-cent fare.

Of course this road is only on paper as yet, but its practicality from a financial and an engineering standpoint will not be challenged in the light of the many long-distance interurban trolley lines that are now in successful operation all over the country. The "mile-a-minute" announcement and the 5-cent fare for 90 miles are propositions that may never get beyond the limitations of engineering optimism, but leaving these claims out of consideration a trolley line from the Quaker city to Jersey City, paying a good dividend on the investment, is a possibility that may be easily realized.

In all trolley traction projects of this character due allowance is always made for the radiant optimism of the promoter.

That trolley traction has not yet reached its perfection is plainly manifest from the many and extensive interurban lines that are being projected all over the Union. It will soon be possible to ride from one end of the state of Ohio to the other on trolley cars. Plans are already on foot for constructing a continuous route between Cleveland and Columbus. When the Columbus, London and Springfield line is completed it will be possible to ride from Columbus to Cincinnati. From Columbus north a line is now being built with a terminus at Mt. Vernon. The proposed consolidation of Sandusky and Cleveland lines, it is believed, is the forerunner of a chain of electric railroads extending from Buffalo to Detroit. In Indiana the movement is also toward consolidation of interurban plants, which means an ultimate network of lines covering southern Michigan, northeastern Indiana and northwestern Ohio. Massachusetts is completely covered with a vast interurban trolley system connecting nearly every city and town with the "hub" of the Bay state.

A singular and interesting feature of this remarkable trolley development is its apparently insatiable demand for steel, which will probably not be disrupted. The rainbow city in deference to the exposition, Chicago during the period of the world's fair was known as the white city, in acknowledgment of the staff on its fair buildings, but the title did not survive the close of the fair, and it has reverted to its former name. Garden city, although it is more frequently referred to as the Windy city, St. Louis has, perhaps, the largest number of nicknames. It has been called the American Frankfurt and the new Vienna. Years ago Rochester, N. Y., was entitled to the name Flour city, on account of its large flouring mills, but that industry has long since followed the course of empire and gone west, and it can no longer claim that distinction. It is known, however, in these days, as the Flower city, on account of the large nurseries surrounding it. Syracuse is known as the Salt city, although it is no longer the leader in that industry. Pittsburgh is the Smoky city and Cincinnati and Cleveland might lay claim to the same name. Among the names which have been longest associated with American cities are Gotham for New York, bakers' city and Hub for Boston, Quaker city for Philadelphia, Monumental city for Baltimore, Crescent city for New Orleans and City of the Golden Gate for San Francisco.—Mechanical Engineering.

The Time a Man Sleeps.
"Tell a man that he has slept 20 years and he'll give you a pitying stare," remarked the man with a mania for statistics; "but it's a fact. The man who has reached the age of 60 has spent one-third of his life, or 20 years, in slumber and if a man is lucky enough to live until he is 75 he has Rip Van Winkle beaten to a standstill. The average person sleeps eight hours a day, or exactly one-third of his day's life. Again, if you abruptly inform a man of 60 that he has stowed a herd of cattle under his belt in his time he will put you down as a third-year man at an insane asylum. Figures, however, don't lie, and you can give him a statistical knockout. A healthy man eats on a conservative estimate, one pound of meat every day of his life, and in 60 years will devour 21,900 pounds. Allowing 1000 pounds as the average weight of a respectable hero, you have 22 cattle a pretty respectable lot. There are lots of other surprising things that figures demonstrate, but I haven't time to spring 'em just now."—Philadelphia Record.

One of England's Foremost Scientists.
One of the most interesting of England's surviving men of science is Dr. James Glaisher, F. R. S., who recently entered upon his 93rd year. Many people think of the veteran meteorologist as a man of 60, but he has stowed a herd of cattle under his belt in his time he will put you down as a third-year man at an insane asylum. Figures, however, don't lie, and you can give him a statistical knockout. A healthy man eats on a conservative estimate, one pound of meat every day of his life, and in 60 years will devour 21,900 pounds. Allowing 1000 pounds as the average weight of a respectable hero, you have 22 cattle a pretty respectable lot. There are lots of other surprising things that figures demonstrate, but I haven't time to spring 'em just now."—Philadelphia Record.

The Curious Case of a Clergyman.
The curious sight of a clergyman transformed to a miner was witnessed in England. The vicar of Canook, the Rev. H. Stuart, attired in miner's dress, with a red handkerchief around his neck, union badges in his cap, and wearing heavy boots and black trousers, has been working on a deep seam at a local pit. In an interview he said he was doing it for experience. When work was over he was escorted home by a number of proud fellow workers.

Dr. J. J. Lafferty of Richmond, Va., possesses a remarkable case. At the time of the burial of Gen. Stonewall Jackson some one planted a twig upon the grave. It grew to be a sapling several inches in diameter. Friends of the Jackson family had it removed. They found that the root of the sapling had entwined itself about his skeleton. It was taken up and a cane was made of a part of it. This cane was artistically carved and given to Dr. Lafferty.

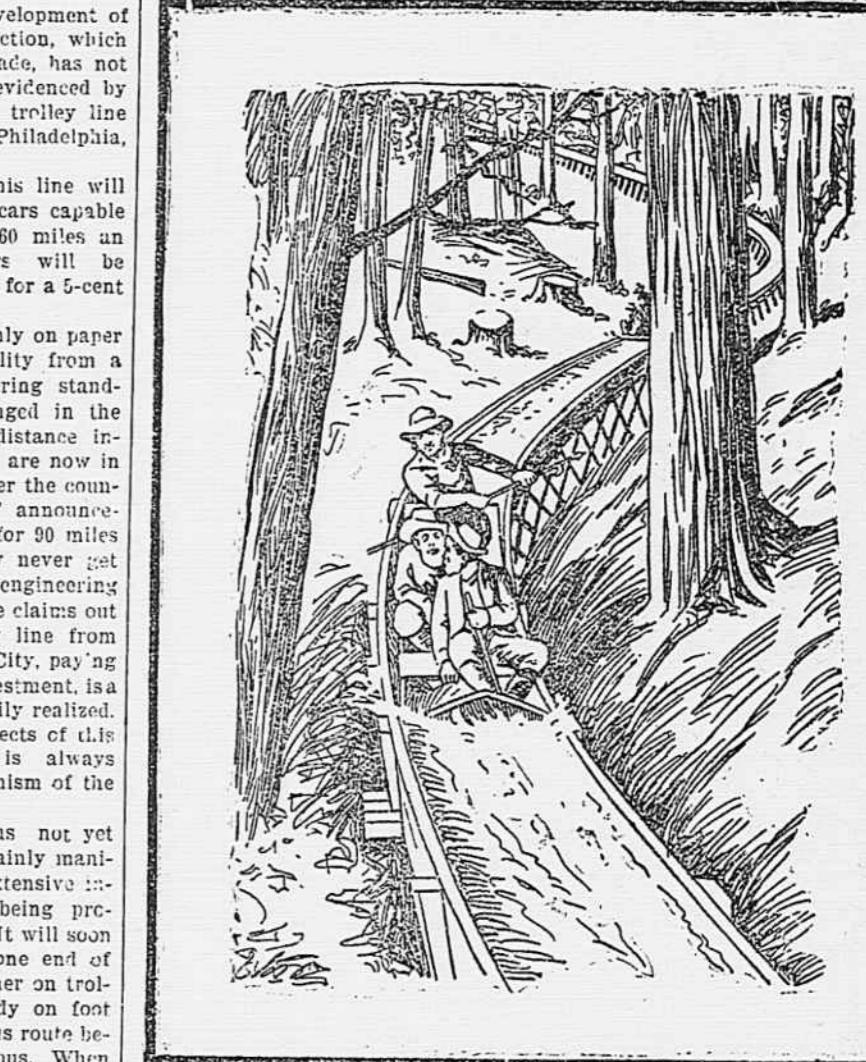
Prospect.
The pride of wealth is a very bad thing. But is there anything worse than the pride of poverty? It is a question that the women who do not believe in love turn out to be the deepest lovers. The most exquisite cynicism exists in the young; afterward it becomes mere grumpiness. All women who forgive are not fools. A few of them know that there are men proud of certain sins not yet committed.

It is often hard for a woman to decide between the man she loves and the man who loves her, therefore we see her go to the altar with the man who will ever be kind.

The average parvenue uses his memory to forget things as well as to remember them.—New York Herald.

Lamp-Post Street Months.
An English plan to build stands of the smaller towns is to build stands around the base of electric lamp posts, fitting them up with electric light and renting them to costermongers. They would be popular with the Italian fruit vendors in America.

A TIMBER-FLUME IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

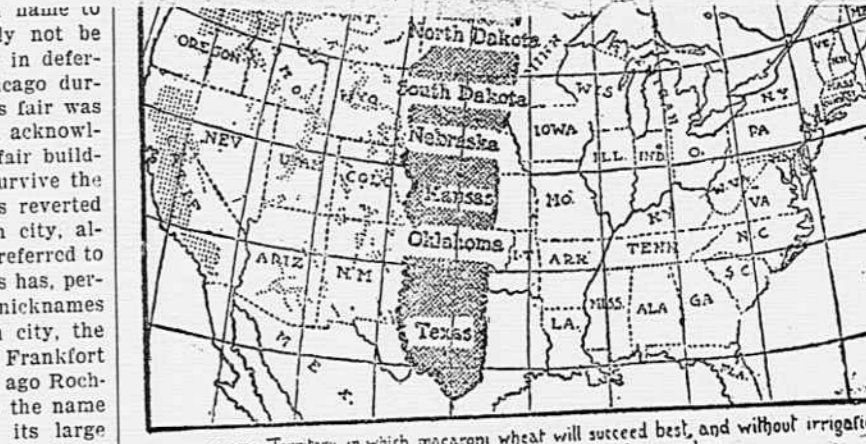


The flumes, which are used to float logs and hewn timber from the mountain tops to the sawmills, are fed by the mountain torrents, and are in some cases between three and four miles long. The lumber men, after their week's work in camp, save a tedious journey by constructing a rough wooden skiff and using the waterway, traveling at times at the rate of a mile a minute. A gaff is used as a brake.—London Illustrated News.

Great and New National Industry.

Millions of Acres For Macaroni Wheat.
The United States Department of Agriculture has just announced one of the most valuable discoveries of the present time with the right kind of material, and the factories are anxious to have the same.

The area of wheat in the United States in 1899 was over 44,000,000 acres. At the lowest estimate, therefore, if the average yield of wheat is increased only one bushel per acre we will have an increase of 44,000,000 bushels, worth at the former price for 1900—nearly sixty cents per bushel—about \$26,000,000. These figures give at a glance an idea of the possibilities of the present time.



Regions in which macaroni wheat will succeed best, and without irrigation the best as the maximum rainfall is at least 10 inches. Regions in which macaroni wheat may be grown, but the quality of the grain will not be so good.

It is reported that the yield of macaroni wheat will be from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre, which is one-third more per acre than the average yield of the regular wheat from this section.

The establishment of this new wheat industry will be of incalculable benefit to agriculture in the semi-arid plains. A million or more of acres can thus be given to profitable wheat raising, which, on account of drought, have heretofore been entirely idle.

Macaroni wheats differ radically from the ordinary bread wheats. The grain is much harder, and in the best varieties contains an unusual amount of nitrogen and a correspondingly small amount of starch. The quantity and quality of the gluten make it exceedingly valuable for making macaroni.

The area outlined by the Department of Agriculture where macaroni wheat will succeed best is a long belt extending northward and southward through the great plain from North Dakota to the Texas coast. In width it embraces nearly the whole of the two Dakotas, Nebraska, the greater part of Kansas, Oklahoma and the eastern sections of Colorado, New Mexico and of Central Texas.

The most remarkable thing regarding macaroni wheat is this: It is not only true that it can be grown in dry districts, but it must be grown there in order to produce the best quality of grain, and up to a minimum of about ten inches of an annual rainfall—the drier the better.

Probably the most important announcement from a commercial standpoint as a result of the new wheat industry is the fact of immediate market for these wheats. The entire present crop of this year, which will be about 100,000 bushels, was contracted for even before harvested at a good average price. Another important business enterprise may be brought into existence for the reason that into existence, for the reason that it is succeeding so well in the great plains as to warrant the establishment of macaroni manufacturing. About 15,000,000 pounds of foreign macaroni is imported into this country each year, solely because being made from true macaroni wheat it is considered to be of better quality than our domestic macaroni, which is made from the inferior wheat from abroad. All the costs of the imported product can now be saved to the country if the farmers and growers will furnish our factories with the right kind of material, and the factories are anxious to have the same.

In a notice of a recently published biography of the eminent chemist Schœnbein, a writer in Science says: Schœnbein made him more popularly known than that of gun cotton, destined to play so important a role in international, as well as industrial enterprises. This dates from 1846. Its value as a substitute for gun powder was at once perceived, and experiments with firearms were instituted as early as May of the same year. It is a sad commentary on the unprofitableness of pure science that this profitable point of view that this profitable discovery brought to Schœnbein through more than ten million dollars, while Alfred Nobel gained through it more than ten million dollars.

She Died.
"I'll get even with 'em for discharging me!" mumbled the cock lady. Her lips were rigid, and dropping a pair of her old shoes down the not a pipe just before she went away. And those old shoes advanced her for nearly a week before the family found out what was the matter.—Chicago Tribune.

Eggs and mulberry trees were sent out to Georgia by the British government shortly after the settlement of the colony.