

Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1897.

VOL. LXI. NO. 52

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Another instance of the practical application of the cycle to the needs of ordinary life comes from France, where a fire cycle engine has entered the realms of actuality.

A writer in the Windsor Magazine says that "even Mr. Gladstone, that greatest of all sticklers for official reticence, held that a Cabinet Minister might impart secrets to his wife and his private secretary."

A feature of the population statistics of Western Australia is the large proportion of males to females. The disparity is maintained by the arrivals by sea. At present there are forty-five females to every 100 males.

Calcutta, India, is a great educational centre, one of the greatest in the world. It has twenty colleges, with three thousand students, and forty high schools, with two thousand students. In the city there are altogether about fifty-five thousand English-speaking and non-Christian natives.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, says: "If the railroads would cut off their free passes, do away with their lobbyists in the Legislature, discharge their high-priced attorneys, discard their 1000 mile tickets and permit all persons to ride at the rate of two cents a mile, they would earn more money and be in better favor with the public, from which they derive their support."

When a man of note dies, it is curious how much of the information that is given in the obituary notices is absolutely new to most of the people to whom he was known, misses Harper's Weekly, Napoleon Sarony, who died on November 9, was known practically to all New York, and to thousands of people out of New York. The photographs he took have circulated pretty much everywhere during the last thirty years, and his signature became almost as familiar as was that of the late Mr. Spinner. But it was news to most people that he began life as a lithographer, and that a fortune in the business he made by his own efforts.

The unfortunate rush of population from the rural districts to the cities is commanding increasing attention, notes the Atlanta Journal. Dr. Reynolds, of Chicago, in a recent address before the conference of charities and corrections at Springfield, urged that efforts should be made to stop this drift of population. We all agree that this ought to be done and he who will propose some way in which it can be accomplished must be considered a benefactor of his race. Dr. Reynolds did not offer any practical remedy for the evil. His only suggestion was that statesmen and sociologists should seek to promote "those economic features that best foster the profit of the farm" and "make a dollar as easy to obtain in the country as it is in the city." Just how this is to be done Dr. Reynolds does not attempt to show. The doctor's intentions are good, but his address embodies nothing in the direction of practical reform. In spite of the experience of so many young men and older ones who leave farms to make their fortunes in town and accomplish nothing but miserable failure; in spite of the overcrowded condition of every profession, trade and calling in nearly all our cities, the trend of population from the farms to the great centres of population continues, and there is at present little prospect that it will cease. Bitter experience may at last have its due effect upon this movement, but it is not probable that it will be checked by any teacher less severe.

The Oldest Tree in the World. In the Royal Gardens at Kew there is a branch of what is said to be the oldest tree in the world—the famous dragon tree of Oratavia. This tree, which was destroyed by a great gale some years ago, was the new weekly paper, the Rocket, says, supposed to be at least 2000 or 3000 years old. It was assigned it a much longer life when a branch was removed from Kew, where it still grows, and was seen in the Economic Westminister Gazette.

Remarkable Plant. The "cane plant" is a remarkable specimen that grows in a large size, and its principal feature is its bell-shaped throat, like a funnel, but larger and deeper, opening into a hollow stem. It is in color, and covered with a secretion. It has a lath-like structure, which is like carrying a carriage, which is used by the natives to transport their goods. It is said to be a native of the island of Madagascar, and is now being introduced into the United States.

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IN MADAGASCAR.

INTERESTING OBSERVATIONS OF AN AMERICAN TRAVELER.

Queer Conveyance in Which White Men Ride—Quenching Thirst at the Traveler's Tree—Odd Ford.

THE observations in Madagascar of Mr. Frederick Taylor, F. R. G. S., who spent seven months traveling through the interior, warrant the belief that there will be a good deal more news from that very interesting island before the end of the struggle between the French and the native tribes. The occupation by the French of Tamatave and Antananarivo, the chief cities of Madagascar, did not by any means indicate the subjugation of Madagascar. The Hovas, the dominant tribe, who have



CONVICTS IN MADAGASCAR.

inhabited the central province of Madagascar, they came over the sea from the island of Sumatra, and were the first to be seen by the French. They are a very different race from the Hovas, and are much more numerous. They are a very different race from the Hovas, and are much more numerous. They are a very different race from the Hovas, and are much more numerous.

far corners of the world. His desire for travel had been strong since he left New York and joined Red Cloud's band of Oglala Sioux at the age of fifteen. From Dakota he roamed to the edge of the Arctic Circle, and was next heard of in the Society and Hawaiian Islands. Japan, Ceylon, the West Indies and South America came next in his itinerary. Strange adventures fell to his lot in the Chaco region, in particular, hundreds of miles inland from Buenos Ayres, and by the time



SCENE IN THE FOREST JOURNEY.

he had reached Madagascar he was astonished to experience of the ordinary. "I knew nobody in Tamatave, on the east coast of Madagascar," he says, "when I landed there. I called on John L. Waller, the recently arrived American Consul; it's the right thing, of course, for a traveler to pay his respects to the representatives of his country wherever he finds them. My own regret has been that the American Consul is not, as a rule, up to the consular standards as set by other countries. They are not respected, in my experience, as they should be by the people among whom they discharge their duties."

"I found Tamatave a very unimpressive town. The single unpaved main street and the lanes that intersect it are covered with loose sand. When I purchased my provisions for the journey up the country to the capital I gave it out that I wanted berries. The proprietor of the store was a Scotchman, carrying a limited stock of general merchandise. Natives soon began to offer themselves. I inspected them in groups, rejecting all those who were fleshy or unhealthy looking. They averaged five feet seven inches in height, I should say. Their tongues had to be examined to see if their digestion was good; their feet, to see if they would make good ground partners; their legs, to see if they had the strain of heavy burdens. Tall, spare men, who could throw their shoulders out and their calves back, were the ones I looked for. They must have shoulders free from the sores so often found in Malagasy carriers, who sometimes have to stagger scores of miles through the desolate interior under loads which would tax a beast of burden. Of the fifty men I looked over I chose twenty-eight."

"The one who was to receive the equivalent of \$2.50 in Malagasy money for each 225 miles traveled with his load, and two shillings for rice en route. Four of them started out with my filizanzana, a species of palanquin, four accompanied the filizanzana as substitutes, and the other twenty carried the boxes and parcels of provisions and merchandise for traffic, which the Scotchman had put up in suitable

shape. I noticed that the canned provisions I bought all came from England and France, American shipments to Madagascar being limited to cotton goods and lumber, for which we take raw hides in exchange. "My costume was of Kalikee cloth, dark colored, of the kind the Indian troops are clothed in. The filizanzana was an iron framed seat, covered with canvas, fastened to a couple of light seven-foot poles of strong wood, held together by iron rods with screws and nuts. There was a leather back and foot rest of wood suspended by two leather straps. This is the National Carriage of Madagascar, a country destitute of roads and of pack animals. Oxen are sometimes saddled, but not often."

ing joined by fetters. It was pitiful to hear in the pathless brush the moan of some poor maniac wretch, helpless and starving, either on his way to report to his penal station or fallen by the way in an agonizing quest for food. The less severely punished are sometimes able to pick up odd jobs of some light work."

Peculiarities of the Law. There are some queer things about the law. A postoffice safe was robbed in California, Mo., some time ago. In such case the department pays \$200 for the conviction of the persons engaged in the robbery. There were five persons engaged in the affair, but the authorities had no clew to the men. It happened that the guilty persons were in a saloon some time afterward. One of the crowd got into a dispute with a farmer, who killed him. It turned out that the man killed was the ringleader and had the bulk of the booty on his person. His death resulted in proving the complicity in the robbery of the four other men. The men who captured the four have been allowed \$800. The farmer made application for \$200, but the court has decided that he cannot get it, because the head robber was neither arrested nor convicted. He was simply dead—and a postoffice robber has to be taken alive, to win a reward.—Detroit Free Press.

Starting from Tamatave, Mr. Taylor's route lay at first along the sandy shores of the Indian Ocean. The country was open, and twenty-eight miles were made the first day. He headed for Antananarivo, the Hova

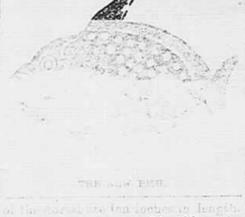


NEW FISH DISCOVERED.

Most Beautiful That Has Ever Been Noticed by Naturalists.

A new fish, unlike any other in many respects and of extraordinary beauty in coloring, has been discovered. It was found by Captain Jacobson, of the schooner Wenoma, who caught as specimens while fishing on the banks twenty-eight miles south-west of Cape Flattery. The fish was 26 inches long, 17 inches deep and about 4 inches thick. It was beautifully colored, and in its richness of shades surpasses any other fish which has yet been found. The top of the head is of brick red, the back of a metallic blue, shading to aluminum color on the belly. The meridian line is strongly arched and marked by a series of large scales. Pure round white spots are dotted over the whole of the fish.

In other respects the fish presents an uncommon appearance. Its fins are strong spined and extend nearly the whole length of the fish. The spines



A Four Dollar Bill.

D. C. McCausland, of Davenport, Iowa, in looking over some old papers that belonged to his father a few weeks ago, discovered a four dollar bill bearing date of November 29, 1775. The bill looks more as though it were made in China than in the United States. The paper has something of the appearance of the Chinese paper, and the characters look something like Chinese characters. The bill reads: "His entitles bearer to four Spanish mill dollars, or the value thereof in gold or silver, according to a resolution of Congress passed at Philadelphia, November 29, 1775."—Chicago Tribune.

Not the "Irish" Potato. "The peculiarity of the Irish potato, so called, is in the fact that it is not Irish," observes one of the potato experts of the Agricultural Department at Washington. "The potato originally grew wild in the fields of Chile, Peru and Mexico. Sir John Hawkins did not take it to Ireland until 1565. Sir Francis Drake took



THE WHITE MAN'S CARRIAGE IN MADAGASCAR.

inland we came suddenly, here and there, on chained prisoners, roaming at large, one of the saddest features of Malagasy life. Some of these unfortunate would be so fettered that they could only step a few inches at a time, the weight of the chains being proportionate to the enormity of their offenses against the laws of the Hovas, which are excellent in theory, but wretchedly enforced. The condemned man is sentenced to wander in the mountains with an iron ring around each ankle, another around his neck, and others on his wrists, the rings be-

ing joined by fetters. It was pitiful to hear in the pathless brush the moan of some poor maniac wretch, helpless and starving, either on his way to report to his penal station or fallen by the way in an agonizing quest for food. The less severely punished are sometimes able to pick up odd jobs of some light work."

A NOTABLE DEBUT.

Eldest Daughter of Nellie Grant Sartoris Enters Washington Society.

Miss Vivien Sartoris, the handsome eldest daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, will be introduced to society this winter at a large reception to be



MISS VIVIEN SARTORIS.

given at Mrs. Grant's house in the National Capital. It is an affair that is regarded with much pleasing anticipation, says the Chicago Times-Herald, and will be, no doubt, followed by a large number of entertainments in honor of the fair debutante. Miss Sartoris was born in London nearly eighteen years ago. She is a pretty brunette, with chestnut hair and a rich olive complexion. She is of medium height, with a tendency to plumpness. Educated abroad, she is one of the best informed girls in her set. Her mother looked after Miss Vivien's education with her own eyes, and the result is seen in the womanly character of the daughter's mind and education. Miss Sartoris has a voice of good volume and native sweetness, and it has not lost any of its power by an enforced cultivation. She will be given some vocal training during the winter. Miss Sartoris speaks perfect French, but has not studied other languages than that and her own. Her sister, who is just fifteen, promises to rival the eldest in personal attraction. Mrs. Sartoris herself looks more like an elder sister than her charming daughter. The portrait of Miss Vivien Sartoris here shown is reproduced from a photographic copy of Hall's London

STYLISH AND WARM.

FASHIONABLE DESIGNS IN SEASONABLE GARMENTS.

Handsome Cape-Collar and Muff—Dressy Adjunct to a Walking Gown—Becoming Waist With Bolero Front.

THE handsome cape collar and muff pictured in the first large engraving forms a stylish adjunct to a walking gown that may be used in connection with a plain coat or worn independently, showing to advantage the hand-



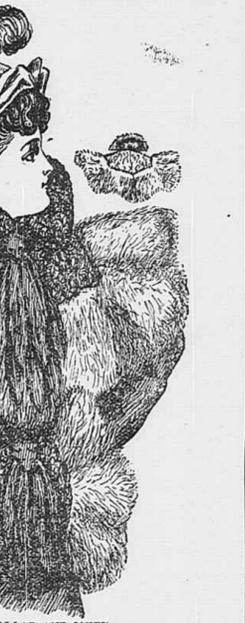
HANDSOME CAPE-COLLAR AND MUFF.

some bodice beneath. The yoke portion, shaped in slightly pointed outline is provided with a stylish and protective storm collar, both of which are

The model affords charming facilities for remodeling last season's dresses. The bolero front, requiring very little material, may be really placed over some well-worn bodice to smarten it. The full front may be plain or fancy silk, or any of the pretty woollens in plaid, striped or figured effect.

To make this waist for a miss of fourteen years it will require one and one-half yards of forty-four-inch wide material, with one and one-fourth yards of silk for vest.

HOUSE GOWN. This attractive house gown is developed in all wool challis in an exquisite shade of poppy-color. The handsome pointed epaulets and



HANDSOME CAPE-COLLAR AND MUFF.

simulated yoke are composed of alternate rows of narrow Valenciennes lace and black velvet gathered to form a quilling. Similar decorations are ap-

MOTHERS READ THIS.

The Best Remedy.

For Flatulent Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Nausea, Coughs, Cholera Infantum, Teething Children, Cholera Morbus, Unnatural Drains from the Bowels, Pains, 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 recommended by physicians as 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 superior virtues. Price, 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by druggists.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

EASY WAY TO SLICE HOT BREAD.

Brown bread time has come, and the housekeeper thinks of it as a season of trial, for slicing warm brown bread is not exactly plain. The New England housewife, who is never without brown bread, has a trick for slicing hot bread that is worth trying. Have a sharp knife and dip it in cold water before cutting each slice. It makes the work much easier.

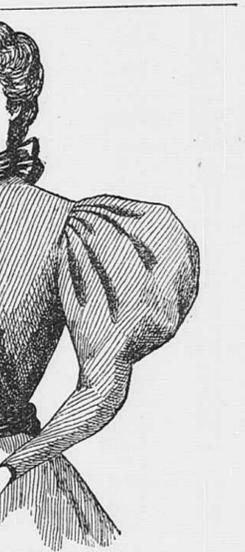
CARE OF COFFEE AND TEA POTS.

A terrible mistake of housekeepers is to leave the coffee pot and tea pot on the back of the stove to steep all day. It is a fruitful source of dyspepsia and indigestion. Never set tea aside unless in a glass jar or pitcher for need tea. Heated over, it is simply vile. Coffee, if you must economize that way, should be poured off into a bowl or pitcher and covered closely. Over the grounds pour a cupful of boiling water, shake and let simmer three minutes, then pour into the bowl, and throw the grounds away and wash and dry the coffee pot. Thus will insure your sweet coffee. To make the coffee, grind fine the necessary amount, pour the liquid saved carefully into the pot, so as to not stir up the grounds. In a teaspoon mix one tablespoonful of coffee to each person, "and one of the pot," with half the white of one egg. When the liquid is boiling dash the coffee in, stirring briskly for a moment, then stir with boiling water—measured, mind you, one cup for each—and set to



ATTRACTIVE HOUSE GOWN.

to advantage. Stylishly pointed epaulets fall deeply on the front and back, extending well over the fashionable sleeves that are mounted upon coat-shaped linings. At the neck is a close standing band covered with a stock of ribbon. The design may be copied in woolen or cotton fabrics such as challis, cashmere, French flannel or figured delaine, or developed in China silk, taffeta or surah for more dressy occasions, the model affording rare opportunities for the combination of colors. Heliotrope, with quillings of white satin ribbon, would be effective



BECOMING WAIST WITH BOLERO FRONT.

for second mourning. Nothing could be more appropriate than a gown of black with violet trimmings. To make the wrapper for a lady having a thirty-six-inch bust measure will require six and three-fourths yards of forty-four-inch wide material, this design.

VARIOUS WAYS OF COOKING A TURKEY.

The proper way to prepare a turkey is to begin by singeing and drawing, then wash thoroughly inside and out, to which a tablespoonful of vinegar is added—this draws out any blood that may adhere to the bones—then wipe dry with a soft towel. To bone a turkey, slit the skin down the back with a sharp knife, and raising one side at a time, separate the flesh from the bone until you reach the legs and wings, unjoint these from the body, and cutting through the bone, turn back the flesh and remove the bones. To reshape the bird, a little force meat must be used; this may be made of minced veal and a little bread-crumbs. The firmly, laid the breast, and stuff.

To boil a turkey, prepare as for roasting, tie firmly, roll in cheese cloth and sew securely; boil slowly from three to four hours, according to size. Where chestnuts are abundant, a favorite way is to stuff with chestnuts and roast.

Stuffings—To make a chestnut stuffing, remove the shells and brown skin and boil until tender, mash and add the following: To two cups of mashed nuts add 1/2 cup of bread crumbs, moisten with rich sweet cream, season with butter, salt and pepper. Oyster stuffing is made of equal parts of oysters and bread crumbs, seasoned with butter, salt and pepper and sage, and moistened with milk. The juice of the turkey with the hot water used in basting, seasoned and slightly thickened, is always acceptable as a sauce. To make mushroom sauce, take a pint of mushrooms, boil till tender, chop fine, add a cup of cream or milk, skim off and chop a little onion, season with butter, salt and white pepper. Celery sauce is excellent, particularly for boiled turkey. Take one pint of celery, cut into dice, boil until tender, mash and season with onion juice, butter, salt and white pepper, thin with milk or cream. For oyster sauce, take a pint of small oysters, boil in their own liquor, till the beads coil, skim off and chop fine and return to the liquor. Add a cup of cream or milk, thicken with a little flour, season with butter, salt and red pepper. Last comes our old favorite, giblet sauce, which is made by simply chopping the giblets fine, seasoning, and thickening, using some of the gravy to thin.—American Agriculturist.

An oak, still living in Tilford, near Farnham, is mentioned in a charter of Henry of Bois under the date of 1250.