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NO. 28

SEAL FOUR ADVERTISEMENTS IN P. M.

THE EDITOR'S LEISURE NOTES

Points and Paragraphs of Things Present, Past and Future.

This is the season when people work the hardest in pursuit of rest. They do work so hard at fashionable resorts trying to have a good time; and in many cases the dissipation in which they engage during their "rest time" tells worse upon them than straight work for the same time would have done.

At this particular time of the year when the sickly season is thought to be near at hand it is good to give heed to the possible development of disease germs.

The following in the Youth's Companion's "Nature Science" column is interesting:

"An interesting experiment to determine the possibility of dangerous germs being transported considerable distances through the open air was recently made in Dublin by Prof. E. J. McWeeney. A complaint had been made that certain premises were liable to contamination from a refuse-heap 800 feet distant. Professor McWeeney selected a species of micro-organism not normally present in Dublin air, and distributed it with a spray over the refuse-heap in question. At the same time culture-dishes, calculated to catch bacteria floating in the air, were exposed at the point where contamination had been suspected. The experiments were continued during three hours, the wind blowing in the required direction, but torrents of rain falling continuously. The culture-dishes showed that the bacteria had been carried across the intervening distance by the wind, even as high as 60 feet above the ground, notwithstanding the rain."

Senator Bailey, of Texas, is generally condemned, we think, for his severe attack on Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, in the Senate Chamber a few days ago.

The altercation was somewhat different from the famous fight a few months ago between Senators Tillman and McLaurin, but it was fully as deplorable.

Tillman and McLaurin fought while the Senate was in session, while Bailey attacked Beveridge after the Senate had adjourned. Senator Beveridge is under severe censure of the people for his conduct, because Senator Beveridge did all that he ought to have been expected to do. He assured Senator Bailey that his words were not intended for an insult. He simply said that Bailey had made an unwarranted attack, and the words "unwarranted attack" were the cause of Bailey's anger.

Altogether, it was a very unfortunate affair; and a few more such encounters in which Southern Senators engage, will give the South a reputation for pugilistic tendencies of which none of us need feel proud.

At this writing it is thought that there will be a great strike in Norfolk among the street car employees.

President Malone, of the Amalgamated Association of Railway Employees, of St. Louis, came to Norfolk a day or two ago and held secret conference with the local leaders.

The carpenters' strike has been somewhat successful and this has given some assurance to those who wished to engage in other strikes.

Strikes are deplorable affairs always, and there ought to be some other way of settling differences. As has been said in these columns before, a laboring man has the personal right to labor for whom it suits him, and in the absence of a contract to the contrary, he has the right to stop work when he pleases; but he has not the moral right to interfere in the relations between employers and other labor. And when trouble comes through strikes, however the work of employers may be interfered with, the strikers in the end get the worst of it.

"SOME STREET DUST."

Turn It Into Pavement.

A SCIENTIFIC VIEW.

Written for The Commonwealth by a Scientific Friend.

To the onward march of science Nature has yielded. For centuries the rival beauties maintained an equal contest, but now step by step science has won pre-eminence. She spoke and time and space were no more. At her command the earth gives up her dead and relics of a long forgotten past appear, to tell the story of pre-historic time. One wave of her magic wand! The very stones cry out "Hosana to God in the highest!" For fossil on their cold hearts is written in unmistakable language in the history of the glorious creation. No more can Byron sing, "They control steps with the sea." Science has, also, ransacked the secrets of her breast. The voice of man is heard above the loudest roar of the storm in the ocean's depths, and soon wireless telegraphy will carry his messages to any point upon her surface; while the day is not far distant when man shall speak and his voice shall be heard over the whole face of the earth. Nay, more, that voice shall be treasured up and handed down as a far more representative monument than the Egyptian mummy.

But in nothing has science made more progress than in the development of the ease and comfort of modern travel. Apart from the conveniences open to all the public alike, others have been provided of which each can avail himself as an individual. In the large cities the wheel, automobile and pneumatic tired bugles have come to be almost a necessity. Indeed some even prophesy that in the near future horses will be outlawed. But whether this is true or not, it has become apparent to all that with the light and frail modern vehicle must come a great improvement in the conditions of the thoroughfares. This improvement is most seen in the substitution of the asphalt pavement for the cobble stones and their macadamized drives for the corduroy of former times. In many states and localities the macadamized road is almost the only one known and in such places driving is truly delightful. Put in our Southern States—especially along the coast and in sandy regions—we can not be said to have any roads. In fact from the present state of our finances it is almost impossible for us to have them—that is if we have to wait for the macadam. But is there no other road modern thought can give us?

As matters now stand, it is plainly impossible to have the macadam. The best material is basalt; ground up in a rock crusher. Pieces of uniform size—about three inches in diameter—are then put down. Upon these are spread pieces of smaller size and so on, until we come to dust of the same material. Then the whole is rolled and we have a fine drive. Soon the action of the weather causes the basalt to cement and such a road will last for years and years without any appreciable wear. The next best thing to basalt is limestone. Besides these two there are no other kinds of stone I know of that combine hardness and the property of cementing to a sufficient degree to make them of advantage for roadbuilding. Here, we should have to bring these from a great distance and the expense would be too great. So in the present state of our finances it would be impossible for us to have them. But the splendid achievements of modern thought and industry teach us not to halt at this obstacle but to find some other way. Why should we be behind our Northern brethren? Why not have our "Good Roads Conventions?" Shall we laboriously toil along our roads knee-deep in sand and dust while the versatile Yankee speeds over his beautiful drive?

Ye patriotic North Carolinians, does it not make your blood boil to plow through these sand bars! Sand bars huddle in our streets! Where are your chemists and physicists and other scientific men? Are you going to let it be said that North Carolina is a drag to the onward march of civilization, science and industry? Where are your universities and schools? What are they for? Can none of the brilliant youth your colleges turn out, can none find or prepare some chemical compound that can be mixed with this sand? This, I fancy, is not one whit inferior to the dust of our Northern cities. Up there they have made a compound to pave their with. Why can not we, too, make one of the sands

of our roads to pave those roads? Nay, can we not go further? Can we not go make the road bed and then harden it by mixing the sand with our compound? It seems to me that if the proper substance were obtained, the cost would be very moderate. To say the very least, in this way we could have better streets. We could then take our place in the march of civilization.

Our Holidays.

Youth's Companion

The Fourth July, measured by any standard, is the great American holiday. It is observed in every State and Territory and in the District of Columbia. Its celebration in our insular possessions is becoming more general each year. In all the great cities of other countries the American residents, with such tourists as happen to be there, usually gather for some recognition of the day. In this northern hemisphere no more fortunate date for a holiday could have been hit upon. It seems like the portal through which the heated term of the year enters, just as Labor day in early September may be regarded as the end of summer.

By the Fourth of July the schools have all closed, and the season for vacation has begun. In many parts of the country, too, this holiday seems to mark what is almost an intermission between the spring work and the harvesting of the summer crops. It thus happens that almost everybody likes to celebrate Independence day, for reasons aside from the worthy impulses of patriotism. To use an overworked phrase, the Continental Congress unwittingly chose the "psychological moment" for such a holiday as this would naturally become.

All of the States keep Christmas, and most of them Thanksgiving day; but in the other holidays there is considerable local variation. New-year's day is observed in most of the States, but is not a legal holiday in all in which it is observed. Washington's birthday and election day in November are almost everywhere legalized. Labor day and Memorial day are each observed in a large majority of the States.

California celebrates an Admission day; Louisiana commemorates the Battle of New Orleans, Texas the anniversary of Texan Independence, Massachusetts the Battle of Lexington, North Carolina the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, Utah a Pioneer's day, and Vermont the Battle of Bennington.

Lincoln's birthday, already a holiday in a few States, would doubtless become more general but for its nearness to February 22d. General Lee's birthday is a holiday in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, and Jefferson Davis' birthday in the three States last named. The religious holidays, aside from Christmas, have never made great headway in this country.

Mountains and Hail.

Scientific American.

The influence of mountains on the fall of hail has frequently been the subject of controversy, but up to the present time no certain conclusion appears to have been arrived at. The Italian Meteorological Office has recently published an interesting note upon the question by Prof. V. Monti. The positions chosen were perhaps the most suitable for the purpose of any among the Italian network of stations, viz., the Collegio Romano and Monte cava, an isolated station near Rome, situated at an altitude of about 1,000 meters; the complete observations at both stations, for the years 1880-87, are contained in the Annals of the Italian Meteorological Office. During this period, forty-one days of hail were recorded at Rome against eighty at Montecava; the monthly values show to maxima, in April and October, and to minima, in July and December, as regards the excess of hail at the mountain station. A comparison of days of thunderstorms shows, on the other hand, that there were 76 such storms at Rome, against 29 at Montecava. This seems to show the excess of hail at the mountain station is not attributable to a greater intensity of atmospheric electricity. The author gives a table showing that the monthly mean temperature at Rome is at times about 10 degrees higher than at Montecava, and suggests that the fusion of hail traversing a warmer stratum of air may account for the smaller amount at Rome.

ABOUT THAT LOG CABIN.

Under Battery Park.

SEEN AND SATISFIED.

When Chas. W. Thompson, Congressman from Alabama, took a company of his fellow Congressmen South some time ago, they spent some time in Asheville. The following appeared in the Atlanta Journal concerning their visit to our mountain city:

One of the interesting places shown the northerners was Colonel Ed McKissick's log cabin room underneath the Battery Park hotel, at Asheville.

At Asheville the party became the guest of the board of trade. Carriages were furnished and a drive through Biltmore was enjoyed. Returning, the visitors were driven to points from which all the gay scenery about the mountain tower could be observed. Still one or two were not satisfied.

"There is something about the mountains I want to see, but for the life of me I can't recall what it is," declared Judge Fuller, of Iowa. "Out my way we have few mountains, you know, and I am not familiar with the mountain adjuncts."

Colonel McKissick came to the rescue and began to call over the names of things usually associated with mountains.

"Is it a bear? A cave? A trout?" he suggested, but Judge Fuller shook his head after each name.

Colonel McKissick went on: "Is it a moonshine still?" "That's it! That's it!" cried the Iowa. "I want to see a moonshine still!"

"Then come with me," replied the amiable host, and he led the way to his log cabin under the hotel.

There, hidden away in a corner and half concealed by a pile of skins such as mountaineers have in their cabin homes, stood a copper still and worm, as natural as though the visitors were revenue officers just stumbling upon it. Colonel McKissick had bought it at a public auction after a raid by officers in the neighboring mountains and had installed it along with his other log cabin relics. The sight of the still seemed to satisfy the curiosity of the visitors, for they didn't adjourn to the bar to sample the still's product, as some of Colonel McKissick's guests have done in former years.

The northerners were completely carried away with the beauty of Asheville and the superb scenery they looked upon along the line of the railway as they left this thriving city.

Alle Sames.

Philadelphia Times.

A city hall employee tells the story of an officeholder who was one of a party that attended the funeral of a Chinaman on a recent Sunday. He took a great deal of interest in the queer services at the grave, and noticed that, among other things, a roasted duck was left there by the departing mourners. Calling one of the "Chinks" aside he asked: "Why did you leave the duck on the grave? Do you think the dead man will come out and eat it?" "Yeppee," replied the Boxer sympathizer; "alle sames as le white deader" man come out and smell flowers."

Looking Ahead: "But," she said, "we are little more than strangers as yet, you know." "Yes," he answered, "but don't let that interfere. We can break the engagement after we get better acquainted, if necessary."—Chicago Record-Herald.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY.

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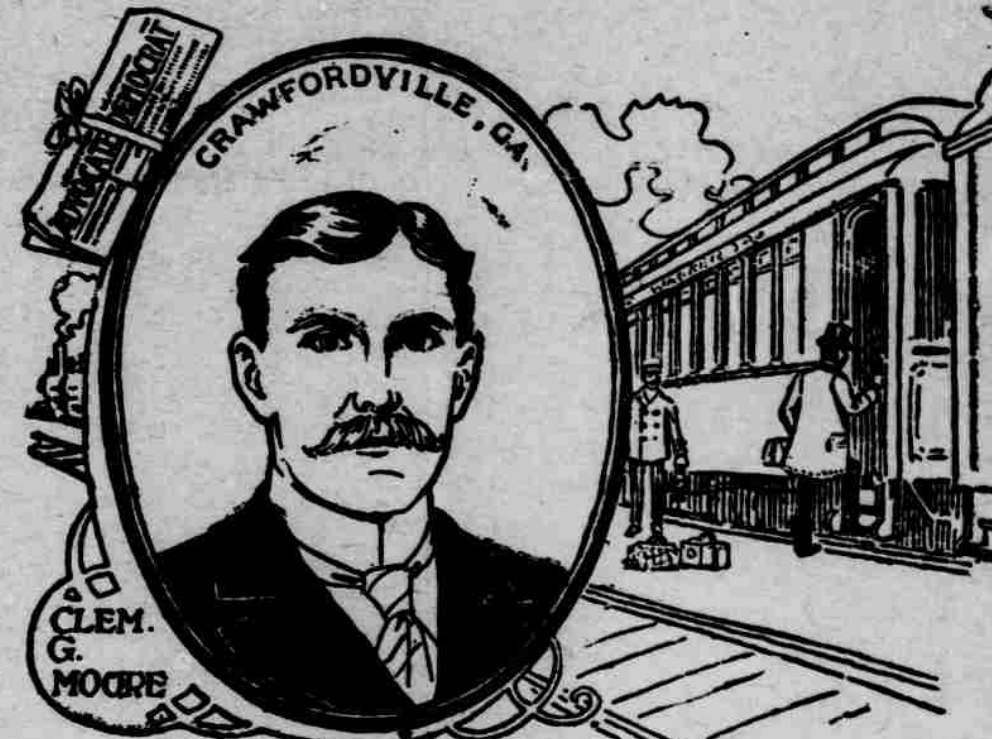
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"Gentlemen—After four years of intense suffering, caused by systemic catarrh, which I contracted while editing, and traveling for my paper, I have been greatly relieved by the use of Peruna. I gave up work during these years of torture, tried various remedies and many doctors, but all the permanent relief came from the use of Peruna. My trouble was called indigestion, but it was catarrh all through my system, and a few bottles of Peruna made me feel like another person, noting the improvement after I had used the first bottle. Peruna is undoubtedly the best catarrh remedy ever compounded.—CLEM G. MOORE.

Judge Wm. T. Zenor, of Washington, D. C., writes from 213 N. Capital Street, Washington, D. C.:

"I take pleasure in saying that I can cheerfully recommend the use of Peruna as a remedy for catarrhal trouble and as most excellent tonic for general conditions."—Wm. T. Zenor.

Mrs. Amanda Morrill, 126 Reid street, Elizabeth, N. J., writes:

"I have been sick over two years with nervous prostration and general debility, and heart trouble. I have had four doctors; all said that I could not get well. I had not walked a step in nine months, suffering with partial paralysis and palpitation of the heart every other day, and had become so reduced in flesh as to be a mere skeleton weighing only 85 pounds.

"Up to this date I have taken Peruna for seven months. It has saved my life

as I can safely testify. I have not felt so well in five years, having walked over one mile without ill result, and have also gained thirty pounds since commencing to take Peruna. In fact, I cannot praise it too highly."—Mrs. Amanda Morrill.

Peruna never fails to prevent systemic catarrh or nervous prostration if taken in time. Peruna is the most prompt and permanent cure for all cases of nervous prostration caused by systemic catarrh known to the medical profession.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Never Spoke Again.

Philadelphia Times.

The following story is told of a ventriloquist, now famous, but at the time of this happening so hard up he used to walk between the cities where he was to appear. On one of these tours he came to Philadelphia on foot, and on the road he picked up a miserable little dog "because it looked so much like he felt." The story will explain what became of the dog.

The first house he came to was a saloon and of course he wanted a drink. He had no money, but went in anyhow to see what he could do. The proprietor, a German, said:

"Well, what will you have?" He said, "I'll take a whiskey," and then, turning to the dog, he asked:

"What will you have?" The answer came very promptly:

"I'll take a ham sandwich." The German was so surprised he almost fainted. He looked at the dog a moment and then asked:

"What did you say?" The dog replied:

"I said a ham sandwich." Hans thought it wonderful that a dog should be able to talk and asked who had trained him, how long it had taken, etc., and wound up with:

"How much you take for him?" "Oh," said Mr. Ventriloquist, "I wouldn't sell him at any price, but I am a little hard up, now, and if you will lend me \$50 I'll leave him with you 'till I bring back the money."

"All right," said Hans, "I just want him for a little while so I can show him to some smart people I know around here."

So everything was settled, the money paid, etc., and as the ventriloquist went out he turned and waved his hand to the dog and said:

"Well, goodbye, Jack, I'll come back soon."

The dog looked at him and said:

"You mean son of a gun, to sell me for \$50 after all I've done for you! So help me Moses, I'll never speak another word as long as I live!"

And he didn't.

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Grief, Hope, Comedy, Tragedy Everywhere.

Darham Sun.

Not a blade of grass but has a story to tell, not a heart but has its romance, not a life that does not hide its secret, which is either its thorn or its spur. Everywhere grief, hope, comedy, tragedy; even under the petrification of old age, as in the twisted forms of fossils we may discover the agitations and tortures of youth. This thought is the magic wand of poets and preachers; it strips the scales from our fleshly eyes and gives us a clear view into human life, it opens to the ear a world of unknown melodies, and makes us understand the thousand languages of nature.



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