THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of the County.

Vol. XV. W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor. Gastonia, N. C., December 6, 1894. $1.50 per Annum. Cash in Advance. No 49.

NON-PARTISAN LAWS

WHICH JUDGE CLARK THINKS THE LEGISLATURE AND CONGRESS OUGHT TO ENACT.

Six per Cent Interest—Public Officers Should Not be Allowed to Accept Railroad Passes—Popular Elections for Senators and Postmasters—Government Ownership of Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Desirable Legislation in Regard to Murder Trials and Court Expenses—A Non Election Law and a Code Commission.

Raleigh News & Observer.

Propriety requires that a judicial officer shall abstain from taking any stand whatsoever in the great controversies of the day. [illegible]

Ba[illegible] ever lived in higher [illegible] the declaration of the Romans, "*Homo sum, nihil humani a me alienum puto*," that is to say "I am a man, everything that concerns the welfare of my fellow-men shall always be of deep interest to me."

There are many matters of grave interest to the public welfare, connected with proposed action either by Congress or the Legislature, upon which political parties are not aligned. As to these, my opinion has been asked, I see no impropriety in giving it.

1. *Interest.* This Legislature, not dividing upon party lines on the question, will doubtless pass a bill reducing six per cent. as the legal limit for interest. Except in a few of the years since the war this has been the law's recognized limit in North Carolina for two hundred years. Now when the profits on everything else are cut down there is no reason why money should receive undiminished and high profits. When bankers form syndicates to force the government to issue bonds bearing 3 per cent. and North Carolina 4 per cent. bonds are above par, 6 per cent. is certainly full value for the use of money. There can be no doubt that this has been the sentiment of the people of North Carolina for ten years past. Probably a majority in each of the last four Legislatures has come to Raleigh intending to restore the old (6 per cent) rate of interest. This was turned into a minority on each occasion after they reached Raleigh. But it is dangerous for the representatives of a free people to deem themselves wise or even to execute the wishes of those who elect them. The only authority for any legislation in our country is that it expresses the sentiment of the majority of the people. Besides the alleged advantages to North Carolina of paying a higher interest than all the surrounding States from Massachusetts to Georgia have never materialized.

2. *Free Passes.* In the Constitution of the State of New York, just ratified by the people at the polls, there is a paragraph in stringent language forbidding any public officer to receive or use, directly or indirectly, any free pass, or transportation from any transportation company, or any frank from a telegraph or telephone company. A similar constitutional amendment should be adopted by our legislature irrespective of party. It adopted it will be ratified by overwhelming majorities at the polls. The corporations cannot object to this as they say that these favors are given with no intent to influence officials and are a source tax upon them. The people will be glad to vote for such an amendment. That the great State of New York, as well as several others, has seen fit to incorporate this provision in the organic law is sufficient evidence that this is no trivial matter. Give the people of North Carolina a chance to vote upon such an amendment at the polls and it will be seen how few will vote against it.

3. *Election of United States Senators.* Twice by almost unanimous vote of the lower House of Congress an amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been adopted providing for the election of Senators by the people. Resolutions of many conventions of all political parties have endorsed this amendment, including, if I recollect aright, the Democratic State Conventions held this year in Ohio, New York and Massachusetts. The bill is now before the Senate for action. It would be the expression of the popular will if our Legislature, irrespective of party, should pass resolutions of instruction to our Senators to vote for it. If they are already for it, they will not [illegible] which has never been [illegible] dorsed by the people. The best interests of the Republic urgently require this reform.

4. *Postal Telegraph and Telephones.* The Post Office Department should be modernized and furnished with the best appliances known to science in facilitating the intercommunication of news and thought. To this end, the telegraph and telephone should be a part of the postal service as it is in every other civilized country. This has nothing upon the question of government ownership of railroads, but is simply applying modern methods instead of antiquated ones to the postal service which we already have and it is Paternalism, then the P. O. itself is paternalism. Either give us a modern postoffice with telegraph and telephone facilities or else turn the postoffice over to the "Western Union" to run. The number of postoffices in the country districts should be trebled and a telephone placed in each. Every postmaster can use a telephone and there be only a few points which the telegraph, requiring additional clerks, would be required to forward long distance messages. The plant for the entire United States is estimated by experts reporting to Congress would cost under twenty millions, while the "Western Union", has watered its stock up to one hundred millions, and last year, notwithstanding hard times, declared over six million dollars net earnings or fully 33 1-3 per cent on what it would cost the government to establish a better system reaching to every postoffice, in the whole country and with far lower rates. The Western Union not only maintains a powerful lobby constantly at Washington to prevent the adoption of a people's telegraph and telephone, but it is said gives nearly every member of Congress and Senator, if not all, as soon as sworn in, a frank to do all his telegraphing free. It cannot be thought that this will directly influence many but it dulls their feeling of the great tax the present heavy telegraphic rates are upon the industry of the country. At any rate the Western Union must find their advantage in the custom or it would not be kept up. Many legislatures unrelated by each of the great parties have from time to time petitioned Congress for this improvement in our postal service. The North Carolina lower house once in recent years unanimously passed a resolution to that effect, which only failed in the Senate for lack of time. It might well be passed again. No political party has antagonized this proposition. The Populists have [illegible] proper measure [illegible] in the eyes of any other party, for they alone endorsed in their platform the Income tax which Congress, by the votes of their political opponents enacted into law.

5. *Election of Postmasters.* The only objection of any force urged against the postoffice adding the telegraph and telephone to improve its service, is the increased number of government employees. Aside from the fact that these employees can be decided more dangerously in politics if controlled by a corporation, it must be remembered that the postal clerks and other subordinates are now mostly under the civil service law. As to the postmasters, it would be a wise step to decentralize, and at the same time lessen the authority of a Presidential election, by electing the postmasters by the people in each postoffice district. We shall yet come to this, and the sooner the better.

6. *Election Law.* There will be some change of course in election laws. Public sentiment has already brought this about in England, Australia, Canada, and in thirty-four of the States of the Union. Not only should the ballots be fairly cast and counted, but election contributions should be reduced and made public as in New York and elsewhere. Otherwise elections will soon be only a matter of money. The electorate will become debauched and only rich men, who can contribute largely to the campaign fund will be possible as candidates. Nominations will become practically for sale. In addition to the remedies as already adopted and successfully in operation in England, and elsewhere, these two new ones are modestly suggested. (1.) The number of voting precincts should be not less than three in each township, properly distributed over the township. This would insure the fullest expression of the popular will by enabling each man to vote by going only a short distance. So there are 400,000 voters in North Carolina, if each man now should vote and should take a whole day at the election, so many do who go several miles to vote, the cost would be $400,000 in the value of lost time. In fact it is a very large fraction of it. (2.) The increased number of voting precincts would not only bring out a larger vote and enable voters to save most of the day for their work, but it would render practicable this other reform that the polls should then be closed at 3 p. m. The ballots could then be counted in broad day light and the result announced before sun set. There would thus be no chance for fraud. The result in each county would be known at the county seat not long after dark and the result in the whole State would be known by midnight and announced in all the papers next morning. This great reform would also be a great economy thereby enabling the laboring man everywhere to deposit his ballot without anyone being obliged to lose a day's work.

7. *Murder Trials.* Trials for capital offences should be simplified. Retaining as sufficient for an innocent man, that the prisoner must be shown to be guilty beyond a reasonable doubt and by the unanimous voice of twelve men, there should be abolished the gross inequalities so which the State is now put in all such trials which render it almost impossible to convict the guilty man if he is able to retain skilful and influential counsel. Nothing but the inequality of challenges by which the defendant has twenty-three and the State only four should be abolished and each allowed the same number of six each, as is the case in many other States now. The State as well as the defendant, should have as formerly in this State the right of appeal from errors of law of the trial judge. Lynch law hangs two men in this State for each man hung by the courts. Lynch law exists only where society has lost confidence in the stability of the courts to protect society. While retaining the safeguards above mentioned as guarantees against the conviction of an innocent man, remove all the disadvantages imposed on the prosecution which guarantee the acquittal of a guilty man, then lynch law will disappear, but not till then.

8. *Court Expenses.* In every State of the civilized world, except in this State and in Iowa, the State is responsible for the waste of time in his courts, has a supervising power over the length of speeches by counsel. It is a power that is rarely used, but its existence prevents too much waste of the public time. This was formerly the rule in this State, but a few years ago unfortunately a law was passed taking from the judge all control over the length of speeches by counsel. The Supreme Court was forced to ignore the new rule as to that court and the statute was modified to exempt it. But it is still in force in the Superior Courts. Courts are very expensive and this single ill advised statute has added vastly to the burdens of the people in the greatly increased length of trial and to the great disadvantage of suitors and counsel in all cases subsequent thereto. Probably the majority of lawyers would not object to a return to the law formerly in force here and which is still in force the world over, the single State of Iowa excepted, and there it is confined to the commencement of the jury, the judge goes off and plays a game of billiards.

9. *Code Commission.* Lastly there should be a Code Commission. Not such as we have been having, which shall merely codify the statute law only, but one which shall also codify the judge made law to be found scattered through so many reports and reduce the whole into two or three handy volumes. This has been done in California and many other States. Then a man can see for himself what the law is and not wait till after he has acted on what he supposed to be the law to find out that a court differed with him. It is the lasting glory of Justinian that he did this great work for the Roman people and reduced the vast body of law scattered as it now is with us through hundreds of volumes of judicial decisions and statute law into the one volume which has been handed down to our day. The great Napoleon did the same great work for France [illegible] Code [illegible] Napoleonic [illegible] half nations of Europe have followed. Dudley Field did the same great work for New York. How he was thwarted by the Governor's veto after his Code had passed both houses is known to all men. So much the worse for New York, California and some other States have been wise enough to adopt it. Georgia did the same good work years before. This can and ought so be done here in North Carolina, making the law more certain, more accessible and placing it in a compact form in the reach of every man's pocket.

Believing that the honest views of any citizen, feeling an interest in the welfare of his fellow men, will receive fair consideration at the hands of the people of North Carolina, without any diffidence I submit mine. If there is anything of any value in any of these views, other lands may put them into better shape, and utilize them for the public good. If any of these suggestions will not stand under the hammer of argument, no harm will have been done, I simply offer them as a good will offering to a generous people who have always been kind to me beyond my utmost deserving.

WALTER CLARK.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 28.

An Alliterative Annual.

Tallapoosa, Ga., Times.

What the people want: More corn and less cotton; more potatoes and less politics; more pork and less poetry; more beats and fewer dead-beats; more mules and less mulishness; more confidence and less confusion; more money and less murmuring; more charity and less criticism; more harmony and less hatred; more affection and less affectation; more manliness and fewer old maids; more benedicts and fewer bachelors; more backbone and less backsliding; more piety and less pridiness; more sense and less sound; more wisdom and less wind; more people and fewer populists; more democrats and fewer demagogues; more revenues and fewer reverses; more railroads and fewer wrecks; more equity and less evasion; more society and fewer socialists; more arbitration and fewer anarchists; more facts and fewer fences; more liberty and less license; more culture and less carping; more uprightness and less unrighteousness; more religion and less ranting; more farms and fewer fanatics; more bread and less boodle; more meat and less metaphysics; more business and less bulldozing; more trade and less tariff, more currency and less cussing; more statesmen and fewer sinners; more dollars and fewer debts, and more doctors and fewer deaths.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill. was told by her doctor she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles, Dr. King's New discovery completely cured her and she saves her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at Curry & Kennedy's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

Wore the Boss's Shirt.

The Greensboro *Record* has an amusing story of a young man who was tried at the last term of Rockingham criminal court for stealing a shirt from a prominent physician of Reidsville. The case was pretty plain and it looked as if the defendant was about to get in for it, so he went on the witness stand to do his own behalf. He said he did have the doctor's shirt on his back on the Sunday specified, but that he did not steal it,—only borrowed it.

"Why," said he, "when I lived in Greensboro I worked for a doctor there and every Saturday night I took his dirty shirts home to wash them, then Monday I put it out to wash, and he never 'ticked' us no fuss about it. I didn't think any new boss would care about such a thing."

He was acquited, but before he came from the witness box Col. Morehead whispered to the Solicitor to ask him what doctor in Greensboro he referred to, and he answered promptly, but the *Record* would not give its townsman's name.

Fayetteville Observer: There is no warrant in the Constitution which permits the Federal government to issue "bills of credit." It is empowered to "coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin." Beyond that it cannot go, lawfully. But it has done so—in issuing those "bills of credit," known as greenbacks, and in establishing the national banking system and concurrently taxing out of existence the issues of State banks.

A Neglected Man.

Greenville News.

One of the most brilliant of modern novelists has just completed the story, in an American weekly magazine, of an artist who lived and triumphed. The man as pictured was of the highest and noblest type. His soul went beyond the world and its common things and sought inspiration and suggestion in higher regions. Its love was boundless as was his life. He lived in the central parts of his being, and in beauty of person and character he was a noble man. He lived in a world longing for his coming and hope offered him happiness and inspiration.

The man, however, was married—married to a woman who had no high in social life, who shared none of his thoughts or hopes or aspirations, whose existence was concentrated upon the homely details of kitchen, table and servants.

At the critical time a third woman is introduced into the story—a woman of steady eyes, of pure thoughts and purposes, of devoted [illegible] whose love has been given to the [illegible] who has called or lessened [illegible] influence upon him is all for good.

In obedience to her [illegible] ly, unfaltering, uncorrupted and incorruptible sense of what is just and right, the man is made to renounce the brilliant and the beautiful, to turn his back upon the glories and the gilding of the world as offered to him and to sink his career and his life in promoting the happiness of the non-[illegible] woman to whom he was bound and in devotion to his art without hope of reward in this world of fortune.

It is a beautiful story. It tells the trials and temptations and triumphs of a brilliant man, the power and final victory of a woman. It tells how beautiful or brilliant [illegible] those soul was in her home, her [illegible] and her children. It is the glory of the common place, the victory of the [illegible] that the latter day writers and [illegible] describe as "the Philistine" [illegible] English "Babbitt" and the British [illegible] who work closely to the American [illegible] on, the housewife and mother who [illegible] and moves in her own humble sphere holds no new ideas or advance [illegible] ines.

We do not know how [illegible] woman we have known and love [illegible] long will last. We hope it will [illegible] our time. The new and [illegible] woman may be magnificent, [illegible] know. According to the [illegible] she will have free wa[illegible] and clear limbs [illegible] is all right [illegible] genuine and skeptical [illegible] which [illegible] all wrong. She will want to know [illegible] wherefores of things, [illegible] and demand rights, she will call for the amendments of laws [illegible] privileges.

[illegible] movement upon the [illegible] of the generation just gone, of the generation yet lingering, of the generation just now in evidence. It may be so, but we doubt it. The woman who loves and believes in the man she is married to, who is willing to accept his judgment on public questions and household emergencies as infallible, who devotes most of her time and thought to the children she has brought into the world and the duties and responsibilities of home and to work out of it, is the woman we can know and understand and appreciate. She is the woman who has made every great nation in the world's history, who has guided and strengthened, encouraged and directed every great movement.

She may be an artist more or less. She may be a singing woman, a playing or a painting or writing woman or anything else. Anyhow, she is loyal to her husband, she harbors no secret thoughts of other men, she makes for herself no other vows. She gives her life and the labors of it to her children, if she has any, and her house and is faithful, honest, true, obedient and dutiful. When she dies she goes to Heaven, if anybody does. When she lives she is mother, mother-in-law and grandmother in due state and succes has been and is each capacity adds very largely to the world's supply of happiness, honesty and virtue.

In the story we have referred to the man found that after all his best happiness was attained and his best work done with the commonplace woman who was his wife. With the possessors of remarkable souls and minds—the women who lived high in the clouds and whose thoughts floated among the stars—he found allurements and fascinations and temptations of a very earthly and ordinary kind. It was with the women who went in womanly ways, who thought womanly thoughts and lived womanly lives that he found at last his peace and his highest and best inspiration.

We do not know what the women or the men of the coming generations will be. They are subject to the efforts of two extremes. On one side there is the "advanced" system which is skeptical concerning God, which picks large flaws in the Bible, which questions the teachings of Christ and contends that womanhood has been a stupendous mistake all the way. On the other side there is a religious reaction which undertakes, the disparagement of manhood and the reduction of the human race to a dead level of living by rules and government by the annual resolutions of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

We hope and believe that the woman of the future will steer between these extremes and continue very much as she is now. Whether it is common sense or an especially clear conscience it is certain that she has a remarkably clear perception of the differences between right and wrong. Whatever her fads and follies and ignorances may be, it is an enduring truth that she is the ruling power of the civilized world. She has made this generation what it is. She will make the next generation what it will be.

The commonplace woman rules the world and rules it well. The brilliant woman may sparkle in high life or low life. The wicked woman may drag men down. The gifted woman may drag them up. After all, it is the woman who sits at the fireside, who tidies the house with deft hands, who rocks the cradles and holds the keys and brings the children into the world, who rules. She ought to rule and her rule is wholesome.

It is her influence that goes out with prodigals to the further edges of the earth and guides their thoughts upward and draws their feet backward. Her prayers go morning and night for home and comfort for those she loves. The tones of her voice, the touches of her hand will live in the coming years and yield righteousness and charity and comfort. She does a glorious work here in her own house and beyond it and she sows seed sure to bring blossoms of beauty and fruits of usefulness when she is dead and gone and, maybe, forgotten.

The brilliant woman, the free thinking woman, the aspiring woman, are all very well. It may be that there is work appointed for them to do. But the woman who really rules the world, who gives life its sweetness and light and beauty and hope, is just the commonplace, every day woman—the woman who loves honestly and heartily because she can't help it, who has a temper because the Lord made her so, who feels her first duty to be to her husband and house and children, who is subject to all the temptations to which human flesh is liable but whose life is pure and honest and wholesome because she loves faithfully, does the best she can and devotes herself to her obligations as she understands them.

We are glad somebody has at last written for that kind of woman. We have had the girl love sick, the wife with an eye on another man, divorce proceedings and elopements and elaborate justifications thereof. The every day, flesh and blood, living, loving, working, mortal woman has had very little showing in fiction. Therefore let us all rejoice in her triumph, even if it is but a clever bit of word painting.

DR. ABERNETHY DEAD.

The President of Rutherford College Passes away after a Long and Useful Life.

News and Observer.

RUTHERFORD COLLEGE, N. C., Nov. 28.

Dr. Robert L. Abernethy, President of Rutherford College died here to-day. Dr. Abernethy has suffered great bodily affliction all his life, but he has been unusually feeble for some time. The deceased was 72 years old, having been born in Lincoln county, April 3, 1822. His surroundings were very humble, though his parents were of ancient and honorable ancestry.

By his own efforts Dr. Abernethy secured the rudiments of an education, and his whole life has been a striking example of a self-made man.

He graduated with honor from Trinity College in 1869 and has ever since devoted his life to teaching. He founded and built up Rutherford College, which began as a school of eight pupils. Over 2,000 indigent students have since been gratuitously educated there.

In 1889 Dr. Abernethy had the degree of D. D. conferred upon him by Alfred University, New York. He was loved, respected and honored by the people of his State.

The Cherokee Falls Mills to be Rebuilt.

Greenville News.

BLACKSBURG, S. C., Nov. 28.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cherokee Falls manufacturing company was held at the residence of A. P. Roberts, the secretary and treasurer, on the 9th instant. The object of the meeting was to consider the question of rebuilding the mill which was burned on the 17th of September. It was unanimously offered that the directors proceed at once to erect a building. The new structure will be larger than the old one, and the machinery which will consist of about 6,000 spindles and 160 looms, will manufacture a finer quality of goods. It is thought the factory will be running in six or eight months.

They Are Invited.

Raleigh News & Observer.

More than 300 Democrats in Gaston county did not vote this year. Those who think the accident of fusion success this year means a permanent change are invited to keep their eye on Gaston county in 1896.

New York Press: "Your three daughters are married; did they marry happily?" "Two are married happily and one is divorced happily."

Statesville Landmark: There is little hope for any man who honestly believes that the price of farm products is regulated by the rise and fall of parties.

Rev. Joseph Cook: No church ought to call itself thoroughly aggressive and evangelical that does not expend for the support of missions at large at least one dollar for every five dollars it expends on itself.

The Orphans.

Washington Post: Gov.-elect Morton probably feels like kicking himself every time he thinks of the $19,000 he invested in the campaign. The returns indicate that he could have stepped through without paying a penny.

Lenoir Topic: One thing is forever settled in North Carolina since the election of the fusion ticket, and that is the old humbug cry of fraudulent elections. It will be noticed that when the people wanted to make a change they did it. The recent election put the lie to the cry of fraud in elections in North Carolina.

Better Crops

result from use of fertilizers rich in potash. Most fertilizers sold do not contain

Sufficient Potash

to insure the best results. The results of the latest investigations of the use and abuse of potash are told in our books.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

As Audited by the Board of County Commissioner's to the Different Members Thereof.

NORTH CAROLINA, GASTON COUNTY.

I, John O. Rankin, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of said county and State, do hereby certify that the following is a correct statement of accounts audited by the Board of County Commissioners of said county to the members thereof severally from the first Monday in December 1893 to 30th day of November 1894, (both inclusive) to wit:

1893.

Dec. 5. Amt. paid Caleb Pasour for 3 days service as coms...	$ 6.00
for 2 days on Treasury coms.	4 00
for 21 miles travel at 5 cent per mile.....	1 05
Dec. 5. Amt paid G. A. Patrick for 6 days service, coms	12 00
for 1 day on coms. to poor house.....	2 00
for 96 miles travel at 5c. per mile.....	4 80
Dec. 5. Amt. paid J. F. Thomas for 4 days service as coms.	8 00
for 36 miles travel at 5c per m.	1 80
Dec. 5. Amt paid F. C. Sipe for 6 days service as coms.	12 00
for 1 day on Finance comt...	2 00
for 96 miles travel at 5c per m.	4 80
Dec. 5. Amt. paid J. R. Connell for 2 days service as coms.	4 00
for 1 day on Finance comt...	2 00
24 miles travel at 5c per mile.	1 20

1894.

Feb. 5. Amt paid J. R. Connell for 2 day service as coms.	4 00
48 miles travel at 5c per mile.	2 40
Mch. 5. Amt. paid F. C. Sipe for 3 days service as coms...	6 00
2 days on bridge comt.....	4 00
72 miles travel at 5c per mile.	3 60
Apr. 2. Amt. paid Caleb Pasour for 5 days service as com.	10 00
1 day on Treasury comt.....	2 00
1 day buy mule and wagon for home.....	2 00
21 miles travel at 5c per mile.	1 05
May 7. Amt paid J. F. Thomas for 5 days service as coms.	10 00
1 day buy mule and wagon for home.....	2 00
60 miles travel at 5c per mile.	3 00
June 4. Amt. paid F. C. Sipe for 3 days service as coms.	6 00
1 day on Finance comt.....	2 00
72 miles travel at 5c per mile.	3 60
June 4. Amt. paid G. A. Patrick for 6 days service as coms.	12 00
1 day on bridge comt.....	2 00
144 miles travel at 5c per m.	7 20
June 4. Amt. paid J. R. Connell for 4 days service as com.	8 00
1 day on Finance comt.....	2 00
96 miles travel at 5c per mile.	4 80
July 16. Amt. paid J. F. Thomas for 4 days service as coms.	8 00
36 miles travel at 5c per mile.	1 80
Aug. 6. Amt. paid F. C. Sipe for 4 days service as coms....	8 00
96 miles travel at 5c per mile.	4 80
Aug. 6. Amt. paid J. R. Connell for 4 days service as com.	8 00
1 day on bridge comt.....	2 00
96 miles travel at 5c per mile.	4 80
Sept. 3. Amt. paid J. F. Thomas for 2 days service as coms.	4 00
36 miles travel at 5c per mile.	1 80
Oct. 1. Amt. paid G. A. Patrick for expenses in attending Road Congress in Charlotte N. C.....	3 70
Oct. 1. Amt. paid C. Pasour for 8 days service as coms....	16 00
96 miles travel at 5c per mile.	4 80
2 days on Treasury comt.....	4 00
1 day attending Lincoln co. Court.....	2 00
1 day on Bridge comt.....	2 00
Nov. 5. Amt. paid F. C. Sipe for 4 days service as coms.....	8 00
96 miles travel at 5c per mile.	4 80
TOTAL.....	$248.80

And I do further certify that the Board was in session 16 days and that the following unverified accounts were allowed.

Oct. 1, 1894. Amt. paid Frank Parks for keeping one McLean who was ordered to the Home, $5.00.

Witness my hand Nov. 30, 1894.

JOHN O. RANKIN, Clerk.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Price fifty cents per bottle at Curry & Kennedy's Drugstore.

The Scotland Neck *Democrat* tells of a right laughable case that has just been concluded in the Superior Court of Halifax county. The subject of litigation was a hog which R. W. Brown found in G. W. Pearson's pen and claimed for his own. Several weeks ago the case was tried in Weldon before Justices Gray and Gooch. Brown gained the case and Pearson appealed. The hog will weigh about 400 pounds. There were thirty or forty witnesses in the case and five able lawyers. The suit has cost several hundred dollars. The jury decided that the hog was Brown's and worth $25.

C. : P. : MOORE,

—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—

Real Estate and Conveyancing

BESSEMER CITY, N. C.

FRED B. SMITH,

P-I-A-N-O T-U-N-E-R.

Graduate of New England Conservatory of Music.

Terms Reasonable.

Gastonia, N. C.

A. C. MANGUM,

—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—

GASTONIA, N. C.

Will practice in the courts of Gaston and adjoining counties and in the Federal Courts.

A. L. HERNDON, TONSORIAL PARLOR

—NEWLY FITTED UP—

In Corner Room Y. M. C. A. Building First-class Workmen Employed and First class work Guaranteed.

W. H. WILSON. J. M. SLOAN

Dr's Wilson & Sloan

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Offers their professional services to citizens of Gastonia and surrounding country.

Calls left at Torrence's Drug Store will receive prompt attention night or day.

HANNA BROS

Eternal Vigilance

is the price of liberty. But our prices for fine fresh meats is as cheap if not cheaper than any first-class market in town. A trial order will convince you.

Respectfully,

HANNA BROS.

Does This Hit You?

The management of the **Equitable Life Assurance Society** in the Department of the Carolinas, wishes to secure a few Special Resident Agents. Those who are fitted for this work will find this

A Rare Opportunity

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