BEACON ROANOKE

PUBLISHED BY ROANOKE PUBLISHING CO.

"FOR GOD, FOR COUNTRY AND FOR TRUTH."

W. FLETCHER AUSBON, EBITOR. C. V. W. AUSBON, SUSINGS AND AUGUR.

VOL. III

PLYMOUTH, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1891.

A FUZZLED SOLDIER. BY CHARLES DALY DOUGLAS.

Twenty-eight years have passed sincs the data of the following episode, yet the event is as fresh in my memory as when I heard it described by the hero

At the time our regiment was engaged in active service in Virginia. My lieu-tenant met with an adventure which was rather startling. He told it at his

own expense: It happened just at dark, after one of our longest and hardest marches in the valley. I saw the head of our column filing into the fields near Berry ville, and knew that the army was about to halt for the night

for the night. I was intolerably thirsty, and we had traveled this road so often before that I inought I could not be mistaken about the location of a spring over in the hol-tow to the left, so I left the column to find it. But find it I could not.

Much vexed at my ill luck, and con-cluding that I did not know much about the topography of Virginia after all, I turned about to retrace my steps, meaning to return to the road as soon as pos-sible. And here I was disappointed. I willed 15 minutes without reaching it, and then concluded that no length of willing in that direction would be likely to bring me to a road. In plain English, I was lost; and as it

had now grown dark, I humbly acknowl-odged to myself that I wished that I was with my regiment, but that I did not ex-actly know how to reach it. But not at all discouraged, J resolved to blunder round until I struck some part of our when I could get my direction. Wanting about 40 rods farther across the fields, I jumped the fonce and alighted with a loud crash in a heap of brush. At the same instant a voice about 15 feet be-yond sternly should: "Halt! Who comes there?"

The click of a musicet hammer accom-

"Friend!" I answered.

"Advance and be recognized." "I reckon he's all right, Bill," I over-

heard another volce say in a low tone. "Some straggler, I guess. Keep your gun on him and we'll see."

I called out: "Yes, I'm all right, as I'll show you in a minute. What's your regi-ment?"

My invisible vis-a-vis should not have answered that question just at that time, but he did, to my influire consternation and alaran.

"Fifth Virginia."

ough me. Fifth Vir

out that's a mistake. General Grook has a dozen or more Virginia regiments in his corps, and about as good soldiers, too, as any in the eld Eighth. No, we're not Confederates by a long shot." Confederates by a long shot." I was glad enough to hear it; and bid-

ding these two excellent soldiers good night, with thanks for showing me the way, I bent my steps over toward the bivouac of the Nineteenth Corps. But as far as I could hear the voices of the men, Bill's lond guffaw reached my ears, coupled with the words: "Thought we was rebels! Now, that's rich! Wonder has the Nineteenth many

nore like him?"

Two good listeners may be friends, but two good talkers never.

ROUCATIONAL.

Savannah will have a college for the

Buffalo unions oppose the training scheola

The North Carolina legislature has provided for a normal and industrial college for white girls.

It costs the city of Philadelphia \$1.19 per pupil to supply the schools with books and stationery for a year. Since the establishment in 1809 of West

Point Military Academy 8,884 men have

received diplomas from the institution. The department of philosophy of Mt. Holyoke College loses a much valued teacher in Miss Kles, who accepts a place in Mills College, California.

It cost Chicago \$45 a head last year to educate her children; or \$35, leaving out the cost of new buildings and limiting the expense to that for instruction only.

A short time ago a lady, the first of her sex, graduated in medicine in Mexico. As an appropriate compliment her fellow students of the other sex got up an amateur bull fight in honor of the oc-C sion.

The Arkansas legislature has decided that girls shall hereafter be excluded from the State University, to which they have been admitted for the past 12 years. No trouble has arisen from their pres-ence, and the reason for this decision is not appcrent.

Berlin University faculties will offer to the 5,000 students enrolled for the summer term 716 courses of lectures to choose from. Forty-six of these courses nre theological, 77 legal, 237 medical, 356 philosophical. Professors Koch and Mommsen will not read.

The interest felt in university extension is becoming widespread, and it is estimated that in Philadelphia alone, during the last five months, the attendance upon lectures has been close to

pressed mainst it by suitable contriv-ances. The wear is then compared with that of a standard material under the same conditions ame conditions.

same conditions. In Frankfort experiments are shortly to be made to show the application of electricity to aerial navigation. The pul-ley which controls the ascent and de-scent of the balloon will be operated by an electric motor, and a telephone wire will enable conversation to be carried on be-tween those in the balloon and those at the starting point balance. the starting point below.

the starting point below. The study of electricity continues, and the belief is almost universal that we have only begun to apply this wonderful agency to our own uses. Experiments made in Baltimore are said to demon-strate that a speed of 125 miles an hour can readily be obtained by electric cars, if they have a satisfactory track on which to run. The track is incorporation but to run. The track is inexpansive, but

[Hartford Courant. Aluminium at \$1.25 per pound is in the market. A price list sent out to the trade by the Cowles Electric, Smelting and Aluminium Company, of Lockport, N. Y., gives the following figures: In lots of more than 1,000 pounds, \$1.25 per pound, less 20 per cent discount; and in 1,500, 1,000; and 500 pound lots, \$1.25 per pound, with 15, 10, and 5 per cent dis-count. In 50 to 500 pounds the price is \$1.25 net; 10 to 50 pounds, \$1.50, and less than 10 pounds, \$1.75 per pound.

MAKING BAIN TO ORDER.

Theory on Which's Congressions! Ap-propriation Is Insel.

That heavy cannonading produces rain s a belief which has been slowly growing out of unscientific obsevations and confused recollections of the state of the weather before, during, and after battles. Among soldiers there is a general im-pression that the flo dgates of the heavens were opened as rily after each en-gagement in which they took part, and from them the idea has spread that the roar of guns shakes the atmosphere and precipitates the water in it.

Of late men of scientific training have come to attach some importance to this come to attach some importance to this belief, and Congress was induced to ap-propriate \$2,000 for making experiments under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. This was done largely at the instigation of Senator Charles Farwell, of Illinois, who was greatly impressed by a book published by Edward Powers, a

civil engineer of D lavan, Wis. In this little volume, entitled, "War and the Weather," Mr. Powers has gathered such data as were accessible in current histories. They are by no means complete, the atmospheric conditions

that "it is contended that the great south-east trade wind of the Pacific, which meets the northeast trade wind near the equator, after rising there, flows over that trade wind to the belt of calms near the Tropic of Cancer, where it descends and becomes a great southwest rain bear-ing current above the United States, extending from the surface of the ocean, it is supposed, to a height of about three miles." This current, it is argued, blows over the Pacific for about 2,000 miles and takes up enough water in the form of vaper during the year to depress the whole surface of the ocean 8 or 10 feet. Some of it falls back into the ocean, but the bulk of it is supposed to be carried over the continent, to the Atlantic, to north-

ern Europe, and the Polar regions, This view was confirmed by the obser-vations of the United States Signal Service to this extent that nearly all the great storms come from the west or the south-west. Balloonists likewise are agreed that there is a constant current running to the east over this continent.

It follows from this that if there is anything in the belief that cannonading causes rain the rain must fall either from directly overhead or to the east of the place of firing, and never to the west. On this point nothing is, however, defi-nitely known. Rain is of course the result of condensation. The vapor will continue to float in the air until it meets a colder stratum, when it is forced together into drops that are too heavy to be held in suspension, and then they fall to the ground.

How artillery firing is to produce the cold necessary to condense the watery vapor into rain is not so clear. Suppose, however, that above the warm equatorial current charged with moisture from the Pacific Ocean there is a cold current flowing from the North Pole. Then, if the lower current can be so agitated by concussion that it will mount up into the upper current, where it will be refriger-ated and condensed, the whole phenome-non is understood. But the existence of the polar current is an assumption, pure and simple, and its existence can not be proved. As a hypothesis it may be worth accepting and experimenting on if artifi-cial rain production is desirable.

Mr. Powers figures that the two first arr, rowers against the two hist experiments will cost, even with the guns obtainable for nothing, \$200,000, while subsequent experiments will cost \$20,000 each. The sum appropriated by Congress is therefore ridiculously small, and little can be expected from its expenditure. If rain is worth having to order at all, it is worth more than this. But the trouble is, there is no guarantee at all that the rain will come, no matter how much money be spent.

Jewish community in his capital and disssed with a number of working Israelites the condition of their race in his own dominions and the effect of the harsh measures recently promulgated against them in Russia.

On another occasion the emperor is said to have passed many hours of the night wandering among the saloons used by sailors and common soldiers, arguing and inviting criticism on the life of a private in his army or an A. B. seaman in his navy. All these things doubtless assist the young sovereign in his endeavors to act as the father of his people; but oc-casionally the fact that he is a young man bursts upon him, and he is a foung main vigorous dancing and play high jinks generally as enthusiastically as the latest Jack ashore. Then, in the middle of a can-can or schoppen, comes the memory, "Ich bin der Kaiser," and his temporary bon companions are surprised to see their new comrade suddenly draw him-self up, turn on his heel, and leave the place, followed by a couple of, till that moment, supposed to be drunken chums.

A Memory of Grant.

"It was along in 1861," said Mr. Will Clark, of Edmund Place, "that I was living in Dubuque, Ia., engaged in the sew-ing machine business. I wanted someone to represent us in Galena, and was directed to the firm of Grant and Perkins and went over to see them. The father of the general was the head of the firm and Orville and U. S. Grant were clerking for htm. I stated my business and they were willing to try it. U. S. was sitting by the stove. He wore a rough suit and a slouch hat. I was introduced to him by Orville, and he said he thought they could sell some heavy machines for leather work. I thought him more interesting in conversation than the others. He had seen something of the world then and was out of his place. At the close of the war his friends furnished a house for him in Galena and gave it to him. I was very glad to contribute one of our best machines. I never lost my first impression of the simple honesty of the man's character. After events justified me when, in his old age, he went in the night to give up his property, a victim to the duplicity of those who had betrayed

The Pleasant " Earthy Smell."

The agreeable odor of the soil, the "earthy smell," has been traced by M. Berthelot, the distinguished French chemist, to a minute trace of camphorated body. He also concludes that the occasional presence of alcohol is due to exceptional cases of spontaneous fermentation of vegetable matter.

JUST THE PROPER THING. Few Ideas in steg-rd to Dress and

NO. 4.

From the Clothier and Furnisher. A high-class novely in capes is the bent ash-the handle being formed in a natural grook. The bark is left on, and the wood is unvarniabed. Upon the und

of the handle is a sliver tip. Very

of the handle is a sliver tip. Yery istebing is this design. Bomething had to be done to counter, the influence of the seab and waist beit for wear in the warm season, and the new summer gallunes are all that in-pendity, baving in mind a regard of practicality and presentibility, can make them. There was a certain shrewd savant of waggerdom that inst season sustained in reputation for style and his equan-imity at the same time by wearing his uspanders under his outing shirt intrough which slip at each side were relied by the sumptuous such which he acted.

<text><text><text><text><text>

top. As a result there have recently by put out several new devices in due ne wear. O is is in four-in-hand sh with one end narrow and the of wide; the narrow end makes the k and the other forms a wide apron. I idea is a novel one, not attorether gra-ful-but it has the merit of looking is what it is—a solf-tied seart.

A Compressible New Yorker,



ginia? Great Heaven, was it possible ! Had I wandered so far from our lines as to encounter Early's pickets? I know that the armies had been moving all day within musket shot of each other, but I had no thought that I was hazarding this frightful danger in looking for the spring. I had more unpleasant thoughts during that half minute than I ever did in a

whole hour before. "Well, mister," the picket interrogated, "be ye stone or basswood? D'ye want to squat there all night? Now come, out o' there mighty lively, or you'll be helped. Git!

Just such talk as we heard from the Confederate prisoners; just such style of ssion. I tore myself out of the brush and walked forward. Before I had advanced five steps I was again ordered to halt, and the number and style of my regiment was demanded. With my mind made up for Libby Prison, I replied :

"I am Licutenant T-, One Hundred and Fourteenth, New York, Nineteenth

Corps." "An officer, by thunder ! Stuff ! More

likely he's a spy." "Keep easy, Bill. I'll go out and see." A soldier in a blue blouse, with a corporal's chevrons on his arm and a blue overcost hanging from his shoulder, now approached mo and saluting me, he said : "Beg pardon, lieutenant; Bill couldn't ee who you was. All right now, sir;

you can pass." Rather doubting the evidences of my senses, I walked along with the corporal. A few steps more brought me to Bill, a sturdy soldier in blue, with his jaws full of tobacco, who was now striding back and forth, humming "John Brown." "Where is the Nineteenth corps?" I

"On the left, I think," replied the cor-

poral. "This is pretty near the right." "Well, but-I don't understand this at all. What did the man mean a moment since by telling me that he belonged to the Fifth Virginia?" "So he does, sir; so do I," was the

prompt response. "The Fifth Virginia

"Well, hang it, sir, either you're drunk or crazy, or I am. Who commands this army, I'd like to know ?"

The corporal came close to me, and carefully examined my face, no doubt to assure himself that I was not drunk or unary, before he replied : "General Sheridan, I believe."

"And do you mean to tell me that the Fifth Virginin is under him ?"

The tall soldier named Bill approached near enough to us in his walk to catch the drift of our conversation; and pausing, broke out into a loud laugh

Well, now, that's richt My eye, corporal-don't you see the joke? The lieumant thinks we're rebelat"

The puzzled countenance of the corporal retaxed into a smile, and he said:

"I see now, You thought that all Virginia troops must be in Early's army | ple of the rock is placed upon a horizontal

50,000. Although of such recent origin in this country, university extention is no new thing in Great Britain, where the system has been in use for 20 years or more.

The overproduction of scholars in Germany is far from abating. Fifty years ago there were but 32 students to every 100,000 inhabitants. The number rose steadily, till in 1875 it was 42.7 to the 100,000. In 1881 the ratio was 51 to 100,000; in 1888, 60.3; and now it is 61.5. In 1873 there were but 15,784 students in all the universities. Now there are \$1,000.

The new professor of Greek at Colorado College is to be Dr. Augustus Murray, who received his degree at Johns Hopkins University last spring, and has been spending this year at Leipsig and Berlin, Dr. Murray will begin his work at the college next September. The new building, "Me atgomery Hall," will add very much to the working facilities of the institution.

Iowa College is well satisfied with the results of coeducation. In the fall of 1884 there were 6 y ung women working in the degree courses and 85 in the "ladies' course;" there are now 65 in the degree courses and but 18 in the present so called old "literary course." That is, while there were then 14 per cent of the young women regular students in the college doing full vollegiate work, there are now 79 per cent in full collegiate work. In the first 40 years of the his-tory of Iowa College but 19 women received degrees. In the last four years 15 have received degrees, and this number will be increased next June by the 13 of the present senior class, who are now in degree courses.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

The most unalterable of water colors has been found to be yellow ocher, terra nna, sepia, and blue.

Men of science declare that the orange was originally a berry, and that its evolation has been going on more than a thousand years.

A new process has been invented for aging wine by means of electricity, the novelty of the process consisting of the special apparatus employed.

There is a great subject for study in Philadelphia. A surgeon there has dissected and mounted the complete nervous system of a human being, something never before accomplished.

Great interest is being manifested ha the citizens of Washington in the succosful trial of the Edeo electric car, which is moved by a storage battery called the "necumulator." The car moves steadily over the track and at a very rapid speed when desired. It will In a success -- Inventive Age.

The following plan is adopted in the Paris Eaboratory for testing the comparative durability of paving stones. A sam-

being mentioned by the writers of accounts of battles only casually and with no thought of their scientific value. The records on the logbooks of gunboats and warships engaged in the late robellion furnish valuable material, but even this is too fragmentary to be conclusive. The facts brought together form, however, strong presumptive evidence that rain does, as a rule, follow extensive gunpowder explosions.

Rain fell early on the day after tho first Bull Run, in July, 1861, and the engagements in West Virginia during the same month, by which McClellan made the reputation which secured him tho command of the army of the Potomac, were all followed by violent downpours. The peninsular campaign in the following year, which ended with the battle of Malvern Hill, was a succession of cannonading and of rain. The second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness engagements were all followed by rain, as were likewise the great conflicts in the West and the bombardments along the coasts.

That it did rain after each battle is, of course, not proof positive that the firing brought on the rain; but it decidedly lends color to the theory that the two had some connection. The proof would be stronger did we know in each case what the condition of the atmosphere was before the firing began or what were the chances under ordinary circumstances of rain falling. The days on which the battles were begun seem to have been bright and clear, but although the weather has and clear, but and sign and weather has a tendency to perpetuate itself—the probabilities of its being on one day what it was the day before being stronger than that it will be different-it does not follow that the change to rain would not have come apyhow.

If Mr. Powers's statments about the weather prevailing at some of the battles of our war with Maxico are correct, that war fornishes, perl ps, the strongest evi-dence in favor of his theory. He says that for months before the battle of BuenasVista, and for months thereafter, no rain fell in that region, it being the dry season, while showers were notable all through the second and last day's fighting. At Mont-rey the cannonading was carried on during a dry month and was followed by rain also, as were sevcral other engagements at the same period of the year. Here, if the facts are as stated, no min was expected for a long period thereafter, but rain came directly after artillery reverberations had censed.

The theory that rain can be made to fall by exploding gunpowder in large quantities resta to some extent on Profesfor Maury's conclusion that the principal portion of the aqueous vapor falling in the United States is brought by atmospheric currents from the Pacific Ocean. In a petition presented to Congress some thus ago for an appropriation, to defray the cost of experiments Mr. Powers says .

Clumsy Fingers.

"It is of no use my trying to sew," said a girl in her late teens; "I am so ulmusy with a needle. My stitches are an inch long! Mamma does my mending. She says when I do it myself my things look so that she is ashamed to let me wear them."

But if the mother were less self sacrificing it is probable that a few hours' practice under her direction would easily reduce those clumsy stitches to a respectably small fraction of an inch in length. Another young lady admitted the other day, with a laugh, that she always darned her stockings by drawing the edges of the holes together with the thread, because weaving it in and out as her mother did took so much more time and care.

Girls of this sort belong to the untrained or lasy class. But the carefess are quite as common, and perhaps more exasperating.

"Oh, I'm very sorry; but you know I always was a butter fingers," explains caimly the dreamy young person who spills gravy in a lady's lap at dinner, because she is passing the gravy bort with her mind on the last chapter of a story, and does not notice that she is tipping it. Presently she helps to butter, with the rame vague expression in her eyes, and sends the bit, which she attempts to cut from the hard pat without looking at it, flying across the table.

'Did it spot your dress?" she asks her ister; "I hope not; but of course I could not help its flying off. I'm very sorry. But the trouble is precisely that she is not very sorry ; at least, not sorry enough to prevent the same thing from happening

It is worth while to remember that there is such a thing as being stupid with one's fingers. There should be direct communication between the hand and the brain; but some people, with other-wise excellent brains, do not seem to realize this fact, and allow their hands a kind of helpless liberty, which works disaster among bric-a-brac, and makes many simple tasks absurdly formidable.

William If Rambles in Disguise.

People who ima ine that his imperial majesty passes all his time in christe new born sons, meditating on the wickedness of Prince Bismarck, and quarreling with Count von Waldersee are very much mistaken. He likes his fun also and takes it. There is a certain music hall in Borlin where the empeter enjoys adver-tures worthy of the Caliph Harana Ai baundd. Whether he is recognized er not I can not say, as his majesty is an adept in the art of "making up." However, policemen, detectives, and others are far too wise to express suspicions in case they have some idea they are in the preence of the Lord of Geneany. It is confidentially said that the other day, in the guice of a lisbrew peddlar, his anjorty wandered through the hourts of the

Should the Earth Stop It Would Melt. Mayer has calculated that if the motion of the earth were suddenly arrested the timperature produced would be sufficient to melt and even volatilize it.

A Repressive Measure From Puck.

English tourist-The Irish give you a great deal of trouble here, don't they? New Yorker-Yes; they are trying to

ret the upper hand. English tourist-To what are you re-sorting to suppress them? New Yorker-Weil, we are cultivating Anglomants,

FOREIGN NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Italy thinks the conversation and tone of the American press most execrable. Russian peasants will be prohibited by law shortly from selling or mortgaging their lands.

English lawyers are suffering from a lack of business. The Law Times says: "Crime and contention are both declining.

In England they have established a we man's agricultural school. The granger is to have competition in the grangeress. The palace and the park of the empress of Austria at Corfu will, when completed, be one of the wonders of the Mediterranean.

The heaviest gambler at Monte Carlo says he has lost \$625,000 there in the last 10 years, and has given up the baneful practice.

A company has been formed in London to purchase and develop the petroleum wells of Mancora, extending along the coast of Peru from Talara to Tumbez.

The bust of Dr. Henry Schliemann is to ornament the midin room of the city hall in Berlin, and the bust of Leopoid Ranke, the great historian, is to be added. One German school child in every 100 is a stutterer. The boys are more lia to this defect than the girls. Ernst Kell, who has collected statistics from the German schools, finds that there are 5,985 stuttering boys to 2,288 stuttering girls.

Europe's population on January 1 was 390, 300, 600. The population of each of the other continents was estimated to be as follows: Asia, 850,000,000; Africa, 127,000,000; Australia, 4,730,000; North America, 89,250,000; South America. \$6,420,000; polar regions, 300,000. The total would then be 1,787,600,000.

The latest calculation of the African possessions of the European great powers is as follows: France, 7,400,000 square kil-ometers, with 24,000,000 inhabitants: England, including Egypt, 5,000,000 square kilometers, with 32,000,000 inhabitants; Germany, 2,300,000 square kilometers, with 7,800,000 inbabitants : Portugal, 2.200,000 square kilometers, with 10,000,000 inhabitants ; Tealy, 1,250,000 square kilometers, with 5,100,000 inhab-MORITE



Brown-Why don't you live in Jersey, Smiley, and avoid the sievated roads? Smiley-Oh, I don't mind them. I'm the Rabber Man at the World Dime mu-

Slam Her In.

The story is told of a country editor who had met with an accident. When he recovered consciousness his rival was present and yelled in his ecr: "But view sorry for you, sir." "You are, elr, what for?" "They say you've broken your spinal column!" "Confound that boy! He's dropped the form again. Fill it with slugs and slam her in."-[American Grocer.

An Applied Louson.

A little girl went shopping the other day with her mot er, who, making purses at various stores, gave as the parting word, "Please charge them to my husband, 26 — street." At night the little girl, half sleeping and tired out, said in conclusion: "I pray God to bless my mother and my father and my little brother, and send bills to papa, 26 street."

Why He Claimed a Reduction.

"I say, doctor, isn't this bill a little steep? Can't you knock off a V?" "No; why should 1?" "Well, you must remember that it was me who introdu this scarlet fever in this town. Ain't that worth something? I get 10 per cent on every scarlet fever victim from the undertaker on the corner."-Texas Siftings.

Cast Thy Bread Upon the Waters.

The girls in the northern part of tha Connecticut Valley are becoming des perate. It is becoming a common thing for fishermen in central Massachusette and Connecticut to find tightly sorted bottles floating do a stream which tain notes written by up valley girls ro questing the young man who finds it to write them a letter.

At Tecumseh, Kan., the police have orders to arrest any boy or givi under 1 years of age found on the discovery all 9 o'clock at night unless accomp a parent or guardian.

A crub was enoughly and the harrists Victoria, B. C.; that was three in the hickes, around the water, thomas south to the Musismy of Henrich