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AFTER THE SURRENDER.

General Grant Would Permit No Celebration at Appomattox.

General Horace Porter, in his "Campaigning With Grant" in the October Century, describes the surrender at Appomattox. General Porter says:

Before parting Lee asked Grant to notify Meade of the surrender, fearing that fighting might break out on that front and lives be uselessly lost. This request was complied with, and two Union officers were sent through the enemy's lines as the shortest route to Meade, some of Lee's officers accompanying them to prevent their being interfered with. A little before 4 o'clock General Lee shook hands with General Grant, bowed to the other officers and with Colonel Marshall left the room. One after another we followed and passed out to the porch. Lee signaled to his orderly to bring up his horse, and while the animal was being bridled the general stood on the lowest step and gazed sadly in the direction of the valley beyond, where his army lay—now an army of prisoners. He thrice smote the palm of his left hand slowly with his right fist in an absent sort of way, seemed not to see the group of Union officers in the yard, who rose respectfully at his approach, and appeared unaware of everything about him. All appreciated the sadness that overwhelmed him, and he had the personal sympathy of every one who beheld him at this supreme moment of trial. The approach of his horse seemed to recall him from his reverie, and he at once mounted. General Grant now stepped down from the porch, moving toward him, and saluted him by raising his hat. He was followed in this act of courtesy by all our officers present. Lee raised his hat respectfully and rode off at a slow trot to break the sad news to the brave fellows whom he had so long commanded.

General Grant and his staff then started for the headquarters camp, which, in the meantime, had been pitched near by. The news of the surrender had reached the Union lines, and the firing of salutes be-

gan at several points, but the general sent an order at once to have them stopped, using these words: "The war is over. The rebels are our countrymen again, and the best sign of rejoicing after the victory will be to abstain from all demonstrations in the field." This was in keeping with his order issued after the surrender of Vicksburg: "The paroled prisoners will be sent out of here tomorrow. * * * Instruct the commanders to be orderly and quiet as these prisoners pass, and to make no offensive remarks."

TOWN TOPICS.

Toledo is the greatest town on earth.—Toledo Bee.

Chicago has a new and magnificent public library building, and the idea of putting some books in it is being advanced by some.—Detroit News.

Chicago will probably never get out of its habit of blowing. The smallest case of sand bagging it now calls a stunning affair.—Philadelphia Times.

The bridge jumping craze has struck Chicago, and the Chicago river is being marred by holes and dents by the foolhardy jumpers.—Washington Post.

That ancient chestnut about making Chattanooga a Georgia town by "revising" the line between the Volunteer and Goober states is revived. Insatiate purveyor of sensations! Would not the "fevernager" of Ocean Springs & Co. suffice for the present?—Chattanooga Times.

Two savage dogs set upon a citizen in the public streets and terribly lacerated him. A policeman was sustained by his captain in refusing to shoot the dogs. That is, a dog has greater latitude in New York city than a man has, which is by no means an unfamiliar police theory.—New York World.

A St. Louis girl 18 years old has been married twice, divorced twice and has secured \$5,000 damages from a railway company, all inside of three months. If that doesn't sever all diplomatic relations between that city and Chicago, we misunderstand the situation at this distance.—

An Atom's Individuality.

At no time has the atom been seen to renounce its personality. Within limits the character of a molecule may be altered by changing the positions of its atoms, just as different buildings may be constructed of the same bricks, but these limits are sharply defined, and it would be as impossible to exceed them as it would be to build a stone building with bricks. From first to last the brick remains a brick. Whatever the style of architecture it helps to construct it never becomes a stone. And just as closely does each atom retain its own peculiar properties regardless of its surroundings.

Thus, for example, the carbon atom may take part in the formation at one time of a diamond, again of a piece of coal and yet again of a particle of sugar, of wood fiber, of animal tissue or of a gas in the atmosphere, but from first to last—from glass cutting gent to intangible gas—there is no demonstrable change whatever in any single property of the atom itself. So far as we know, its size, its weight, its capacity for vibration or rotation and its inherent affinities remain absolutely unchanged.—Henry Smith Williams, M. D., in Harper's Magazine For October.

RAILWAY TIES.

An electric railroad from Buffalo to Albany is among the possibilities of the near future.

Pennsylvania was the first state in the Union to restrict the sale of passenger tickets to the regularly accredited agents of railroad companies.

An automobile postal train has been run experimentally over the railroad from Paris to Beauvais. The speed was from 22 to 36 miles an hour, and the cost was far less than that of the usual postal trains.

Austria, with Hungary, had 5,737 miles of railroad at the end of 1896. The gross revenue was \$52,090,000, the working expenses \$35,000,000 and the net revenue \$17,000,000 on an invested capital of \$570,000,000.

A Kind of Warfare Into Which Luck Enters as an Important Element.

The degree of accuracy attainable in modern naval gunnery in actual warfare is something yet to be determined. With the exception of the battle of the Yalu during the Chino-Japanese war there had been no opportunity for finding out what might be accomplished at long range by a modern gun mounted on so unstable a platform as the deck of a rolling vessel, and the value of the Yalu fight as an object lesson in this respect was impaired by the relatively unskilled character of the gunners. Certain it is that while death and destruction were meted out all around in that encounter an enormous amount of ammunition was used up in the work. The bombardment of Alexandria by the British fleet in the early eighties afforded none of the conditions of a sea fight, since the vessels were at anchor in practically smooth water and their target certainly was immovable enough, and even there the expenditure of powder and shell was out of all proportion to damage inflicted.

The point has recently been made, however, that, after all, it is astonishing that a ship is ever struck by a projectile from a gun and that there is probably more luck than cunning in the art of modern naval warfare. In a lecture at the United States Naval War college at Newport Professor Alger a short time ago stated, for example, that at a convenient fighting distance, say 2,000 yards, a modern battleship like the Indiana of the United States navy appears to be of the same size as a picture of her—eight-tenths of an inch long, held at the point of clear vision, about 14 inches from the eye—while the outlines of the real ship will be much less clear and distinct than those of the picture. The height would, of course, appear to be still less, so that the difficulty of hitting such a target, even with the ship at rest and the gun in a fort, instead of both moving more or less rapidly, can be appreciated at least to some extent. The element of luck truly must enter largely into effective fire under such conditions.—Cassier's Magazine For October.