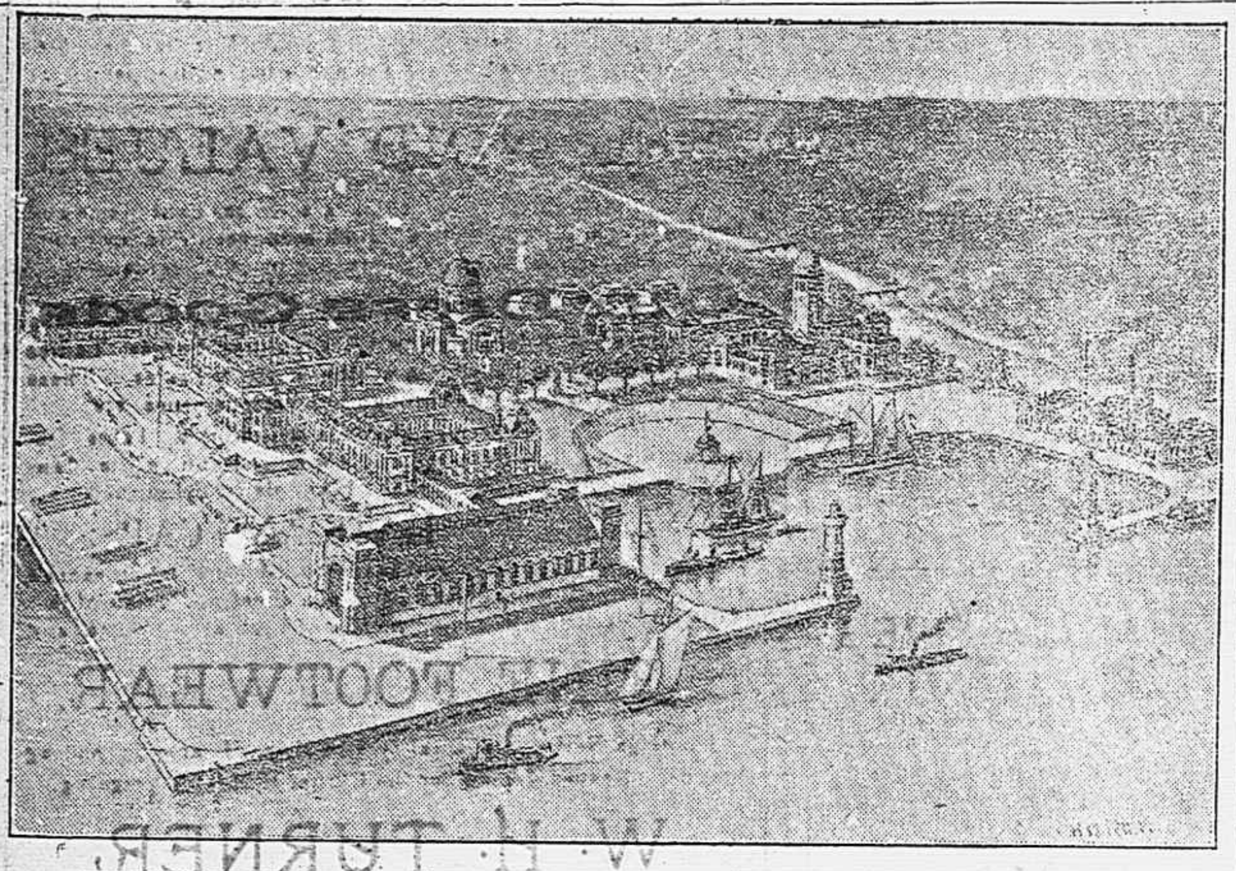
Edgefield Advertiser.

VOL. LXVII. EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1902. NO. 51.



THE UNITED STATES MIDDY'S NEW HOME.

(This drawing represents the buildings and docks of the Naval Academy at Annapolis as they will appear when the work now under way is completed.)

—From Harper's Weekly.

The New Annapolis.

THE Republic has been slow to recognize the importance of the institutions where are created the generals of its army and the commanders of its warships, but at last it has been roused to the necessity of providing the young men who are to serve on sea as well as on land with facilities in keeping with the profession which they have adopted. As a result of the plans which have been prepared, upon the shores of the Hudson and on the Severn, at Annapolis, Md., will be erected groups of buildings which will be monuments to American progress in the science of war. They will form military and naval colleges in every sense of the word, and will have no equal in any other country.

Only after a long struggle with Congress did the friends of the navy finally obtain recognition of the needs of the institution, the first appropriation of $500,000 being secured in 1897. With this a beginning was made, and, thanks to the efforts of various Congressmen, as well as to the several Secretaries of the Navy, year by year appropriations have been granted, until it is safe to say that all of the improvements suggested will be carried out, although they will represent an outlay of fully $6,000,000. Of first importance is the home of the cadets, or the "quarters," as it is technically termed. This building, stately in dimensions and truly magnificent in design, has a frontage of 635 feet upon Annapolis Harbor, with a width in the centre of not less than 400 feet. Its wings will contain the sleeping-apartments of the students. Other parts form the mess-hall, kitchen, etc. The armory will contain ample space for a drill-hall where a body of 500 men can practice evolutions in-doors when the weather permits. The boat-house, as its name implies, takes the place of the present antiquated structure, and with its rear end facing the proposed basin allows access to the water. As the armory and boat-house are in such continual use, it was decided best to connect them in the manner illustrated, and the group, which may be termed the front section of the Academy, forms a most notable architectural picture, facing as it does the Chesapeake, with the broad parade grounds extending from its terraced surroundings to the water-front.

Next in importance to the cadet-quarters, and located immediately back of it, will be what is termed the Academic building, where sessions of the classes will be held. This is planned to give ample facilities for all instruction, except the departments which must be taught with the aid of apparatus. In the rear of the boat-house and separated from it by the proposed ship-basin will stand the power-house, furnishing heat and light as well as power for the entire group of buildings. The laboratory for instruction in physics and chemistry will also be a separate building, as well as the department of marine-engineering, which necessarily requires quite an elaborate mechanical equipment.

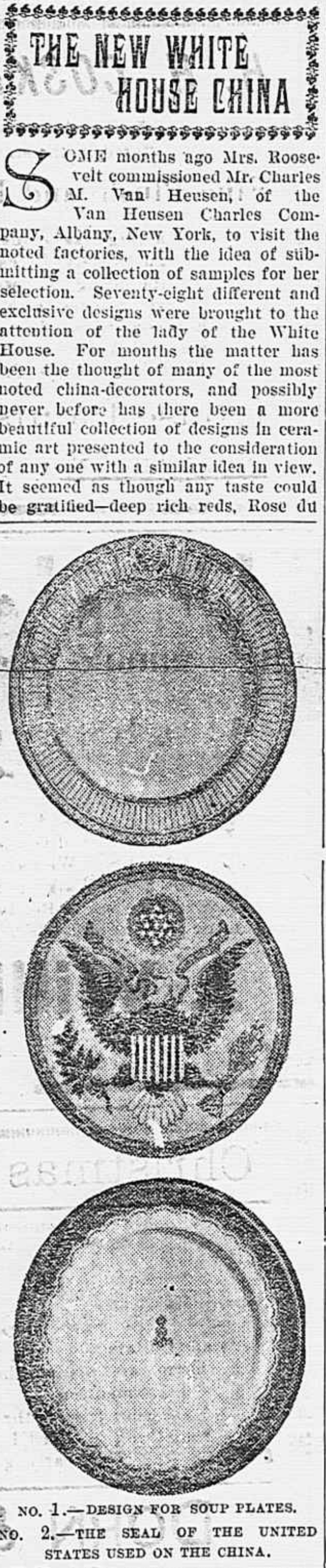
All of these structures, as will be noted by the illustration, harmonize in location and design with the general plan of the architect, Mr. Ernest Flagg. One of the principal improvements will be the magnificent auditorium, which will take the place of the simple naval chapel. It will be a domed structure, and when completed will cost not less than $400,000. The basin will be deep enough to allow the training-fleet to be moored at the docks, and will accommodate all of the craft used by the cadets. The open space from the bank of the river to the nearest building will be a campus 412 feet long and 250 in width. This, however, will not be used as a drill-ground, the evolutions of the cadet corps out-of-doors being carried out on the area which will be provided directly in front of the quarters.—Harper's Weekly.

The Parcel Post in England.

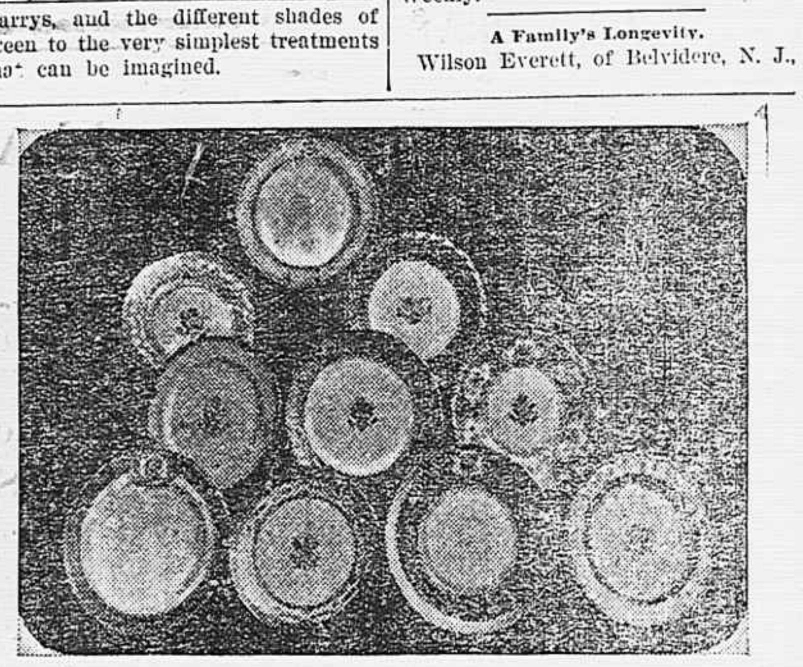
In the United Kingdom over 70,000,000 parcels are delivered annually through the mails. This fact in itself shows to what an extent the people appreciate and patronize the system. It is one of the great conveniences of English life. It simplifies a very troublesome problem for the housekeeper. The value of the service to merchants and business houses is, of course, proportionately great. At certain seasons of the year it is not uncommon for one house to send out from 50,000 to 70,000 parcels. There is one large firm of seedsmen which about Christmas time send out annually 100,000 packages to all parts of the country.—Good Housekeeping.

THE NEW WHITE HOUSE CHINA

SOME months ago Mrs. Roosevelt commissioned Mr. Charles M. Van Heusen, of the Van Heusen Charles Company, Albany, New York, to visit the noted factories, with the idea of submitting a collection of samples for her selection. Seventy-eight different and exclusive designs were brought to the attention of the lady of the White House. For months the matter has been the thought of many of the most noted china-decorators, and possibly never before has there been a more beautiful collection of designs in ceramic art presented to the consideration of any one with a similar idea in view. It seemed as though any taste could be gratified—deep rich reds, Rose du Barrys, and the different shades of green to the very simplest treatments that can be imagined.



NO. 1.—DESIGN FOR SOUP PLATES.
NO. 2.—THE SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES USED ON THE CHINA.
NO. 3.—DESIGN FOR DINNER PLATES.



VARIOUS DESIGNS FOR PLATES.

The one selected by Mrs. Roosevelt is a simple Colonial pattern, with the obverse, or front, of the Great Seal of the United States enamelled in color as the decorative feature. It was made by Wedgwood, and covers the requirements possibly better than any of the others. One disadvantage, however, of which the democratic simplicity of this country boasts, is that there are no heraldic emblems, and Mrs. Roosevelt was very anxious to have a service which would be distinctly known as the White House service. There are, however, two or three emblems which can be used to denote the Presidential position. One is his personal seal, but which is no different from the seal of any notary public. Another is the Great Seal of the United States. It was finally determined that the Great Seal should be enamelled on the service, and then the hunt for the samples began.

The Great Seal, as originally adopted by the statute of June, 1782, consisted of two faces, an obverse, or front, and a reverse, or back.

It has been noticed that none of the different drawings of the Great Seal as adopted by Congress has been in detail absolutely correct, and considerable attention has been paid to have the Seal that is to be enamelled on the service as nearly accurate as possible. It is, indeed, an exquisite decoration for the White House service. The White House service consists of 1296 pieces. The glass service is one of extreme beauty, and is unusual, as it exemplifies the arts of heavy cutting and delicate etching well blended.

NO. 1.—A GOBLET DESIGN FOR THE GLASS SERVICE.
NO. 2.—SHAPES OF CUPS AND SAUCERS THAT ARE TO BE DECORATED.

It is understood that but one piece signed by John Wedgwood is known to exist, and that bears the name and date, 1691, incised around the jug.

The design selected by Mrs. Roosevelt has been patented and copyrighted for the exclusive use of the White House. The Executive designs will not be sold outside the White House under any consideration.—Harper's Weekly.

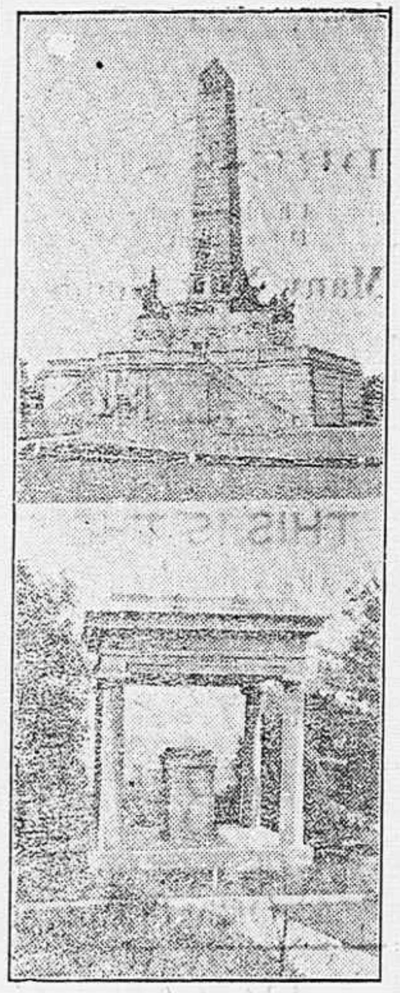
A Family's Longevity.

Wilson Everett, of Belvidere, N. J., one of the first conductors on the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has four brothers, whose ages, with his own, aggregate 409 years, or an average of eighty years each.

The ages of the five brothers are: Joseph, of Frenchtown, eighty-nine years; Benjamin, of the same place, eighty; Wilson, of Belvidere, seventy-seven; John, of Philadelphia, eighty-seven, and Daniel, of Easton, Pa., seventy-three.

The Everett family is noted for its longevity. Daniel, the father, lived to be eighty-eight. His widow died in her ninety-third year and left 107 living descendants—11 children, 47 grandchildren, 47 great-grandchildren and 2 great-great-grandchildren.—New York World

TWO MORE IN OUR SERIES OF TOMBS OF THE PRESIDENTS



1. Abraham Lincoln.

In Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill., stands an imposing monument to mark the resting place of Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln was buried beside her husband. The grounds are now the property of the State of Illinois.

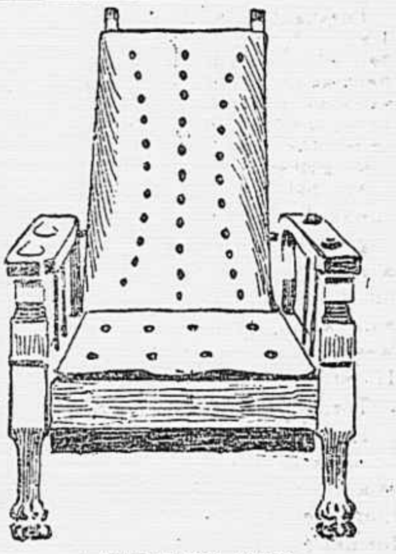
2. James K. Polk.

In the garden of his home at Nashville, Tenn., the eleventh President of the United States, James K. Polk, was buried. The homestead is situated near the State capitol, and the tomb itself, being of fine white marble, is a conspicuous object.

A LIFE-GIVING CHAIR.

Vibrations Sent Through the Water Filled Cushions.

The latest scheme to renew health and prolong life is a vibrating chair. By means of this peculiar bit of mechanism it is claimed that youth can be restored, muscles strengthened and wasted tissues replaced. The principle upon which the vibrating chair is worked is an old one. The chair has a heavy rubber seat and back. Underneath this is a coat of thin rubber. The heavy rubber contains perforations which are covered by the thin rubber. The seat and back of the chair are filled with water when the patient sits in the contrivance, and then a hammer, which strikes a rubber disc, is set in motion. This hammer starts vibratory waves in the water, and these waves are communicated to the body by means of the perforations in the chair. Lillian Russell and Bernhardt are using vibratory chairs, and this means of acquiring strength without expending energy is becoming quite a fad in New York. The vibratory chairs cost from $200 up, and consequently will never become popular among the majority of beauty seekers.



A LIFE-GIVING CHAIR.

Making Colors.

In the manufacture of artists' colors, animal, vegetable and mineral substances are largely used. Crimson and purple lakes and carmine are all obtained from the cochineal insect. Sepia is the dark fluid discharged by the cuttlefish to render the water opaque for its own concealment when attacked by a larger fish.

Prussian blue is made by fusing the hoofs of horses with impure potassium carbonate, and ultramarine is obtained from the precious mineral known as lapsis lazuli.

Gamboge is the yellow sap of a tree which grows in Siam, and raw sienna is the natural earth from Sienna; when burnt it becomes burnt sienna. Turkey red is made from the Indian madder plant.

There is only one color that English people do not know how to produce, and that is India ink. Only the Chinese can make it, and they refuse to divulge the secret of its composition.

Gas as Heat, Light and Power.

The use of gas as a fuel and source of power has made wonderful strides during the last decade, and present indications point to a still more marked advancement in the methods of production and systems of lighting, heating and power supply. The systems of incandescent gas lighting, so prevalent and popular at the present time, depend for their efficiency wholly upon the heating power of gas, rather than on its luminosity. Water gas or producer gas will undoubtedly be the future heating and lighting agencies, and along the lines of their production will be directed most of the forces of investigation and improvement. The future trend of gas production will probably be in favor of generator rather than retort gases, which ought to result in purer gases; i. e., gases of a fairly constant chemical composition.—Mines and Minerals.

Even a deaf man can have sound judgment.

HEAT OF THE FUTURE.

PLANNING FOR THE DAY WHEN ANTHRACITE IS EXHAUSTED.

Looking Ahead to the Time When There Will Be No More Anthracite Strikes Because There Will Be No Anthracite—Progress Made in Electric Heating.

What to do without anthracite coal is a puzzling enough question now when the shortage is due to artificial causes; but our children's children may have to face a much great shortage through natural causes. The quantity of anthracite coal in this country admits of tolerably clear computation. Since its shipment began in 1820 there have been mined approximately 1,300,000,000 tons. The Pennsylvania commission, which investigated the subject some years ago reported that for every ton of coal mined for consumption a ton and a half were lost. This included not only the culm thrown on the dump, but the coal necessarily left in the mine as pillars for the support of the roof. On this basis it has been computed that the inroads upon the original coal deposits of the Scranton district have amounted to 3,250,000,000 long tons.

The geological survey computes that this is about one-sixth of the original deposit. At the present rate of consumption the amount now remaining would last for about 150 years; this period will be shortened by a rapidly increasing consumption with growth of population and luxury; or will be lengthened by economies which the higher cost of this kind of coal will bring about, and by the substitution of rival products. What the resultant of all these forces will be is hard to estimate.

The question of what the world will do without anthracite coal is thus of large interest. Electricity naturally suggests itself as the great substitute. It offers heat and cleanliness, something which coal other than anthracite cannot give. But electric heating is costly. Under present appliances it is necessary to transform the heat of the fuel to electric energy, and then change that into thermal energy, in both of which processes there is a considerable loss. It is roughly estimated by electrical experts in the scientific bureaus here that if one were to heat a house by electricity derived from a central station it would take about a ton of coal to develop thermal energy equal to that derived from the direct combustion of 1200 to 1500 pounds of the same fuel in the domestic furnace. About half of this waste would be avoided if the electric plant were in the building itself.

It is obvious that the developments of the future are likely to be in the di[illegible] the cost of elec[illegible] in the price of anthracite coal, by comparison with bituminous, will have a notable effect; the latter coal is in normal times a much cheaper steam producer, and it might be more profitable to get only 60 or 70 percent. of its heat value, through transmitted electricity, than to get 100 percent with direct consumption on the premises of anthracite. This comparison, of course, applies to the heat now practically obtainable, it being generally known that not over 10 or 15 percent of the thermal value of a ton of coal is utilized by the best boilers and heaters. It is the six or seven-tenths of this 10 or 15 percent which is at the basis of the high cost of electric heating.

Another tendency which may operate to bring in electric heating is the comparative ease with which it may be measured. In the modern hotel, apartment house, or office-building, a very large percentage of the heat goes out of the window, not in ventilation, which is a justifiable extravagance, but in sheer and unpardonable waste. The lodger, on leaving his room in the morning, throws the window wide open with the heat turned on in the hot-water radiators. A zero temperature outside coming through that open window hammers away on the hot-water pipes. The coal-stoker in the basement is constantly shovelling in soft coal to keep up the battle. If the janitor goes into the lodger's room and closes the window, the tenant takes offence, and most people who deal with this question find it cheaper to heat up the outdoors, limited only by the operation of law of the diffusion of gases, than to try to convince the public of the truth of the elementary principles of calorics. The tenant believes that the heat coursing through his pipes is his own property; he refuses to believe that he is loading down the general heating plant very heavily by all wasteful practices. This experience, of which all persons who grapple with the heating problem complain, is in considerable part responsible for the rates of rental, which it is now necessary to charge upon apartments and other places where heat is free and unmeasured, and the individual user is relieved of the application of the old principle that those who dance should pay the piper.

Electric heating permits of accurate measurement, just like gas-lighting. It is true, to be sure, that the electric-lighting companies have in many cases adopted a flat charge instead of a metered service, but this is due to peculiar conditions. Gas is stored in a reservoir. Electricity must, practically speaking, be consumed as it is produced. So what the manufacturer of electricity for lighting purposes has to count on is the current that he may be called upon to supply, and it is that for which he wants to be paid. But in a large development of the business the measuring system would become operative. This would be such a substantial economy in the apartment-house, for example, as to offset much of the waste of the transformations necessary to turn coal into heat by way of electricity, and to conduct it on a wire.

It is obvious that the improvements in electrical science are all sure to be in the direction of the economy of electric heating. Hot air and hot water devices have now practically reached perfection, while electric heating is in its infancy. This will be true regardless of those dreams, such as the utilization of the wind through the charging of storage batteries, or the direct conversion of carbon, which may at any moment turn into reality. Electricity is now used for heating and cooking in selected places, but has made nothing of the headway of the same agency in lighting. Hospitals use electric heating to some extent, especially in their delicate apparatus. It can be handled and controlled so much more readily than any other form of heat. Another important point is that it does not vitiate the air, as do the combustion instrumentalities. Electricity is used in asylums for the insane, where the more rational patients are employed in kitchen and laundries, for by its use the danger of accident is reduced to a minimum. It has a certain select use in parlor tea-kettles and domestic apparatus. The street railroad companies, which heat their cars with it, are aided in doing this by certain mechanical economies not available to the general householder.—New York Post.

DEBTS OF THE STATES.

A General Reduction in Their Obligations in the Last Twelve Years.

Remarkably healthy and creditable is the showing made by the states in their general reduction of the debts incurred for public purposes.

The 45 states have, collectively, a bonded debt of $200,000,000, and although other debts, muncipal and county, have been increasing largely of late years, state debts have, in most cases, fallen off.

The state which has the largest debt—contracted through obligations entailed by the civil war—is Virginia, which owes $24,363,000 in bonded debt. Twelve years ago its debt was $31,000,000, and it has reduced the amount by $7,000,000.

The financial credit of Massachusetts is so high that it has, since 1890, been pledged to sundry towns for local liabilities, the payment of the bonds issued for which is provided for by direct taxation. The actual state debt, which was $28,000,000 in 1890, is now $12,400,000, a reduction of $15,600,000.

The debt of Tennessee, which, next to Virginia, suffered most from the civil war, is now $16,200,000. Twelve years ago it was $16,000,000, $400,000 more. During this period the population of the state has increased a quarter of a million.

Louisiana has a state debt of $10,800,000. Twelve years ago it was $11,800,000, a reduction of $1,000,000.

New York's present debt, insignificant when compared with its manifold assets, is $10,000,000, an increase of $3,500,000 compared with what it was 12 years ago. This increase is due, almost exclusively, to the canal debt, now $8,500,000, authorized in 1895, and of what remains of the increase $675,000 is for the acquisition of Adirondack park lands.

The debt of Alabama is $9,500,000. of Pennsylvania $7,800,000, a decrease of $4,000,000 in 12 years; of South Carolina $6,800,000, of G[illegible] of $2,400,000[illegible] of Mississippi $2,800,000.

Texas has reduced its state debt in the same period from $4,200,000 to $715,000, Arkansas from $2,000,000 to $1,200,000, North Carolina from $7,700,000 to $6,200,000 and Maryland from $10,000,000 to $2,600,000, partly by disposing of its railroad investments.

The debt of Kentucky, never large, has been increased 50 percent in 12 years. It is now $1,100,000. Nebraska has no state debt. Neither has West Virginia nor New Jersey, which owed $1,250,000 12 years ago.

Illinois, Iowa and Oregon have no state debts which having matured are payable, but they have small outstandings obligations which have either not been presented for payment or have not matured. These obligations amount to $18,000 in the case of Illinois, $10,000 in that of Iowa and $1,000 in that of Oregon.

Wisconsin owes $2,200,000, Michigan $400,000, an inconsiderable sum for so large a state, Indiana $3,800,000 against $8,500,000 in 1900, Vermont $335,000, California $2,300,000, Connecticut $1,700,000, Kansas $580,000, Missouri $5,600,000, against $8,600,000 12 years ago. Montana $900,000, Ohio $450,000, Rhode Island $3,250,000 and Maine $2,500,000.

The credit of all American states is unexcelled, the rates at which they can borrow money are low. The need of public improvements, buildings and waterways is often urgent, and of the solvency of American states to pay for these there is no question; but the policy of all the states is to diminish, not to increase the debts, and collectively the states have done so and are doing so.—New York Sun.

Rare Painting in Cellar.

A picture of Mary Magdalene, bearing the signature of Titian and the date 1543, has come to light after a half a century passed in an obscure and moldy old cellar. It is now in the possession of Robert Jarvis of Roxbury, who two months ago purchased it for a mere song from Henry W. Smith, a shopkeeper in Roxbury. Mr. Smith was about to throw it away when Mr. Jarvis rescued it.

That picture shows Mary Magdalene sitting at the mouth of a cave. Before her is a rude image of Jesus on the Cross, which she has turned slightly to one side. Her long, reddish-gold hair reaches almost to the ground and envelopes a part of her body, while having fallen from her shoulders across one arm is a crimson scarf. The face is wonderfully expressive, depicting utter sorrow and despair. The painting was bought by Mr. Smith at an auction sale, and once was the property of an English family who lived in Boston fifty years ago.—New York Times.

The First American Bible.

The first Bible printed in America was made for the benefit of the Indians. It was Eliot's translation, and was issued at Cambridge, Mass., in 1663. The Germans had the benefit of the next Bible, which was printed in their language at Germantown, Pa., by Christopher Sauer in 1743. So the Indians and the Germans were supplied first, and it was not until 1782 that Robert Aitkin, a printer and bookseller of Philadelphia, published the first American edition of the Bible in English. This was in quarto form. The first folio form in English was printed at Worcester, Mass., in 1791, and bears the imprint of Isaiah Thomas.—Harper's.

Recent research makes it seem probable that the smell of flowers, rather than their pollen, is responsible for hay fever.