

Give the Charitable View a Chance.

It might be just as well for some of the over-zealous friends of Judge Pritchard not to go too far in criticizing those who criticised the judgment of the State court. The people of the State appear to be willing to pass the matter, but if there is too much denunciation it might provoke somebody to take up matters on which the statute of limitations has been pleaded. Better not go too far. This advice is unsolicited but its straight—Statesville Landmark.

We feel with The Landmark on this subject. The over-zealous friends are miscalculating the situation. The willingness to pass the matter rests not upon the convincing nature of their vindication, but upon the unwillingness of North Carolinians to think evil of men whom they have honored. Nobody wants to believe anything wrong, it would be too humiliating to all of us. Therefore we give the benefit of the doubt, take the charitable view, and let the thing go. But the over-zealousness of Judge Pritchard's friends, and their vicious attack upon Mr. Lockhart, who had the manliness to speak from the housetops the thing that everybody else was mumbling in the corner, weakens their cause and may bring retaliation, as The Landmark suggests.

And while everybody is disposed to pass it by with a charitable construction, the friends of Judge Pritchard ought to hint to him that it would be well to avoid the appearances of evil hereafter, for the public cannot always be over-argued into the charitable view. The fathers deemed it necessary to hedge justice about, that there might be no temptation to depart from the straight and narrow path, even involuntarily. A juror cannot sit on a case if he is related by even remote blood or marriage to the litigants; he cannot even sit upon the rights of a stranger in court if he himself has a suit pending on an entirely different or trivial matter. Then, is it seemly—only seemly—brethren, that Judge Pritchard, sitting to try the case of the Southern Railway, should own a majority of stock in a concern that was doing a ridiculously prosperous business with the road; that his son-in-law should be an attorney for the road; that his son should be a physician for the road; that he should have in the past been the recipient of valuable favors from the road? Taking the charitable view, can any amount of heated statement make this conduct seemly? Judge Pritchard may be more honest than most men; he may even possess so judicial a temperament that personal influences cannot touch him even unconsciously; but certainly his friends cannot blame people (who may not know him so well) for judging him by the same tests applied to other men.

Oversensitive.

The Raleigh Times feels aggrieved towards The Journal on account of an article in the paper last week, and we herewith present its remarks on the subject:

"We would not pay the slightest attention to an editorial in The Monroe Journal were it not for the fact that that paper might have unintentionally printed its unkind remarks. The editorial to which we have reference begins, The Raleigh Times, referring to the number of railroad employes present in Raleigh during the session, says:—

"Here follows two paragraphs, and only two, clipped from the local columns of The Evening Times—an introduction to an interview with Mr. H. J. Stewart of this city, a prominent member of the Order of Railway Conductors. This was all The Journal cared to reproduce—just enough to mislead its honest readers and not enough to show them that The Times printed the article as a matter of news, as The Journal or any other paper would have done. No editorial comment was made on the matter by this paper then or at any time since. The Greensboro Record saw the story, read it aright and commented on it. Other papers have doubtless done likewise, but they left it for The Journal to twist and misconstrue a local story.

"Even the enemies of the Evening Times cannot honestly say that this paper refuses to give every side a square deal and no legitimate interest is refused a hearing in the columns of The Times. Railroad employes, carpenters and mechanics have access to the local columns as freely as merchants, lawyers and bankers."

And here is the extract which The Journal produced last week as the basis for the remarks to which The Times objects:

"That the railroad men of this State and other Southern States will become factors in the future political fortunes of their State and will assert themselves in councils high in the predominance of parties is clearly evident, if the committee of employes who have been here for the past few days in the interest of the railway rate matters pending before the legislature is to be accepted as the attitude of the twenty thousand or more men of this State, all of whom are

voters. And aside from the question, that may now perhaps be a foregone conclusion in the minds of many, the fact remains with striking significance, perhaps, that these men have become aroused and propose to make themselves and their votes count in the future of things political of this State and the South.

The editor of the Raleigh Evening Times is oversensitive. The extract just given bears upon its face the fact that it refers to the presence in Raleigh of the railroad men, and it was taken as a mere statement of a supposed fact, and commented upon as such. No reference was made, or intended, to the policy of The Times. That paper stated on its front page, apparently as a matter of news, what we reproduced, and the words were those of the representative of the paper who wrote the article, his summing up of the fact which he pretended to have found, and not as the views or claims of Mr. Stewart or anybody else, a statement of supposed facts having no dependence whatever upon the interview which was subjoined. We took the article as a statement of fact, and not as an opinion, editorial or otherwise. So far as our comments are concerned, they would not have been different if the article had been given by any other paper. We will leave it to any newspaper man in North Carolina to say if our position in this matter is not correct. If the sentences which we reproduced were not true, the editor of The Times has his kick against his own reporter. If he imagined other things than those which our comments contained, he needs to look into the scriptural statement that the wicked doeth when no one pursueth.

In the death of the notorious Judge Hargis of Breathitt county, Kentucky, the biter at last got bit.

A LAND OF SNAKES.

Some Strenuous Inhabitants of the Jungles of Asia.

Contrary to general belief, the python, or boa constrictor, rarely attacks people and is looked upon very differently by the people from the hamadryad and cobra. The python will take up his abode in a neighborhood and will not disturb anything except the hen roosts. These he disturbs very much, as he has a great fondness for chickens; also for a stray dog or small goat. I know of one case, however, in a floating house where a python attacked a woman and, contrary to the preconceived idea, did not crush her in his folds, but attempted to swallow her, commencing with one of her feet. When she was rescued her foot and ankle were badly lacerated by the snake's teeth. The Chinese kill the python to make medicine from the liver, which has a high reputation among them. They also use the dried skin for medicine. Any Chinese drug shop in Siam will have a number of python skins for sale.

One of the most important things to know about snake bites is that the poisonous snakes, such as the hamadryad, cobra, etc., leave on the individual only two punctures of the poison fangs, while the less poisonous and harmless snakes leave, besides the two punctures, the marks of adventitious teeth. This is most important in prognosis, as being called to see persons bitten who were showing great shock it helps physician and patient materially to assure the patient that while he may be very ill, he will not die.

There is only one snake in the far east—that is, in India, Burma, Siam and the Malay peninsula—that will always and at all times attack a man on sight. This is the hamadryad, justly more feared than any other animal that crawls. Fortunately for mankind they are not common, except in limited districts. They are so feared by all that the native shikaris, or hunters, will go miles out of their way to avoid the locality in which they are known to exist. The hamadryad will stalk a man as a tiger stalks his prey. Mr. Leonowens, who as a boy was educated with the present king of Siam and who is interested in Siamese forests, told me he had seen elephants die in half an hour after being bitten and that he always carried a shotgun loaded with buckshot when in the jungle infested by them. He said that one of his men, a Burmese, was chased by one and escaped by throwing away his clothing piece by piece, the snake stopping each time to bite the clothing. He shot the snake himself just as the man fell exhausted near him.

These two snakes, the hamadryad and cobra, cause the great annual death roll of India from snake bite, about 22,000 people last year. One reason for this great death roll is that Hindoos and Buddhists will not kill the snakes, as it is against their religion to take life. The cobra will go away from you usually, except in the nesting season, and then he will attack you on sight if you disturb him or his mate. It is at this time that so many deaths take place among the Malays and Siamese, as it is coincident with the rice planting season and the peasants are busily at work in the rice fields. The cobra will bite under water, and many people are bitten on the foot or heel while planting rice. Death usually takes place in an hour or less. I have known a large buffalo to be bitten and die in fifteen minutes. It must have been bitten directly into a vein.

In the Malay peninsula and in Siam no one ever walks abroad after dark without a lamp or torch, as it proves almost suicidal to do so.—Medical Journal.

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MENTAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

How Do You Remember People With Whom You Are Acquainted?

"How do you remember people?" asked the professor. "It is always safe to answer the professor guardedly. 'Remember people?' his vis-a-vis replied. 'Why, I don't know that I can say exactly. I suppose I remember them for what they've been to me—friends or foes. Sometimes,' he added, 'I remember them for what I've been to them.'"

"So do I," rejoined the professor; "so do I. But that isn't just what I mean. I'm referring to the way in which you remember them, the characteristics that come to mind when you think of a person you haven't seen for—well, we'll say a year."

"Characteristics? I don't believe I think of any characteristics, at least not till later. I picture the person as a whole, of course, to begin with."

The professor's smile showed that he really was about to begin to talk. "That is precisely what you do not do," he said. "It's just the other way around. You think of the characteristics, or rather of one dominant characteristic first, then of another which doesn't appeal to you quite so much, and you end up by getting what you speak of loosely as the 'whole.' Take me, for example. Close your eyes and tell me what, if you were trying to recall me to your thoughts, would come before your mental vision first."

"I think," the answer came slowly, "it would be the way that you sit in your chair when you are talking to me, with your legs crossed and your hands folded, and the twinkle in your eye as you show me where I'm wrong in an opinion."

"Exactly," returned the professor in high good humor. "That proves what I've been saying. You piece me out, as it were. And that's the way you'd do with anybody. It's the little things about a man or woman that stick in the memory. When you put enough of the little things together you get your general notion. It's because personality, individuality—call it what you want—expresses itself, as a rule, through the little things. It is with no disrespect to my father—please be to him—that I say my thoughts concerning his appearance center about his beaver hat. I see that beaver hat the first thing when I remember him, and, as you might say, he groups himself under it. In thinking of you, if you will pardon my making the remark, you arrange yourself around your omnipresent pipe."

Garrulous Blind People.

"I'll never buy any writing paper of that man again," said the little suburban matron after she had carefully helped the blind man down the steps. "I'm very sorry for him and want to help him out, but he has absolutely no consideration for my time. He begins to talk the minute he gets into the house, and he talks and talks and then talks some more. Generally he takes up at least an hour and a half. He isn't talking up his goods—oh, no, indeed! He just indulges in general conversation about everything, from the weather to the methods now used in the public schools. Every time I feel an impulse to shut him off I think: 'Poor fellow! He's blind.' And I let him go on until he runs down of his own accord."

"I'm beginning to think it is true of all blind people—that they are tremendous talkers. Once in awhile I employ a blind piano tuner, and I have to go out or he'll talk so much that he'd never get the piano tuned."

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WHAT A WATT IS.

The Electrical Unit and Its Equivalent in Horsepower.

In the electrical world one hears and reads a great deal about "watts." The current is measured by watts, the machinery is rated by watts and lamps burn by watts. To the ordinary layman all this talk of watts is mystifying.

The man to whom we owe the idea of the horsepower was a Scottish inventor, James Watt, and when the electric unit involving the idea of working capacity came to be formulated the name of Watt was chosen to indicate this unit, just as that of Volta has given us the term volt and Faraday the farad.

Watt considered that, taking the average, a London dray horse was capable of doing the work of lifting 33,000 pounds through one foot of gravity. The introduction of this time limit, the minute, gave the unit of power, or rate of performing work. This or its equivalent has ever since been called a horsepower.

The electrical unit called the watt is capable of being represented in terms of the horsepower, and in that form it is perhaps more intelligible to those who are familiar with mechanical rather than with electrical expressions. The electrical watt is the product of volts multiplied by amperes, where the volt is the unit of electrical pressure, and the ampere is the unit of measuring the density, or volume, of an electrical current.

Careful experiments have demonstrated that 746 watts per second are equal to 550 foot pounds per second, or, to state the equation in its usual form, 746 watts equal one horsepower.

The form in which electrical power generally is sold is computed on the basis of kilowatt hours. The prefix kilo comes from the Greek chilioi, 1,000. A kilowatt, written also k. w., is therefore 1,000 watts. The kilowatt hour is the performance, or work, at such a rate that 1,000 watts per second shall be delivered continuously for one hour.

The kilowatt hour has a special interest for the man who has his office or house lighted by electric lamps, because the kilowatt hour is the unit upon which the power and light companies base their charges.—Electrical Review.

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MOTHERS

Fathers, will you neglect a sacred duty? You know that winter months bring colds and you know that pneumonia is to be dreaded. Croup is dangerous. GOWAN'S PNEUMONIA CURE scatters inflammation. It cures. Then buy today and be prepared. 25c, 50c—external. All drug-gists.

A DOUBLE SURPRISE.

Caused by a Little Prayer Book in a New York Car.

Granted that a person wishes to do well whatever he sets out to do, no matter what the nature of the undertaking, there must have been two chagrined young men on an Eighth avenue car the other evening. Crowded upon the rear platform where they stood were several men and one woman. The woman was old-fashioned enough to wear a dress with a pocket in it. Some time during the trip from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth street one of the men found the pocket and extracted its contents.

At Columbus circle the woman, unaware of her loss, pushed into the car and found a seat. Presently the solemnity of the tired throng was disturbed by a burst of hilarity on the platform. The two young fellows were chaffing each other in boisterous tones.

"You're a jay, you are," said one. "A body'd think you had spent all your life rolling over plowed ground. What you going to do? Keep it?"

"No," was the reply. "What's the use, it ain't no good."

The woman listened inattentively to the loud remarks and wondered in a vague way what they had reference to. She nearly collapsed when she found out. At Seventy-sixth street the conductor came through the car holding out a small leather bound prayer book which, when folded, might have been easily mistaken for a pocketbook.

"This belong to anybody in this car?" he asked.

Several passengers appealed to shock their heads. Presently he stepped before the woman.

"This yours?" he asked. Hastily the woman felt in her pocket.

"Yes, it is," she said. "Where in the world?"

"Guess you must have dropped it," suggested the conductor. "Some fellows out there picked it up and handed it over to me."

The woman turned cold all over. "Give it here, quick," she said. "I want to see it."

Words were not required to tell what it was she wanted to see. The purse was filled up eloquently by her actions. Rapidly she turned the leaves till she came to a kind of pocket fastened between the pages at the back. From this she drew two ten dollar bills.

"I declare if I didn't forget all about leaving them there," she said. "Thank goodness, they didn't get lost!"

The two hoodlums on the platform eyed the bills greedily.

"Jay," said one of them in tones of disgust, "is no name for us fellows."—New York Times.

No wine may hereafter be sold in Spain on Sundays, and the inns must be closed on week days at midnight.

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A Special 98c Umbrella
Don't forget the best and larger stock of men's, ladies' and children's up-to-date Shoes can always be found at our shoe store.
Special cut prices on all our Ladies' and Misses' Coats. This is your opportunity if you are in need of a high-grade Jacket at a low grade price.
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Webber's, Tennessee, and the famous Nissen. We have our 300-foot store crowded with these goods, and it will be a pleasure to our Mr. Key to show you through, even though you are not ready to buy.
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