TO BE CONTINUED.

AMIABLE FARMER POET DEAD.

Who Wrote Rhymes—A Recent Fall Downstairs Contributed to the Death of Bloodgood H. Cutter at 89 —He Had a Romance and Left a Fine Estate on Long Island.

ew York Sun. Bioodscood H. Cutter, the lovable old "Farmer Poet of Long Island," died yesterday morning at Poet's Hall, his farmhouse at Douglaston, Great Neck, where he was born on August 20, 1817. His death was caused by a complication of aliments incidental to his extreme age, which were aggravated by an acclient two weeks ago, when he fell and hurt his head while coming downstairs.

As the original of the "Poet Lariat" of Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad" the Farmer Poet was placed among immortals years ago. His other laim to fame is the collection of doggere) fired at any object in sight at the drop of the hat and read with ement all over the country. Also here was a romance in his life, but hat happened so long ago that few are left to tell of it.

Almost seventy years ago the ro-nance began when young Cutter fell in love with a pretty girl of the neighood named Emmaline Allen. Because the young man had preferre the sea to the acres that he had in herited and had shipped on a Sound trading sloop there was just enough oposition to "that sailor," even if he were wealthy, from Miss Allen's family to spur the troubled lovers on. The young couple were married at last, however, but Mrs. Cutter died while still a bride. Ever since the old "poet" has revered her memory even the extent of avoiding the society

of women.

A famous traveler and friend of monarchs, he had filled the old Cutter home at Douglaston with interesting mementoes of his wanderings. There, too, was a collection of one horse shays and other vehicles that dated the civil war by many years and it was amid these old relies early days that the farmer, garbed in eld-fashioned frock coat and high hat and affecting the sub-chin whiskers that made one think of Horace Greeley, consciously or unconsciously add-ed to the gayety of things by sending forth his verses.

Pens and ink were not necessary to the poet. Even in the white heat of anger he would stop to saddle Pe-gasus. Only those who know his thriftiness and frugalty can appreciate his anger when he once discovered several small boys stealing the in-comparable Cutter apples. Nevertheess, in the middle of his wrath over the theft he did not forget his gift of poesy but thundered forth from the orchard fence these memorable lines, of which he was not the author: He who takes what is not his'n

Surely shall be sent to prison! Disaster did not daunt him, On one occasion the horse he was driving along a Long Island road grew skitish. The ramshackle buckboard was too deliberated to stand the strain to which it was being subjected and just as Mr. Cutter was passing a field in which were working two German farm hands the carriage broke down with From amid the wreckage of the old buckboard the poet sang to

Here, you lovers of sauerkraut. Come here quick and help me out! When Mr. Cutter accompanied the famous Innocents abroad he amused

the travelers during the journey by reading nightly epics on anything that had happened since the last effusion. from peling potatoes to a storm at sea. Twain offers this sample of the poet at his best: Save us, and sanctify us, and finally,

See good provisions we enjoy while we journey to Jerusalem. so man proposes, which is most

And time will wait for none, nor for

This is one of the few examples of This is one of the few examples of the poet's verse in which the verbs are not preceded by the word "did." He has dedicated verses to every man of prominence with whom he has come in contact, and there were few of his time he did not meet. Recently he wrote thirty stances about Mrs. Mackay's election to the Roslyn school Mackay's election to the Roslyn school board. He wrote 100 separate "poems" on the subject of George Washington's coach, which he owned. Next Fourt of July will be the first

ndependence Day in the memory of the oldest clamdigger on Long Island that Bloodgood Cutter has not read an original-effusion at the annual spreadagie celebration in the Little Neck town hall. His versification never kept him from managing the comfortable estate he inherited from his grandfather, so that it has increased greatly in value. So far as can be learned at this time the old man had no direct relatives to inherit the

Indians as Workers. Arizona Republican.

Jake Kirkland returned yesterday from northern Arizona and New Mexico, where he has been since last June in the employ jointly of the government and the Santa Fe Railroad Company. His duties were those of an agent to look after the interests of the Indians on one side and the interests of the railroad on the other, the railroad having had a large number of the nstives in its employ. The Indians, he says, have proved to be excellent workers. Indian labor in the North is in great demand, particularly in Colorado, where many Indians are employed in the sugar beet fields. Transportation is paid them from New Mexico just to get their services in the Colorado fields.

New Orleans Picayune.

Arragements have been completed here by a company of the City of Mexico to ship 1,000 railroad ties a day to this city for the use of the various railroads which are building in here. The ties will all be of the uspote wood, which is harder than mahagany and which is not affected

od gave it a manty shake, "R's all MR. BRYAN'S BACK DOWN HE "YIELDS TO EXPEDIENCY"

BY, SHELDON S. CLINE.

wrrespondence of The Observer. Washington, Sept. 22.—Prominen emocrats who have some to Wash-Democratis who have come to Washington this week have been almost unanimous in expressing satisfaction that Mr. Bryan is disposed to respect opposing opinion within his party and not press the matter of Federal and State ownership of railroads. The Democratic atmosphere has been clarated they dealers and these is now tfied, they declare, and there is now no reason why all Democrats should not be able to get together and pre-sent a united front in 1988.

sent a united front in 1908.

As was to be expected, Mr. Bryan has been subjected to a great deal of criticism, largely from Republican sources, for what is termed his recentation of the government ownership preachment. This criticism is nanifestly unfair in view of the fact that from the same sources came praise for President Roosevelt when he heeded the opinion of Republican leaders and decided not to press upon Congress consideration of tariff revis

Mr. Roosevelt was and is convinced that the tariff should be revised; he found he could not press the matter without causing serious discord with-in his party, so yielded to expediency and agreed to let the matter rest for the present. Mr. Roosevelt was halled as a wise and patriotic statesman, Mr. Bryan is convinced that the Federal and State governments should own the railroads; he finds within the Democracy absolute and unyielding opposition to such a policy and realises that to press it now would disrupt the party. He yields to expediency and agrees to let the matter rest until the much-vaunted rate legislation has been tried. Mr. Bryan is denounced as a self-seeking demagogue, whos ambition to be President outweighs every other consideration. There is no occasion for comment on this sort of politics. It belongs to the political dark ages of a past generation.
IDENTICAL SITUATIONS.

Nor can it be forgotten that in a public address last winter Mr. Roosevelt expressed conviction that there should be a tax on fortunes as a means of preventing menacing accumulations of wealth. That was just as radical as Mr. Bryan's government ownership doctrines. Republicans opposed and even ridiculed the idea. Mr. Roosevelt saw that he had not made a "hit," and had sense enough to let the matter drop. The situation was almost identical with the one in which Mr. Bryan now finds himself yet Roosevelt was praised for his moderation and Bryan is flayed as a hyprocrite. It must be admitted that Democrats treated Mr. Roosevelt with a great deal more fairness and consideration than Mr. Bryan is now receiving at the hands of Republicans.

publican denunciation does not seriously worry Mr. Bryan and his friends. Had he insisted upon government ownership as a cardinat Democratic doctrine, he would have been denounced as a boss, who was bound to rule or ruin. Even had Mr. Bryan been willing to sacrifice himself upon the altar of government ownerout at the same time sacrificing his party. It would not have helped the situation a bit for Mr. Bryan to have said: "I am unalterably committed to government ownership, but I find Democratic sentiment opposed to it; therefore, I shall retire as a presi-dential possibility." The result would have been that in every State of the Union Mr. Bryan's friends would have set to work to force government ownership upon the party, and the con-flict would have been just as hurtful as if Mr. Bryan had held to his orig-

HEARST FORCED, UPON IT. The possibility of a Hearst victory in New York State has been a thing of dread to old-line Democrats, but now that it is all over the situation is not nearly so bad as had been anticipated. It was not Mr. Hearst's radicalism. but the exigencies of "practical" poli-tics, that finally decided the contest. No man is for a moment silly enough to believe that "Boss" Murphy has any sympathy with the things for Mr. Hearst stands, and the very liveliest doubt is entertained whether Tammany will give him anyhing even approaching loyal support at the

While the New York Democracy, through a bargain with a political corruptionist pure and simple, has had Hearst forced upon it, it will hardly e contended that Hearstism and Denocracy are synonymous terms in the Empire State, and there will be so such effect upon the national Democ racy as there would have been had Mr. Hearst's victory been a clean-out and straightforward one.

Ten days ago there was hardly dissent from the opinion that a Hearst victory in New York would be bound to color the next national Democratic form. That possibility is now regarded as a thing of the past, Mr. Hearst's deal with Tammany and Mr. Bryan's revised attitude on government ownrship having reduced the moral effect to the minimum, Should Mr. Hearst be elected Governor, and should his partnership with Tammant remain unbroken, he might be able, under the unit rule, to control the New York delegation to the national conention; but there is little likelihood that he and Tammany will continue to train together. Without Tammany he could not have been nominated for Governor, and without Tammany he cannot capture the national convention elegation. Should Mr. Hearst de defeated in November, the incident of his nomination will have been forgot-

his nomination will have been forgotten by 1908

DEVELOPMENTS IN CUBA.

Developments in Cuba, of course, have been the chief things of interest this week, even overshadowing the New York conventions. Senator Beveridge's declaration that if the American flag goes up in Cuba it will not come down has been severely criticised in administration circles, not because the truth of the prophecy is doubted but because it was a bad time to tell the truth. No one denies that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Tatt have tried sincerely and earnestly to settle the Cuban muddle without violating the sovereignty of the republic, but it is not generally believed their hearts were in the tauk. There is in Washington an overwhelming sentiment that Cuba would make a desirable pospessio of the United States, but that has will never be a desirable neighbor. Should the United States announce its purpose to annex the Island republic, the Cubans would have to be

loyal and desirable citizens. The people of Spanish decent in New Mexico and the Southwest, though clinging tenaciously to their old customs and the mother tongue, leave nothing to be desired in the matter of their Americanism. In many of the parishes of Louisiana, after a hundred years under the American flag. French is still the dominant language, but no one doubts the Americanism of those French descendants. If there is any reason why the Cubans should not do as well, it is not apparent at this

with prospective annexation, furnishes an interesting theme for speculation. The prevailing opinion in Washington is that the country favors annexation, if it can be done without dishonor, but that it would not tolerate anything So far there have been only words of commendation for the manner in which Secretary Tatt has managed the Cuban affair, but his job is a mighty ticklish one and there is ever present the possibility that he may do something that will blast his political prospects. If the American flag goes up in-Cuba the manner of its going, of course, will be made the subject of debate in Congress next winter, and the President and Mr. Taft will have to show mighty clean hands if they escape Democratic denunciation.

THE RETURN OF ROOSEVELT. Washington will be mighty glad to see President Roosevelt when he returns to the White House next week The return of the President from his summer vacation always marks the beginning of the busy season, politieally, socially and in a business WRY. Free American citizens may not like to thik so, but there is in this respect very little difference between President of the United States and the ruler of an European monarchy.

he old adage that where the king If there is his capital holds very true in the case of the American President. The fact that Washington is the capital, is its chief, and almost its only, asset, and when the seat of government is transferred to Oyster Bay Washington is jealous.

There have been a good many Democratic statesmen in Washington this summer, because the headquarters of the Democratic congressional committee are here, but Republican statesmen have been scarce. With the return of the President they will begin to flock to Washington. The bars were up at Oyster Bay, except to specially invited guests, and only a fa vored few have had the presidential ear since the adjournment of Congress. There is never any embargo on political visitors at the Wite House, and during the next month Washington will have an aspect very like the one it wears when Congress is in

The death in this city on Tuesday of Col. Isaac R. Hill, of Ohio, removes one of the most interesting characters the Capitol has ever sheltered. He was a Democrat but was kept on the pay roll of the House of Representatives as a "special em-ploye," and had been known and liked by every man who had served in either house of Congress for nearly a quarter of a century. As a story tell-er he had few equals, and many an anecdote that won the reputation as a wit for some Senator or Representative was borrowed from the inexhaustible stock of Col. "Ike" Hill.

Washington's commercial boom really begins to look as if it might amount to something. With the return of prominent residents from their summer vacations the "Greater Washife, and at the present time a party of business representatives is on a tour of the South for the purpose of dvertising the national capital and its attractions. Negotiations are on with a number of manufacturers for the location of plants in the suburbs, and several jobbing houses are soon to be established. For many years the influential people of Washington have fought against commercializing the capital, but a new spirit has been born and the days when Washington will be a residential city with no industry aside from that of the government would seem to be numbered.

TYPEWRITER PROBLEM SOLVED. Solved by Youth, Who Invents an Automatic Carriage. Norfolk (Va.) Correspondence New York Times.

Robert Eugene Turner, an 18-yearold youth of this city, has invented an automatic carriage for a typewriter which those who have seen it declare will solve a problem that has puzzled the manufacturers of typewriters for years.

It was recognized long ago, experts ssert, that an automatic carriage return for a typewriter would add from 25 to 30 per cent, to the speed of the operators. The manufacturers put exerts on the problem of the trans ence, redirection and control of pow Mr. Turner had his attention draws

to the matter. He began to experiment with drawings, and for three years studied the problem at spare ed the problem of regulating the pow er at all times, controlling and reversing it at will by means of the space

Turner said to-day, "and can be added to machine." ed to machines at a nominal cost. It will not affect the durability of the machine or add to the cost of repairs. Its speed is sufficient for all practical purposes. It increases the mechanical necessary for the operator to remove his hands from the keyboard as he

The mechanism causes the carriage to return to the initial writing point automatically when the end of a writ-ten line is reached, and also to return nonautomatically from any point in the line by pressing a special key. Pro-vision for cushioning the impact of the carriage to prevent a destructive jar to the machine is amply provided for. as well as an improvement in the run-ways and rollers bearing the carriage. "The momentum attained by the carriage in its return stroke is utilized

THE BROWN MAN'S GRAFT not my fault if you don't follow in-VIELDS TO UNIVERSAL FAILING

firee Men Who Know the Malady Give an Insight Into His Character-istics—The Instinct of Piracy— Story of a Malay Raider Who Sold Charms Against Bullets at One Dollar per Charm—"Papa Tssio Refuses to Stay Deall.

BY WILLIAM MOWBRAY.

Shanghal, China, Cept. 12.—That all men who help to carry the white man's burden in the Far East come to Shanghat, sooner or later, is as true as that all roads lead to Rome. Here is the clearing house of those who know the Orient, and if you can but walf for them here, they will al come your way. To-night I mot three men who know more of the Malay in his haunts than all the rest of the world. Only the Malay was missing, which we all regretted. They were a Dutch captain, who had been invalided home from Java, where he had spent seven years in hunting the Malay in what is called the "everlasting" Achinese war; an Englishman, who had served with the British Company in North Borneo as commercial agent, whose

Borneo as commercial agent, whose talk dropped into a jargon of half Visayan and Spanish when his thoughts ran back to the Malays in the southern parts of the Philippines. The Englishman spoke never a word of commerce; his work had been to keep raiding Malays within certain bounds. The subterfuge of "com-merce" was shallow. The Dutchman on the south, the Englishman in the center, and the American on the north had beee engaged in putting the respect of civilization into the heart of the Malay. The three men had compared notes on the steamer from Singapore to Shanghai, and to them the subject was old and com monplace; still "I wanted to know," and the American told me

THE INSTINCT OF PIRACY. "We all know," said the major, what the brown man loses and what he gains when the white man tkes him and his country for his own good. Minus liberty, plus security; minus meney, plus schools; minus graft, plus strong-armed justice; and you continue the comparison forever. But your point is, is he really objecting to the process? No, he is not; and the fighting we are doing to-day in the Southern Philippines is the same thing the bluecoats are doing in New York and the mounted police of Can-ada—keeping order. The instinct of piracy is as strong out there as is the to "get rich quick" at home The object is the same, only nethod is different. When a Malay wants graft, he gathers together two or three restless spirits and breaks for the brush. Soon there is a leader, the band makes a good haul, and applicants for membership spring up 'graft games" at home. The people complain, and that is where we come along to put the matter straight. We till the band, or the band kills us, and the papers at home carry six lines of engagement in Samar or Leyte. Two days later some editorial writer. through the files for something to do, stirs up the old question of a down-trodden race striving for

liberty, and people get a wrong im-THE MALAY RAIDER. "Let me tell you a story of a Malay raider that will stand for the whole question in the archipelago and as ong as you remember it you will always understand what we are actually engaged in doing. First of all, the Malay, among other things, is crafty, ignorant, credulous and superstitious, and, therefore, excellent material for leader craftier than the led. Such leader ws Tssio.

"In his earlier days Tssio shipped on a Norwegian bark that drifted into Bacolod one day, and served on her around the world. Three years later he was back in his native land, the Island of Negros, with a smattering of foreign tongues, a fairly good ability in sleight-of-hand tricks and ideals. Otherwise, he was a worth-less shore lounger. He put his ideals. ideas to work, however, in the direction of local graft; in other words, he took to the brush. His followers, a handful of village loafers, were wonderfully impressed with his sleight-of-hand tricks, and at the end fo two or three cattle-lifting expeditions and three months' time Tsslo was a power. He played for good stakes, and he played well. When the Sixth Infantry came to Negros, back in the early days out there. Tssio had 500 follow-ers. The band lived in a stockade village up in the mountains, and the whole countryside was in such fear of him that we could not move twenty men without his at once being informed through natives, who thus hoped to earn his good will. He was in-fallible. He was "Anting Anting," or invulnerable to bullets; he was the pope of a new church and called Papa Tssio; he levied tribute upor every farmer in the island, and his mountain storehouses were bursting with loot. He held religious services, during which he performed sleight-of-hand tricks, to the utter consternation of his ignorant followers. His was a name to conjure with in Negroes. The young native women did not have to be ebducted—they came

knocking at the doors of his stockade This was the situation when we came along and began to break up Papa Tssio in his busidess. several engagements with his men, and killed them by the score. We also took prisoners who gave us de-tails of his methods. These men were fully confident that they would soon drive up into the sea. Failure never discouraged them. Death seemed to make the rest more eager to fight us. The graft was so good that they were willing to fight hard for it. They had 'Anting Anting,' and Papa Tssio said they would win.

CHARMS AGAINST BULLETS. "In the meantime he was selling charms against bullets at a dollar a charm. The method was this: Twe would hear our column was marching against him. His first step was to prepare his ambush. All the men were brought before him, and Tssio stood beside two wooden boxes, one filled with strips of tape made into a belt to hang over a man's shoulder and the other containing small feathand the other containing small feathers. Then the harangue began, Tsuio would make a few sleight-of-hands—take a silver dollar out of a man's ear or push a sword through his chest, nd the sale was on. Anting Anting against the American bullets at a silver dollar each. Put a belt, inscribed with the mystic figures, over your shoulders and hold the feather in your teeth and you were

"The momentum attained by the carriage in its return stroke is utilized for the line spacing. A simple device is introduced, so that the setting of either the automatic or manual line spacer will adjust the other to conform in the uniform spacing of the lines.

"The principle of the mechanism embodies a compound motor, consisting of two springs, geared in such a manner against each other that a shifting of the gearing results in a change of the relative power of the two springs, enabling each to alternate between the other and draw the carriage back and forth, and mechanism to any of the standard styles of typewriters, as it does not affect any part of the mechanism except the carriage, motors or springs, which it replaces."

Over your shoulders and hold the feather in your teeth and you were safe.

"The men bought, and Tesio stacked the dollars in his boxes. The dath of the dollars in his boxes. The dath of the dollars in his boxes. The ed the dollars in his boxes. The dath of the feather tn your deth and Tesio expfained it. He went't ceth dead man and pointed out that he had lost the feather. Naturally, the chrim was broken if the teather in your dethe the dollars. The went'dead man and pointed out that he had lost the feather

"Each time the sale of 'Antis Antisg' would carry some instructio of a like nature, always leaving loophole for Tesio to save his fac and gather in more dollars,

DEATH OF PAPA TSSIO. "We finally killed Tasto in front of the stockade, but no native believes to this day that he is really dead. He is in hiding, they say, and has dele-gated his powers for the moment to a favorite lieutenant. There is always a "Papa Tasto" in Negros, although we have killed a half a dozen at dif-ferent times, and the name will suf-fice any day to bring followers, anxferent times, and the name will suf-fice any day to bring followers, anx-ious for the easy life, out of the vil-lages and up into the mountain fort-resses. Then they raid, and then we send out troops to break them up. The habit is ingrained and you can't eradicate it. We will have to con-tend with it, in one form or another, as long as we stay there. It is nothas long as we stay there. It is noth-ing less than a local expression of the universal desire to get something for nothing. Whether the trouble is in Luzon, Samar, Leyte, Negros, or the Visayas, the cause is the same and

they will kill us, and sometimes we will kill them." The Engishman and the Dutchman concurred with the American major, and the Dutchman told of a tale the Java brand. But that is outside of my territory, and it was much the same anyway.

the results will vary. Sometimes

THINKING TOO MUCH. Danger of Overtaxation of the Brain Pointed Out by a Specialist.

Washington Star. "The brain is man's most faithful riend and would be man's best companion if he understood it better,

aid a prominent specialfst. "I use the word brain to compre-hend what we term the mind and the process of thinking, and not as a physical object or a medium which lirects our actions or through which ve, or the animate spirit, directs us, just as theorists please to take it— we will look upon it as a thing with which we may hold communion and proceed upon that hypothesis.

"On the stage a prize idiot in the cast, usually a young nobleman or a dude, always raises a laugh when he speaks his lines about the effort of thinking and the wearying effect such a mental process produces upon his physical being, He really speaks a reater truth than either he or the udience takes in, for thinking is an fort, be the though in itself ever o frothy and ephemeral, and could we lessen the process of thought at will, as an engineer applies the air brakes to his train, much of the trouble and disease in , life vanish like the meadow vapor before

the rays of the rising sun.
"It is this impossible process entirely to still what is called the thinking process which is one of the most in-teresting studies of the specialist, for it is, plainly speaking, the inability of the individual to eliminate certain thoughts, or a certain thought, from the brain cells, or to still it into inactivity, which fills the insane sylums, produces nervous wrecks in other individuals and causes trouble confusion and chaos all around in everyday life.

Persons to whom this fact appeals should endeavor to take their own brain into communion with their own selves: to set it up as another person, whom they may hold converse, and the objective and subjective mind admits of this through conscious action, and in some happy and fortunate ndividuals through unconscious ac-

"A little practice will make possible to the student, though his progress will be by degrees and not in one jump. He should first understand that thinking is largely a mathabit: that the the most willing organs in his body at his command, and, honest and faithful as it is to him, will respond to his calls upon it. He should therefore give it as much needed rest as possible by the process of sleep, and during waking hours by not calling upon it for thought except when necessary. The average person will put in a tremendous amount of unwill necessary thought effort upon simplest everyday matter of life. the "Again, he will allow his objective mind to ching to one or several thoughts with persistent tenacity. In this event he wears out particular cells of his best friend, and where this habit is maintained he often becomes a nuisance to his friends and family by developing into what he ex-

hausts these same cells in this manner

and lands in the asylum.

"Most people use their brains too much, either in utter idle waste or in overconcentrated work, and when their best friend begins to show a mild resentment by showing signs of fatigue they ply it with stimulants which science or the distillery have placed at their disposal. Even under these mean circumstances the brain disgusted though it is with such shabby treatment, goes on doing the best it can for its owner until temporary insensibility, insanity or death ensues.
"It will be found that co-operation with the brain in the process of still-ing thought is not as difficult as would be supposed, for the brain will re-main quiescent if you will only permit it, and become strengthened thereby, just as it will respond to the limit of exhaustion when called upon. This theory is very easily evolved into successful practice, and I commend it to men of active minds, especially professional men, for it will be found to lessen nervous tension, soothe the temper, promote the appetite and produce good nature in otherwise nervous, touchy and disagreeable people."

The Dominant American Woman. Professor Patten in The Independent. In America a spirit that may be conmopolitan, in contrast with that which exhausts itself within the four walls of home, animates the well nourished. successful class. Housekeeping musi come a matter of wards and precincts if it is to satisfy the craving for motion. The dominant woman is athetic, and seeks prestige in following sports like automobiling, golf, riding and walking; often she indulges in the half sentimental pleasures of handi-crafts that belonged to mediaeval Italy of aboriginal Mexico and the practice of a mild aesthetic that relieves idle muscles. These women are highly co-ordinated, with a developed sense of beauty and an ability to perform fine and varied but not heavy tasks. Industry, with to-day's rude surroundings, opens no avenue to the exercise of their delicate and nervous powers; nor could the factory process reawaken their powerful motives or redirect their primitive zest of life, now obscured by the sudden phenomens of leisure. Their new vehicles for ancient energies will be found in philanthropy, politics, municipal government, child saving—in that social work for the furtherance of which these women are sof rapidly multiplying associates and clubs. dustry, with to-day's rude surround-

charm would be broken. This time
Tasio was impatient with the survivors.

"What did I tell you?" he asked the protestants. "To swallow the pill and not to talk," they answered, "Well," continued Papa Tasio, "these men are dead and its clear proof that they spoke and broke the charm. It's

THE SILENT OPINION.

ods of expression even, for which many men and women are utterly condemned in the minds of some of their broth-ers ad sisters. A disposition to dislike certain types of face is at times so strong as to suggest a previous exis-

men with such and such eyebrows are hard hearted or that a man must be a Christian if the color of his eyes and hair contradict each other; but we act continually upon notions hardly less unreasonable. Educated men with small vocabularies, for instance, are divided as a rule by clever women in-to fools by birth and self-made fools, according to whether their want of equipment be ascribed to nature or to

To the first they are indifferent; to the latter they have almost always a more or less active dislike. Such men are often able, a fact their own sex invariably recognize. The man whose words are few and ill chosen may be man of prompt and reasoned action, who having been brought up among the silent wise or the garrulous silly deprecates the waste of pains occasioned by the game of talk. All mental athletics bore him just as physical athletics bore others.

In the same way the fact that a man pretends to know no more words than a savage may be a matter of awkward though genuine humility—a fear of pretending to a culture he does not possess-or an act of superficial conformity to a passing fashion among small set. It may have no more to do with his real mind than an ugly figure or an ill cut coat. Circumstances will sometimes convince even a clever woman of these facts so far as a given man is concerned, but she will never alter her silent opinion as to the generality.

Clever women are very hard on the men they imagine to be fools. Able men, on the other hand, are not at all hard on women they know to be stupid Where youth and beauty are concerned the fact is easily understood; but youth and beauty by no means explain the whole of this phenomenon. Many men are inclined to think that the kind of mental power in women which we colloquially call brains exsense and serves only to carry them with fatiguing rapidity through verbal fallacies to a false conclusion.

Explained.

Philadelphia Public Ledger. "I think," said the reporter, "that the public would like to know how "By perseverance," replied

centenarian. "I jest kept on livin'."

Dr. Finn's Testimony Interesting.
Dr. Thomas Finn, of Boonsbore, Mo., who has practiced medicine for 32 years, says he has used every prescription known to the profession for treatment of kidney and bladder diseases, and says he has never found anything so effective in both chronic and acute kidney and bladder trouble as Foley's Kidney Cure. It stops trregularities and builds up the whole system. R. H. Jordan & Co. FACTORY.

Cameren !

he white man that he thinks shead of his job han a native

ahead of his job han a native not so wasteful of mnterials.

The only marked defect app to all classes of workmen is it instability. The Filipino is steady and may not be depupon as a regular laborer unmakes up his mind to feign six frequently and until he manages is reduce materially the hypothetics death rate recorded among his relatives. Instances are known when single workmen have lost dozens of imaginary aunts and uncles and several such fathers and mothers in the ourse of a single year.

True Bill From the South.

Porto Rico Review.

The magazines for September are ing and instructive; but some of the old pictures of the same old actress are becoming a trifle monotonous. are

Malaria Makes Pale Blood. The Old Standard Grove's Tastel Chill Tonic drives out malaria and builds up the system. Sold by all dealers for 27 years. Price 50 cents.

Warm Weather Shopping!

Is not conducive to patience or good temper. It keeps you out in the hot sun-may injure your health.

Stay at home and use the Bell telephone. Most stores cater to the telephone shopper.

Try it once. It's the new way to shop. It is convenient and satisfactory.

Call Contract Dept., No. 199

BELL SERVICE IS SATIS-



Cameron. Do Double The Work of the ordinary range at one-half the cost. Their ovens are onehalf larger and they burn any kind of fuel. There's where you save the money. Half the usual time to Half the usual fuel bill. Be sure and examine the Cameron. If your dealer can't show it, send us his name on a postal. but be sure you get a catalogue.

insurance Company **Virginia**

The Cameron Stove Co., Inc.

RICHMOND, VA.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

The Oldest, Largest, Stongest Southern Life Insurance Co

Assets December 31, 1905 \$ 2,391,417,61

Business in North Carolina

Insurance in force December \$1, 1905 Number of Policies in force December \$1, 1905 Number Death Claims paid in 1905

Death claims, Dividends, etc. paid to Policy-Holders islature of Virginia, and has won the hearty approval support of the people by its promptness and fair deal the thirty-five years of its operation. HOME GETIC

G. WALKER, Pres. Charlotte District

Office 207 S. Tryon St.