

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1896.

In 1844 the consumption of sugar in England was only 16,800 pounds per head of the population. In 1894 it was eighty pounds per head.

The British authorities in India have been obliged to discontinue the bounties on deal snakes, because the natives went into the business of breeding the reptiles on a large scale in order to secure the reward.

One curious result of the fall in cereals and other products is to render obsolete the cable codes used by shippers and speculators. Prices have gone under the lowest figures which were thought to be possible when the codes were compiled.

The question of the "stopping" capacity of a bullet, fired from the rifle which is now the standard arm of British infantry, has reached a somewhat acute stage. Wherever the rifle has been used against a savage foe, it has proved comparatively ineffective. Unless the bullet strikes vital organs, it no more stops a wounded man's charge than would a popgun.

The development of the railroad, the bicycle, and other substitutes for the horse has brought about a peculiar condition of affairs. In North Dakota, Montana, Northern Idaho, and Washington, there are one hundred and twenty-five thousand horses roaming around the prairies, and eating the grass that might be used profitably in feeding cattle and sheep. The horses are practically valueless, and the owners are helpless.

A German gentleman one day received a telegram from the proprietor of a hotel in the South of France, informing him of the death of his aunt, and asking for particulars as to the disposal of the body. The gentleman begged that the body might be sent to Cologne, and, after telegraphing to the deceased's relatives to assemble in that city, traveled thither himself. In due time the coffin arrived. On being opened, it was found to contain the body, not of an aunt, but of a Russian general in full uniform. Further telegrams elicited the information that the coffin containing the body of the deceased lady had been forwarded in error to the relatives of the Russian general at St. Petersburg. Urgent telegrams were dispatched to St. Petersburg, and after three days of anxious waiting this answer was received: "Your aunt has been interred with full military honors."

In the North American Sir Walter Besant discusses in a very interesting way the "Future of the Anglo-Saxon Race." He begins with the well established proposition that wherever the Anglo-Saxon goes he absorbs—he is never absorbed. He is a restless and masterful creature. He is never content with what he has, and is both individually and collectively grasping more and more property and power. The Anglo Saxon possesses at this moment take in 120,000,000 of people who speak English as their native tongue, without counting the Hindus, who are fast acquiring it. The English speaking race in the sixteenth century did not number more than five millions, but they have come to stay, and where they are located they are destined to remain. The Anglo-Saxon absorbs foreign races like the French, Dutch, German, Italian and the Norwegians. The remarkable fact is that in a hundred years the English speaking race has leaped up from 20,000,000 to 120,000,000 and has extended its possessions to something like the fifth part of the habitable globe. The English speaking race is one great empire and one great republic. The advantage, so far as position and strength go, seems to be with America. While all the States that have come out of Great Britain have had to create their own form of Government, every one has become practically a republic. In the beginning, the development and the present position of the Anglo-Saxon race, there are six great countries, two fully grown, the United States and England, and four, Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, practically all in their infancy. The future of this race is one of the greatest and most fascinating problems, adds the Atlanta Journal. It is not an idle boast that English will one day, in all probability, be the language of the great mass of the human family, and that there will be no National power on earth which will compare in strength with those of the Anglo-Saxon.

Onions as a Nerve Tonic. A German scientist says that people who habitually use onions are much less liable to nervous diseases than those who affect to despise them. They tone up systems that are run down and assist the digestion and assimilation of food. As an interesting item in this connection, the same scientist says that if a sprig of parsley is chopped fine, sprinkled with vinegar and eaten after onions, there will be no trace of this vegetable on the breath. This is well worth knowing, if true, and certainly it is not difficult to try the experiment. As a further item of interest in regard to onions, it is claimed that they are one of the best cleansers of the skin, and that onion esters, all other things being equal, will have the finest complexion. This being the case, the market value of onions and parsley ought to increase with great rapidity.

BICYCLE NOTIONS.

SOME NEW IDEAS CONCERNING THE "BIQUITOUS WHEEL."

"Bike" Sledding Promised—Attachment That Makes a Bicycle the Rival of a Locomotive—A Dog as Motive Power.

THANKS to a Yankee's inventive genius, a bicycle can now be provided with runners, or skates, rendering it possible to spin along over the frozen ground at a high rate of speed with comparative safety, making all the turns, stops and starts as easily as upon the floor of the riding school. This invention consists of an equipment of three runners, which can be attached to any machine without the slightest injury—one runner for the front wheel and two for the rear. The

but pedals are provided as in the regular tandem, for the wheel is found to run much more steadily with them. The man in front steers, as in ordinary tandem riding, while the rider on the second seat regulates the speed and acts as engineer.

The storage battery at present in use is able to carry the machine at a speed of forty miles an hour for about an hour and a half without a charge.

The inventors devised the machine expressly to pace contestants in time contests and long road races. In France the cost of hiring racers in the professional races varies considerably, and twenty-four-hour contests become extremely expensive to the management that is conducting them. The electric tandem is estimated to cut down the expense about half.

This machine has been so successful that French bicycle manufacturers are looking forward to the construction of a storage motor in the near future that may be fastened to ordinary single bicycles and will give effective help in climbing hills or when bursts of speed are needed by tired riders.

A Dog as Motive Power. Laziness is the father of nearly as many inventions as is necessity the

mother. It certainly bore some relation to the attachment which a citizen of Strasburg, Germany, rigged to his velocipede to enable his dog to assist in furnishing the motive power.

The dog was hitched behind the vehicle at the end of a rod so that he pushed instead of pulled. With the dog's head hitched to the vehicle he was forced to maintain the proper position and his efforts to trot along directly under his master resulted in his taking much of the strain off that gentleman's legs. With a powerful dog broken to harness and willing to work scorching would be made easy.

Biggest Cycle Ever Built. An Eastern tire manufacturing firm exhibited at the Louisville meet the greatest novelty in wheel construction ever attempted. It was a monster tri-cycle. The machine is fitted with mammoth single tube tires, the front one being of the color characteristic of the firm's product. An idea of the proportions of the machine may be gathered from the fact that eight men are required to propel it. Many former attempts have been made to build a giant wheel, either a tri-cycles

particularly useful. It is claimed that a speed of twenty-five miles per hour can be attained on the machine, and the inventor states that he can maintain without fatigue a speed of eighteen or twenty miles. C. H. Garver, of Anderson, Ind., is the inventor.

An Electric Tandem. An electric tandem, the invention of two Frenchmen, M. Auco and Darraeg, is just now creating a great sensation in bicycling circles in Paris.

The machine is an ordinary tandem rigged with an electric motor and compact storage battery. It weighs about twenty pounds and generates two horse power.

The motor turns at a speed of 3000 revolutions a minute, but the problem of gearing it down in its attachment to the axle has been successfully accomplished. The motor is able to drive the machine without aid from the riders,

Control of the Wheel. Every bicycle rider should learn how to control his wheel without the aid of his hands. That cannot be done until one has learned to pedal evenly, which is quite an art in itself, and may be attained by practice. Emergencies arise in which the full control of the wheel when the hands are not upon it is desirable.

Is There Irrigation in Mars? It would seem that the planet Mars is now in a condition to which the earth must come. It is struggling against the gradual disappearance of water on its surface and its atmosphere. There is no weather there, for there is no rain and there are no winds. Dew in winter is deposited on its poles in the form of snow. The rest of the planet consists of deserts with very slight elevations. The inhabitants have met this state of things by a gigantic system of irrigation. What we call canals are irrigated districts about thirty miles wide, with a canal running through them, from which water is distributed. Here and there are large oases of irrigation, and these oases are connected with each other by means of the canals. When the snows of the poles melt, the melted water is distributed over the land, and thus crops are produced. The inhabitants store up food and water for that part of the year when there is neither water nor vegetation. So rarefied is the atmosphere that one of these inhabitants can work at one-twentieth the exertion that it costs us, or, in other words, perform with the same expenditure of strength twenty times the task.—London Truth.

Li Hung Chang's Pipe. Here is a rough sketch of the pipe which Li Hung Chang uses when he smokes—not opium, but tobacco. Ordinarily the tobacco pipes used in China are made of common white metal, but Li's is exclusively chased in silver. Its most bulky part is a reservoir of water completely closed in, from the upper part of which rises a vertical silver tube with a horn nozzle-piece. Let into the upper part of the water reservoir is the pipe proper, which is adjusted in such a way that its lower extremity touches the water.

It is not unlike a cigarette holder. In another part of the covering is an indentation for the reserve of tobacco. The pipe has to be replenished every minute or so, and there is, moreover, the risk, if the tube gets over so little airy, of smoking up, not smoke, but water.

Chicago Cripples Meet. Men who have lost legs or arms by accident, and are still left to earn a living, are going to organize for the benefit of those who are a grade more unfortunate than themselves. They called a meeting of cripples in Chicago. It is hoped by this means to get charitable people to contribute to the erection of a home for the helpless.

The plan was suggested by the increase of beggars on the streets of Chicago—the only resort of men and women who are unable to earn anything by reason of infirmities. It is argued by the leaders in the movement to contribute lump sums for the support of an institution in case they are assured that they will be relieved from the annoyance attendant upon the growing system of personal appeal.—New York Journal.

A Dog for Motive Power. The appearance of a man on a tri-cyclo with a dog hitched behind it acting as motive power created no little comment in the streets of Strasburg, Germany, several days ago.

The dog was hitched behind the vehicle at the end of a rod so that he pushed instead of pulled. With the dog's head hitched to the vehicle he was forced to maintain the proper position and his efforts to trot along directly under his master resulted in his taking much of the strain off that gentleman's legs. With a powerful dog broken to harness and willing to work scorching would be made easy.

Kept His Word. Bridgeman—"I said I'd give up everything I owned for Amadeus's sake—and I've kept my word."

FASHION'S REALM.

THE PREVAILING STYLES IN WOMAN'S WEAR.

An Up-to-Date Basque of Colored Cloth—Useful Suggestions About the Latest Methods of Dressing the Hair.

THE plain but fine de siecle basque depicted in the large illustration, and described by May Mantou, is made of colored cloth and is a favorite style for morning shopping, traveling, out-of-door, or general wear. The basque is glove-fitting, having the usual seams and double bust darts that adjust it closely to the waist line, the Marie Antoinette curls are still the fashion, though they will not be worn as much as last season.

CONCERNING CAPES. The short capes of cut work embroidery are exceedingly fashionable.

meat the rolling collar in notches. The stylish gigot sleeves are shaped by single seams, the gathers at the top being arranged over comfortable two-seamed linings. The wrists are plainly completed, all free edges being stitched with a fine decorative ribbon.

These are heavy enough to be worn until winter sets in, and yet look light enough to be used with summer gowns. White satin is the lining, as a rule, although sometimes green is used and the tan cloth or the black is the outer side. This cut work is most effective when the capes are made in some times around the edges is a tiny line of jet, but that adds to the weight. The quantity of material forty-four inches wide required to make this basque for a lady having a thirty-six inch bust measure is two and one-half yards.

Latest Styles in Hairdressing. Words come from London that English girls are all hiding their ears under a waving mass of soft hair. Whether their hair is dressed high or low, in a fluffy bang or a severe pompadour, it is drawn loosely over the ears, either in undulating waves or small puffs. This style of dressing the hair is becoming to few faces as it has a tendency to make a long face look longer and a round face fuller. The New York Sun, from which the illustrations were taken, suggests that now that so much latitude is allowed in fashionable hairdressing, and individuality is permitted to have full sway, it ought not to be difficult for any woman to arrange her hair so as to bring out the best points of her face. A fault with many women is that they blindly follow the most favored mode of arranging the hair, without the least regard of the style most suitable to their own cast of features. The best gowned and most attractive women are invariably those who study their own individuality and make the most of their strongest points. A pretty evening coiffure has a few curls on the forehead to soften the severe lines of the face. The hair is turned back in loose waves and arranged in four twisted puffs, one above the other. Two ornaments are used on one side. A simple and becoming arrangement when the hair can be worn parted is to wave it at the sides and catch it back in the form of a figure eight. A jeweled comb is worn on the crown of the head and two lit-

Old ruffles and ruffs are made of most costly materials. Priceless lace, ostrich plumes and artificial flowers

are combined in a fanciful and effective fashion and make a delightful bit of trimming to gowns that would other-

wise seem too plain and ineffective. Then, too, with low cut evening gowns these ruffles are most convenient, as they give quite a little warmth and shield the neck from draughts and cold. clever women who have the talent of looking well dressed on a small income always make a point of these accessories of dress, contenting that they make a cheap gown look like an expensive one, and also show that the wearer keeps up to date in the dainty trifles which fashion delights in ordering her followers to buy.

There are more dialects spoken in China than in all Europe.

MOTHERS READ THIS.

The Best Remedy.

For Flatulent Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Hæmorrhoids, Cholera Infantum, Teething Children, Cholera Morbus, Unnatural Drains from the Bowels, Falls, Griping, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and All Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

PITT'S CARMINATIVE is the standard. It carries children over the critical period of teething, and is the friend of Mothers, Adults and Children. It is pleasant to the taste, and never fails to give satisfaction. A few doses will demonstrate its superiority. For sale by druggists.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TO DRY SWEET CORN. Take it when just right for use and cut from the cob, being careful not to get in any of the cob, put on earthen plates in a hot oven with the door open, stir often until it begins to dry. As it dries away empty two or three plates onto one. The next day it will be nearly dry and soon can be put in paper bags and hung in a warm room. In the winter when you wish to cook it, wash clean and put to soak overnight, keep covered in a dish in warming oven until ready to get dinner, then cook slowly twenty minutes in same water, add butter, salt and sweet cream and salt.—New England Homestead.

ART OF SWEEPING. Sweeping is an art, but there are lots of housekeepers who do not know it. Of whom use is to sweep if you leave the curtains dragging on the floor, the upholstered furniture to catch all the dust flying, and if you fluff half the lint into the air, to settle on the oiled furniture and on the walls! The proper and very easiest way to sweep is to push all the movable furniture into the next room and cover up with cloths kept for the purpose the tables, couches and such articles as cannot easily be moved. If you have upholstered furniture that cannot be moved, whip it lightly, then wipe with a clean piece of old silk and cover up. Dust down the pictures and tables before sweeping to remove the old dust that may be there. Sweep slowly and evenly, with long, smooth strokes, after rolling and pinning up the curtains and throwing the windows open. Let the dust settle for half an hour. Then, with a clean soft cloth, go over the furniture and dust cloth often in the room, shaking the dust cloth often in the open air to rid it of gritty dust. A room swept in this manner will remain clean for days, where hours will suffice to litter up the room swept in the common way.—Washington Star.

THE SECRET OF MERRINGUOL. "I wish I could make such delicious frosting for my cakes, Mrs. Parsons," said her neighbor, who had come in the back door to borrow an egg. "I have often beaten my egg so stiff you could cut it with a knife, and then on taking my pie or pudding from the oven, found it as flat as a pancake," she continued, watching Mrs. Parsons heap the snowy mass on her lemon pie. "Let me tell you a secret I learned all by myself," said Mrs. Parsons, shutting the oven door upon her pie. "Do you always beat your frosting hard after adding the sugar?" "Why, I don't know. I don't believe I do," was the hesitating answer. "Then there is the whole trouble," responded Mrs. Parsons. "That is a little secret I learned for myself, as I said. One is very apt after beating the eggs light, to think nothing more than to stir in the sugar. The two should be thoroughly beaten with the egg beater and your frosting will be as thick and light after baking as when put into the oven." "Well," declared Mrs. Martin, "I'm glad I had to borrow this morning, after all, for this egg is to make a frosting for a tapioca pudding. I'll have one that will surprise the folks," and she quickly took her departure. Having overheard this conversation, it occurred to me that there might be some young housekeepers who had not learned the little secret, which we never saw in a cook book. Of course the old housekeepers can skip this column.—Womankind.

RECIPES. Toast—Cut neat pieces of stale bread into squares, round or oblong shapes; dip in a batter made from a cup of milk, one beaten egg, one teaspoonful of melted butter, half a cup of sugar, half a cup of flour. See that the bread is well saturated with the batter, but not so soft as to break. Fry brown in very hot butter or sweet dripping, and serve with butter or a bit of jelly on each.

Hatched Vets. Put a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour in a saucepan. Melt without frying, then add small half-pint of milk. Stir until boiling. Add a large teaspoonful of salt, a good pinch of cayenne, half a teaspoonful of onion juice. Stir in one large cup of chopped cooked veal, add a pinch of nutmeg and serve on a hot dish, with a poached egg for each person.

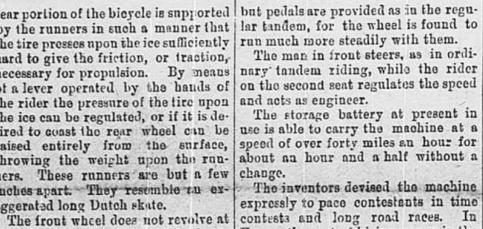
Lamb Chops—These may either be broiled or fried. If fried, the spines must be hissing hot. Drop a small lump of butter in the pan, turning so the whole surface will be slightly greased, then put in the chops, cook quickly over a hot fire till brown on both sides, remove to the back of the stove, cover closely and let stand a minute or two. Dish up on a hot platter and have the plates hot also.

Thin Biscuits—One pint flour, one wingless milk, one tablespoonful butter, one egg. Beat the egg till light, and pour it on the flour, then add the milk, and lastly the butter, melted. Work it well, then break off small pieces, the size of a marble, roll out thin as a wafer, sprinkling with dry flour as you roll them, which will make them crisp. Fry each one with a fork and dice in a quick oven.

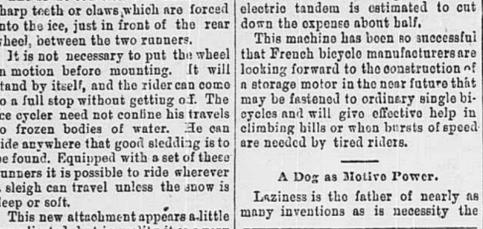
SARCASM is the language of the devil, for which reason you should renounce it.



THE LATEST "BIKE" IDEA—A WHEEL ON RUNNERS.



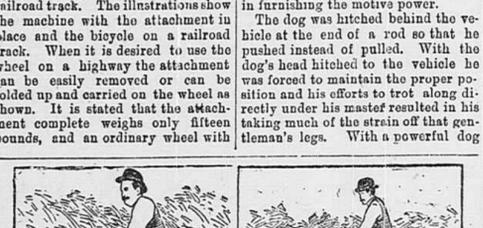
USES HIS DOG AS A MOTOR.



COMBINATION BICYCLE ON HIGHWAY.



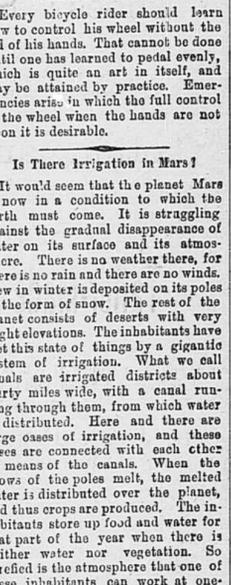
COMBINATION BICYCLE ON A RAILWAY.



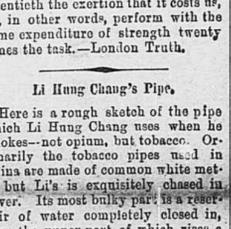
Kept His Word.



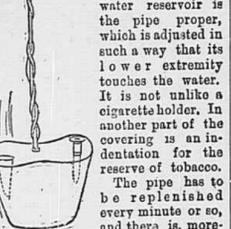
THE LATEST COIFFURES.



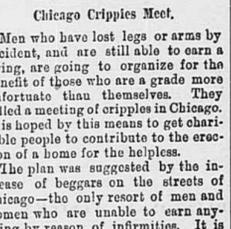
E. C. UP-TO-DATE LADIES' BASQUE.



ODDITIES IN RUFFS.



PLUDED MUSLIN RUFF.



A Test for Horseflesh.



Canal Boats of Steel.



THE LATEST COIFFURES.