the people not only approve, but de-mand that something be done to re-vive it and that all that is necessary is to agree upon a feasible plan.

THE NECESSITY FOR REVIVAL. o necessity for this revival is be-ng daily more acute. Serious as need of the navy is for transport sels in the event of war, the as become so great that there is imperative need of foreign trade. The only possibility of properly developing this is to have American ships manned by American seamen and officers, who are interested in the expension of american commerces so to officers, who are interested in the extension of American commerce, go to the foreign ports and oner American goods from under the American flag in the foreign port. Here lies the most immediate and pressing need. If we can develop a domestic commerce by means of railways that exceeds that of any other nation in the world, surely we can develop a foreign trade by means of building and owning vessels that is capable of eign trade by means of building and owning vessels that is capable of taking care of the surplus production by our factories. What sort of fix would our domestic trade be in if we permitted the English and German government to send engines and trains and crews over here to do a business on our railroads and suffi-ciently subsidized to justify them in erbidding our own ratiroads just dition to this if we let them send all the income from this traffic back home, we would then be in practically the same position with reference to our domestic commerce that we mit ourselves to be put in by the sent situation on the high seas. We are building the Panama Canal at a cost of what will probably ag-

gregate \$200,000,000. Unless we can change our present shipping situation this canal will be for the use of English and German ships in peace and either nations might take it away from us in war, because war with either or both would find us without transports to serve our navy or carry our army to the fighting ground. The stimulating influence necessary to rehabilitate our merchant marine, whether by the plan of preferential duties or by the plan of making the ships part of the navy reserve and by mail contracts, would not need to be

indefinitely continued.

SHIPPINK ON THE LAKES. The shipping on the lakes reserved for American use only, has attained a position against which no foreign country could now compete, if the field was made open. I have not verified the statement that has been made to me, to wit, that our lake tonnage is greater than the aggregate deep sea tonnage of the world, and the freight charges less. Whether the freight charges less. Whether this be true or not, the development of shipping on the lakes shows that Americans can develop a shipping trade if given navigation. England has always practically persued policy of reserving English goods for English ships. Aside from payments in cash or loans, this policy alone carried out as England has adroitly carried it out is subvention with a

Any measure that would constrain American goods to be carried in American ships would give a basis upon which our deep sea marine ser-vice might be not only brought paralwith that of foreign countries, but there would seem to be no valid reason to doubt that we might bring it shipping on the lakes, and of our transportation on land by rail.

The Author's Meaning Manchester Guardian.

There are several anecdotes which bear out the theory that a competent sometimes expound a work of genius more effectively than its writer him-

that some of his followers came to him with the request that he would cryptic passage in his writings. He publied ever it to no purpose. "My dear children," he said, as he laid his book feebly sside, "when I wrote this I understood its meaning, and no doubt the emniscient God did. He may still remember it, but I have A very similar story is told of

er authors—perhaps with as much th. Klepstock, the German poet, his admirers rashly compared whom his admirers rashly compared to Milton, was once questioned at Gottingen as to the exact meaning of one of his stanzas. He read it over once or twice, and then delivered this judgment: "I cannot remember this judgment; when I wrote it, but what I meant when I wrote it, but I do remember that it was one of the finest things I ever wrote, and you cannot do better than devote your lives to the discovery of its

Mysterious Shower of Pennics. London' Evening Standard, London street and Norfolk square, Paddington, are agilated over the doings of a mysterious person— whether man or woman is not known

er of pennies on the roadway. Shopboys and school children, naturally, are delighted. Small bullets, or awan shot, three-eights of an inch diameter and of quite a respect-ble weight, have been mixed with the money. A peculiarity of the mys-tery is that each coin bears a strange indentation, as though it had been hit by a trigger. All the efforts made to discover the person have failed.

Philanthropic Sparrows.

Outing Magazine.

For several days four or five sparsows had visited a certain place on
the roof near my window. They
always brought food for another litroom the spot. The visiting sparrops never came empty billed. They
would drop tiny morsels of food near
the little sparrow. When it began
to eat the crumbs the others set up
a great chirping and then flew away.
After watching this for a few days
I went out on the room and approach
ed the long bird. I went out on the room and approached the lone bird. It did not flutter away from me, and made no resistance when I picked it up.

The sparrow was blind. Its eyes

MUST YIELD HER SECRETS NATURE STUDY TO BE PUSHED

Rocksk Actually Mannfa her Burbank's Novels its About to Yield Their S

BY GEORGE ROBERT AGNEWS.

thington, July 27. - If only fraction of the work now under way by the Carnegie Institution of Wash-ington, brings the results that are hoped for, the world will be astonished and delighted by the announce-ment of scientific discoveries that will seem stranger than fiction. An en-umeration of the variety of work uniertaken in many parts of the world by the 400 experts supported by the institution would weary and confuse the reader, since it would comprise a list of studies in nearly every every branch of scientific research. A glande at the more novel and import-

the sun itself. This discovery will but merely to develop a fine, large, naturally lead to an explanation of palatable, vigorous potato of good the kind and extent of the sun's in-keeping qualities. This, of course, is the kind and extent of the sun's in-fluence upon the earth, in the forms With of light, heat, and magnetism. this information in its possession, science hopes to be able to predict changes in the sun, which are supposed to exert momentous influences upon the earth. Thus the time when weather predictions may be made a year in advance is believed to be measurably nearer. Times of flood, drought, and pestlience, it is thought. may ultimately be foretold to nicety.

TO MAP THE SOUTHERN SKY. Among other projects now in hand by the Carnegie Institution are the establishment of an observatory in South America for the mapping of the Southern sky; the manufacture of glass from quartz, which will with-stand heat better than steel; the creation of new fruits, vegetables, and grasses; the crossing of fishes, birds, and animals for the study of heredity, and the evolution of improved types; a study of the human body as affected by foods, with a correspend-ing study of the nutritive and chemical qualities of foods, in the hope of perfecting a system for dieting the sick which will restore them to normal conditions; the manufacture of rocks, with the object of discovering the secret of nature's creation of the precious metals; a magnetic survey of the oceans, which will disclose the mystery of the magnetic pole and incidentally enable steamships to cross the oceans in much shorter time than at present, and a study of the desert, from sea-level to 9,000 feet above, in the confidence that forests may established and nutritious forage made to cover the present wastes. These projects seem at first glance

to be questions for the distant future. but the progress already made courages the belief that some of them, at least, will be realized with a short time. Quartz glass has already been made which meets the requirements of the arts. Certain rocks have ments of the arts. Certain rocks sain allments, also been manufactured by the young allments, if alchemist who is to study the genealogy of gold. At Mount Wilson the effects of various anxious watchers are trembling over the bodily strength a the discovery of the constitution of

LUTHER BURBANK'S WORK. At Santa Rosa, Luther Burbank is creating new polatoes, plums, "plumcots," berries, and flowers in bewildering variety. The stout brig Galilee is now out between Honolulu self could do, especially such works and Manila, making a magnetic survey of the Pacific. Secretary Root, while in South America, will make arrangements for the site of the obtained that some of his deathbod, it is related servatory from which the position of stars visible from that hemisphere will be fixed and mapped-a work that will stand for centuries. At Cold Harbor, N. Y., novel experi-ments in animal hybridization are being conducted, and at Tortugas, Fla., the secrets of the life of the ocean are

being revealed to science. In the suburbs of Washington the Carnegle Institution is building a physical laboratory from which remarkable discoveries are expected be reported. There Arthus L. Day, a young expert employed by the Unit-ed States Geological Survey, will con-tinue his experiments in the manutinue his experiments in the manufacture of rocks and quartz glass. Regarding the first, which hints of alchemy, little is to be said at present beyond the fact that rocks have actually been made by Mr. Day which are identical with natural rock. His quartz glass, however, is already of practical benefit: The Carnegie Institution astronomers at Mount. Wilstitution astronomers at Mount Wilion, in California, found that their great reflecting mirror was subject to great expansion by the heat of the sun, which tended to destroy its focus or distort its images, thus preventing the taking of accurate photo-graphs of the sun. Electric fans were turned upon the mirror, with slight effect. The astronomers sug-

gested that a glass made of quartz instead of sand should be manufac-tured, quartz glass being less respon-size to the influence of heat. The

The sparrow was blind. Its eyes were covered with a milk-like film.

Could Tell It Another Way.

Case and Comment.

Case and Comment.

Many years ago an old and well-tide farmer in western New York had something of a reputation as a little mayer and is done muscular affection, which gave a striking effect to his utterances.

His eld neighbors tell of a trip that he mad to be had made up his many of the many and the ma

strawberry is a vegetable; a rasp-berry is a tree. But when they ar-rived at Burbank's place they were shown photographs of the remarkable fruit resulting from the strawberry-raspberry union, and Burbank agreed to repeat the experiment under their personal inspection, just to show them that he could.

WONDERS OF THE NURSERY. These scientific visitors to the work shop of a plain "nurseryman" lost all their incredulity when they beheld a olum tree bearing not one nor two or half a dozen kinds of friut, but nor hair a dozen kinds of triut, but three hundred kinds, all distinct, yet Sdrawing their life from a common trunk. They saw Burbank's famous raspberry, which is two inches across; his Shasta daisy, six inches in diam-cter; his fadeless flowers, spineless cactus, stoneless prunes and plums, cactus, stoneless prunes and plums, and all the other marvels which have been made known to the world.

"I know I shall be regarded as a crazy man when I tell you that the work being done by this one man will produce more wealth than the entire endowment of the Carnegie Institution, which is \$10,000,000," said President Wodward. "But I accept this risk and make the statement. I go further, and give it as my dell-

glance at the more novel and important undertakings in hand may, however, give a hint of the audacious hopes of science in solving problems that have mystified the ages.

For illustration, it is confidently expected that within a year the world will be electrified by official announcement of the discovery of the cause ment of the discovery of the cause ment of the discovery of the cause will be of immense benefit to the country. and nature of sun spots, which, per-haps, may disclose the true nature of He is not seeking to invent a freak,

only one of thousands of experiments which he is now making." Intimately connected with or branch of Luther Burbank's work he desert laboratory of the Carnegie Institution near Tucson, Arts. Several otanical experiment station, and other stations are maintained on nearby mountains at various elevations. thus permitting a study of desert con-ditions from sea-level to altitude of one mile above the sea. While Burbank is at work perfecting his thornless cactus and other forage plants which are adopted to desert life, the Carnegie scientists on the desert are studying actual conditions of there with reference to temperature, rainfall, irrigation, etc., in the hope of reclaiming the desert to tion. The government is assisting in this work through the reclamation service and the Geological Survey.

CLOSE STUDY OF MAN. What is the relative efficiency of man as a working machine? What proportion of energy does he develop from the food he eats? What is the best kind of fuel with which to fill the Can a man whose human boiler? energy and strength are below par be restored to normal efficiency by varying the fuel that keeps him going These are some of the questions that are being investigated by experts of the Carnegie Institution. tight chamber has been made, which a man has been placed studied exactly as a mechanical en-gineer would study a steam boiler and engine. The air, food, and water supply furnished to the subject is minutely measured, and the constituents of each carefully noted and compared studied under conditions of fasting, normal eating, overeating, etc., and the proportion of energy developed from the nutriment supplied plied is ascertained. These ex-periments are also being made with subjects suffering from allments, in order certain to aspossible, the exact certain, foods the bodily strength and welfare. By means of a long series of these stud-ies, together with examinations into the properties of foods, it is hoped that a system of dieting may be devised which will do more than medi-

cine to restore sick, weak, or other wise abnormal persons to a normal condition. "The greatest study of mankind is man," said an official of the Car-negie Institution, in discussing these experiments. "But we cannot hope to make studies of the character which science regards as most important and fruitful of great possi-bilities. We find that society will not permit certain researches and experi-ments. What greater field is there, pology and psychology? Yet we must keep out of these fields until society becomes more receptive to scientific truth. We should like to study the American negro and the Pilipino, as well as to pursue researches into the obstacles cannot be overcome. These matters must wait. Science would like nothing better than to study the mysteries of heredity in human beings, but here, too, we are met by insuperable obstacles,

STUDY LAWS OF EVOLUTION. "A hint of the wonders that might be unfolded by the study of inheritance is given in the work of our specialists at Cold Harbor, N. Y., who are at work upon animals, fishes, insects, and plants. The laws of evo-lution are being studied there at first hand. The three factors of evolution -variation, inheritance, and adjustment to environment—are being weighed, with most interesting results. Our investigators are aiming to develop a better breed of cattle, new fishes, and plants. The products of hybridization of animals and plants are wonderful, and new light is being thrown upon such obscure problems, for example, as the significance of color markings."

tured, quarts glass being less responsaise to the influence of heat. The difficulty, however, was in producing quarts suitable for a mirror. Prof. Day attacked the problem, and by subjecting the quarts to a temperature of about 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit and a pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch he produced glass entirely free from flaws and practically unaffected by heat.

HAS COMMERCIAL VALUE.

This glass, scientists say, will soon and its way into the arts and manufactures. It does not appand nor contract, and its melting point is as high as that of sfeel. Indeed, steel safes may be constructed with doors of quarts glass, permitting a view of the contents. The material will also probably be employed in building as soon as the cost of manufacture is reduced.

The world has heard much of Burbank, but it is not generally known that the Carnegie Institution is his principal supporter. An allowance of \$10,000 a year for ten years has been made for the scientific study of his marvelous discoveries. Burbank is not a acientist in the accepted sense and is sometimes at a loss to tell how and why certain results are accomplished. Nor does he appear to care for the synthetical study-of the result of the magnetic variation of plants and their laws of her

The observations of the b daily at Mount Wilson taken daily at Mount Wilson are, therefore, considered in their relation to the work of the Gaillee, in mid-Pacific, and investigators are hopeful that these parties, so far separated, will find the threads that are supposed to to connect them.

Among the investigations of minor importance undertaken by the Carnegie Institution is that concerning American history. Students are at work in the government archives of

work in the government archives of Spain, Great Britain, and Cuba, as well as in the papers of the State De-partment and the Library of Con-gress. Important historical data are The institution is also next year. The institution is all gathering material on an enormou scale for an economic history of the United States.

These studies, together with advanced researches in archaelogy, ma-rine biology, chemistry, geology, paleontology, physics, zoology, and a dozen other "ologies," comprise the chief activities of this great institu-tion, which has already demonstrated its immense usefulness in supporting investigations which would be too costly for private enterprise and which are hardly within the scope of the government's functions.

GARB OF ARGENTINA COWBOY. Wears Biggest Trousers on Record-His Saddle and Whip.

Los Angeles Times. Our friend the gaucho is as much n evidence along the line to the west to the south in Argentina. He still sticks to the inevitable poncho, but he has discarded the chirpia, a blanket-like garment that the couthern gauche wears around his legs, or bombaches, which is the name for absolutely the largest trousers on rec-

The bambachos in the first place were, I believe brought to Argentina by the Basques. The things went straight to the heart of the gaucho and he adopted them at once. Only he has steadily insisted on amplifying them, until to-day one leg of a pair of bombachos will house a small family. There is no particular point of utility to be urged for these windbags, but they serve to make their wearer a conspicuous figure when he rides into town, which is reason

nough for the gaucho. The recado or saddle used in the west is much the same as in the south. It consists of a couple of smooth pieces of wood to be laid on a bignket behind the horse's withers. Over these several thicknesses of fleece or soft blankets are strapped, a pair of stirrups thrown over the whole and the recado is ready for use. This sounds like a crude arrangement, and such it often is; nevertheless I have heard a number of Englishmen who have used it claim that the recado gives a knee grip in the soft blankets that insures a seat more sure than that possible in any saddle of heard leath-

The most inseparable companion of the gaucho of the west is his ribenka, or whip. This has a heavily loaded handle about a foot and a half long. which terminates in a thick single or double thong of rawhide of the same length as the handle. The handle is cometimes covered with hide, or, again, heavily inlaid with silver. blow from the handle of a ribenka will fell a horse and a cut from its lash will tear open a gash in the flank of a tough skinned mule.

The gauche of the south fights with his knife in one hand and his folded poncho in the other as a haield. The western gaucho substitutes the riben-ka for the poncho, and must make a far more formidable opponent. His great facon, or knife, reposes most of the time in his belt; his ribenka never leaves his hand during the day and to been kept in the background at night he sleeps with the thong of through fear of suspicious employers. it about his wrist.

GREATEST PECAN GROVE.

600 Acres of Bearing Trees Will Give hill after it escaped from its big ba-Charleston News and Courier.

acres in bearing trees. His main grove consists

acres. In one lot are 10,000 trees, fifteen years old, just beginning to give od return on the investment. good return on the investment. In one section of his grove he had planted oats; another section he was using for pasturing stock, and old asparagus rows showed between the The pecan is an intolerant tree-

that is to say, a tree that will not tolerate shade, and when it is planted near other trees it does nothing un-The major made one shipment of ten tons of fine nuts last season, and as these nuts bring a fine price and have a special market in New York city, some idea of the value of the product may be had. There is not a finer pecan in America, and the tree flourishes like a native.

In the nursery, near Boone Hall, some shoots a few inches high bore graits that were in blossom, and last ar one of these little twigs bore two perfect nuts, but the kernel did not mature. Long sited patience was required

to await the tardy production of this great grove, but it will yield as sure a revenue as a gold mine, and large enough to satisfy a prince The grove was filled with birds, and the major is their friend, as he fully realizes their value to the orchard in catching caterpillars and other nozlous worms and insects. The twig girdler has as yet given

but little trouble. The only trees that have been injured at all are those near the woods. The grove has not grown large enough to resist many of the usual enemies of the pecan; its future seems assured. its future seems assured.

Much of the worthless second growth of forests in eastern South Carolina might be transformed into profitable groves like this, and the work might be done at odd times, then so much space is given to when so much space is given to grumbling at State and national af-fairs, and with much more profit.

Size of Religious Sects.

Grand Magazine.

The Roman Catholic Council to dis-The Roman Catholic Council to discuss the new situation created in France by the recent is separating Church and State calls attention to the relative numerical importance of the principal forms of seligious followed by humanity. According to the latest estimates, the total population of the world at the present day is 1,603,150,000. Of this total rather more than one-third, exactly 563,000,-000, profess Christianity—Catholics 355,000,000 and Protestants 213,000,-000, both and Protestants 213,000,-000 followers; Buddha, 107,000,000. Of the teeming population of China 283,-000,000 practise the cult of ascessory. The Brahmins in the world number 225,000,000; and the Jews but 2,000,-000. The Parsees, who play sinch an important role in India, are but 150,-000 all told. So far as mers numbers bo, the Roman Catholics are thus seen to be far aliesd of any other denomination.

THE LIAR'S LUCK STORY HOW A GOLD MINE WAS FOUND

tual Motion Which Was Dis Astrons in Itself, But Uncovered a Hich Deposit of Ore—Friction of Water Against the Iron Pipe Speed-ily Melted the Metal and Diverted the Flow of the Water,

BY STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN

"I reckon," pensively observed my friend the Liar as he bit off a two-ounce piece of trust-made plug, "that for a thing that has been satisfactorily discovered so often, perpetual motion has really accomplished less good than any other standard periodical inven-

tion.
"I remember very few of the hun-dreds of daffy domiciles I have visit-ed, in which I have not been plucked by the sleeve and informed by some batty denizen of an internally uphols-tered chamber that he was wrongfully imprisoned through the influence of some wealthy manufacturers who foresaw the ruination of their bustness if the invention my cerebrally-mellow acquaintance had made were allowed to become generally known. The story has been a lot more alike than different comedians' renditions of the same popular song. It is simply varied enough to call your attention to its sameness. I have been taken into the confidence of men who have invented everything from a continuously revolving clothes-wringer to a perennially-buzzing lawn-mower, while the number of those who have discovered how to make a clock go until it falls dead of exhaustion has been to great for computation. Why, one chap had devised a scheme by which the parts of the clock could be automatically manufactured and dropped into their places as fast as the old ones work out. But that, as Rudyard says, is

another story.
"Why I am not incarcerated with the dippy damsels and maundering males in some wheel repository is more than I can discover. I mus have had a much more virile mental ity than the others, or I would have landed in some such forget-factory years ago. Few minds could have withstood the shock I underwent when my own little continuous performance scheme went plumb to the bad and wrecked all my hopes. suppose that if my greatest good for tune in life had not come right in the arms of defeat, as it were, I the arms of defeat, as it were, I should have shared the fate of all others who had suffered similar disappointment. I have been ashamed ever since of the fact that, noney should have been found adequate to compensate me in my derree for an intellectual defeat of such magnitude.

"It was out in the placer-mining egion of Arizona. I had never been much on the burrow, believing my talents were of the sort that are bet-ter employed outside the viscera of the earth. I was working on a ranch, where Col. Darling had begun to infew Eastern landscape gardening ideas. There was a little stream in the

hills above the colonel's fine stone ranch house, and a mile or so from the residence he had built a reservoir to supply a fountain in the front lawn, It was a corking big fountain, lawn. and the talk of the neighborhood for fifty miles in four directions. The volume of water runnig through the the thing was so great, owing to the terrific fall from the mountain top. that the stream below the fountain roared like Niagara, and soon wore a deep bed for itself among the rocks

"Naturally I was considerably proud of this fountain, the whole shebang being my own arrangement I was considerably and idea, the colonel trusting me with it in a manner that brings out the foxiest notions in the back of a fel-low's mind—notions that have hither-So I used to sit hour after hour and watch the fountain playing up as high as Old Faithful over in the Yellowstone, and seeing the wild torrent roaring and crashing down the

"One day when I was mooning in-What is thought to be the largest to the wide pool and figuring on some bearing pecan orchard in the world is little improvement for the outlet, an owned by Major John S. Horibeck in idea popped into my head that just charleston county, S. C. He has 500 had all my other notions outclassed as completely as if it was some other as completely as if it was some other of 550 person's scheme. After thinking over for a feverish day and dreaming over it for a whole restless night, went to the boss as carelessly as if I were asking for a mere raise of sal-ary, and told him I would like the price of a mile of iron pipe and a funnel with a ten foot mouth, also for three days off.

colonel looked rather mystifled as he wrote out the check, and told me I could go. But I wouldn't explain. I just winked and went out But I wouldn't to saddle my favorite pony and give orders to the teamsters. "Three days later I was back from

Yuma and had my diggers at work, and a week later there came a consignment of pipe. The funnel also which I had made in Yuma to save time—the pipe I ordered from San Francisco—came with the first load and was in position immediately after my pipe line had been laid and was ready for business.

"Then, maybe, the colonel's eyes didn't bulge mut of his head—for what had your humble done but start-

ed a perpetual motion works right there on the premises? No theories, there mind you, but the real, simon-pure, \$1-karat p. m., right there, perpetualmotioning day and night as neat as

"You see. I had dug a big pit for my funnel right at the fountain's basin outlet. To the lower end of the funnel I had attached my pipe line, the other terminus of which struck out, over the reservoir a mile away. The heavy fall of the water into the funnel forced the stream through its colly avenue of example the pipe line. only avenue of escape—the pipe line —back to the reservoir again in undiminished volume. Not a drop of water escaped down the hill or was lost to the colonel's ranch. The tiny

diminished volume. Not a drop of water escaped down the hill or was lost to the colonel's ranch. The tiny bit that got away through evaporation was all that didn't stay right there.

"Tickled? Why the cononel was the proudest man in nine States and one Territory. There wasn't anything too good for me. The old man even cried himself to sleep at night because he hadn't any beautiful daughter for me to marry and live happily ever after with.

"But the best of good things have haws in them. There was one element I hadn't counted on. You see, the stream above was feeding the reservoir all the time, and as none escaped below, the volume in the fountain kept getting bigger and bigger. Each time my pipe squirted a few hundred tons into the pond the volume sent down was just as much heavier, and, of course, the speed of the stream was proportianately increased, both in the down trip and in the return through my pipe. When I noticed this constantly increasing roar and realized what it meant, a cold sweat broke out on me and I began to figure on pulling my freight between that night and the next one. I saw the finish of the colonel's investment as wall as of his opinion of my cleverness.

"But before I could get my traps together the calamity came.

"You see, the constantly increasing speed and weight of the water, crowding too big a volume into the narrow space of the pipe, caused friction. The rubbing of the compressed water against the inside of the pipe created so much heat that the iron melted in two like an icisis held

against a hot stove, and a terrific lot of water was sent against the mountain side, splintering the hithorto impregnable rock as if it had been the isingless windows of a baseburner. The colonel, as chance would have it, was showing the new contrivance to some Eastern visitors at the very time it happened, and both he and his guests had to take shelter behind some huge bowlders to escape being caught in the land and mud slide following the break. As for myself, it lowing the break. As for myself, it was the eternal hills for me. The roadway toward the valley was impassable, and I somehow felt that my passable, and I somehow feit that my presence thereafter would be un-pleasantly suggestive to the colonel. "But before I went I took a heavy sledge and pounded a hole in the low-er part of the funned. I did not wish to leave my terrible engine of un-intended calamity working after my

departure. 'No sooner had the water burst through its natural escape once more and the destruction of the mountain side had ceased that I heard a far away shout of joy from the colonel. I stopped in the very beginning of my precipitate retreat, spellbound. Had he old man's reason melted off with he pipe or washed away with the hy-

"Not for this. Before many minutes he had caught me in his arms and tearfully hugged me to his bosom. The stream inadvertently di-rected against the mountain wall had unearthed the biggest vein of rotten gold-bearing quartz—\$6,000 to the ton—ever seen in that part of the country."

WEALTH FROM JUNK.

Thieves Reapin a Harvest From San Francisco Ruins.

San Francisco Chronicle. Copper wire to the value of \$500 was stolen from the Postal Telegraph Company's former office about 12 o'clock Wednesday night. A gang of five men carried 15 colls of wire to a wagon, which was driven by a member of the gang, and before the ar rival of a patrol wagon loaded with policemen, under Detective Sergeant Ed. Gibson, the thieves escaped with

their booty.

Not only the telegraph companies but the United Railroads and the tele-phone company have been heavy losers from the depredations of a well organized band of junk thieves, who discriminate in favor of the morvaluable junk, such as copper wire and brass findings.

A ready market is found for this loot, some junk dealers making no scruples about purchasing all that is brought to them. The wire is melted into crude ignots and sent to the Eastern smelters.

The methods of the thieves in loot ing the ruins in the burned district are extremely simple. Several members of the gang search the ruins and, after selecting such pieces of junk as will command the highest price, cast in into the street. an easy matter for others to gather the junk without attracting attention Boys have been engaged by junk dealers to pick up bits of copper, and in this way, have contributed largely to making the business of the juni men lucrative.

Great piles of junk of all descriptions are piled in the court yard in the rear of the police headquarters at the Lowell High School. In the days finmediately following the fire the police confiscated quantities of junk made a great number of arrests. The men arraigned in the police courts are fined a nominal sum, which is quickly paid.

Graceful Dances of Spain. Nineteenth Centry.

In dancing the Spanish woman is queen of her sex. To see the real thing you must get hold of a gypsy band or visit some humble dancing place in Seville or in the South. There is no dancing in the world so poetic, passionate, suggestive or graceful. Spain is the true home of the dance.

There are the pota, or Aragon, with its fine abandon but stately time; the tango, resembling the danse du venre of Moorish Spain-the dance of gesture and suggestion; the graceful achuca, with its chironomic play of head and arms: the faelo de Jerez, which gypsies dance in whirling measure; the quaint dances of the Basque provinces, and scores of minor ocal dances more or less alike peculiar to different localities.

But the great dances are the bolero, he seguidilla, the chaeona and the fandango of the South. These dances are the soul and epitome of Spain. In all of them prose gesture the mystery of true dancing-plays an important part; in all of them the poetry of love and motion is exhibited with extraordinary subtlety and expression.

First to Get the News. People's Paper.

The Charlotte Observer never gets

left when it comes to getting the news. The echo caused by the collision near Hamlet last Sunday night had scarcely died away before The Observer had a full account of the dreadful affair in print and scattered all over the country. Yes they had the paper on our step before we were out of bed.

A reader who arrived at Hong-kong from Wuchow informs us that on Sunday, when he left Wuchow, there was a great clanging of gongs and blowing of whistles. The people were in a most excited state of mind and crowded the streets and house Inquiry as to this unusual state of affairs elicited the information that

seventeen of the most notorious rob-bers of the district, men who had bers of the district, men who has kept the inhabitanta in terror for a long time past, had paid the pensity of their misdeeds. It being impossible for the authorities to effect their arrest in the ordinary way, the total of the district enticed the robbers to his yamen by making an offer of a free pardon and other inducements to abandon their nefarious practices. No fewer than asyenteen of the ruf-No fewer than seventeen of the ruf-fians swallowed the bait. Sixteen en tered the yamen and were promptly surroundd by troops and made pris-oners. One man escaped from the compound into the street, and ran for dear life. Another—the seventeenth man—suspected a trap and took to his heels without entering the official residence. Meanwhile the troc were not handling the fifteen capting very gently. They were promptly dis-armed and without much ado were stripped and cut into a thousand

pieces. The enraged populace were not long in securing the two ruaways and they met their end in the same manner in the streets. There was joicing afterward and and it is hoped that this lesson will have a deterrent effect on others whose haunts may be in the neighborhood,

His Bargain. Kinsley Mercury.

"My dear," says the thoughtful husband, entering the home with a huge package in his arms, "you re member last week when you secured such a wonderful bargain in shirts at 48 cents and neckties at three for a quarter for me?"
"Yes, love," says the fond wife.

"Well, don't think I didn't appredate your thoughtfulness. have bought something for you. noticed some beautiful green and yellow plaid goods in a show window on my way home, and bought you 86 yards of it at four cents a yard. The derk said it was a great bargain, and it will make enough dresses to last you two years. Why she has faint-

Hooked Big Shark. Los Angeles Timés.

The largest man-eating shark ever captured in the waters of Redondo was brought in to-day by Capt. Hans Carstensen of the launch Challenger. The captain was out fishing barracuda, etc., about three from shore, when he suddenly had an extra strong strike. Investigation showed that he had captured a maneater. The shark gave a hard fight, but was successfully landed. It measured 30 feet in length.

This undoubtedly is the largest nonster of the kind ever captured near here. It is an exteremely ugly fish, with three formidable rows of sharp teeth. It is unusually dark and is said to be a rare specimen.

Judge Charles Field, of Athol, Mass. who was appointed to the First District Court of Northern Worcester in 1884, has just entered upon his nine-ty-second year, but daily sits on the bench. Two or three times a week he has to make a judicial trip to Gardner and return, a matter of thirty-four miles.



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6 qts. \$5.95; shipped Express person in plain package. After you've tasted it, if you're not entirely satisfied that it's the best you whiskey for the money you've ever had simply cork up the opeued bottles, ship back to me, express collect, and I well immediationly refund your money. I refer to the Bank of Richmond, and to the Planters National Bank of this city Planters National Bank of this city as to my reliability. Write for free booklet giving information on the

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