THE GAZETTE

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1894.

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W. F. MARSHALL,.....Editor & Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS.

The letter of Judge Walter Clark which suggests legislation on several lines as much needed, will be read with interest by those who feel a concern in public affairs apart from party politics.

"Have you read Judge Clark's letter?" we asked of several business men in Gastonia. "Yes," replied some, "no" said others. One who had read it with care said, "Yes, and that six per cent interest business is coming. I look for the next legislature to make that the legal rate."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Congress convened Monday and heard the President's message. It is a long and dull (except in spots) document. It would fill over 14 columns, two solid pages, of this paper. So we do not publish it this week. We shall present some extracts in our next issue.

Mr. Cleveland's illness and confinement at home have doubtless had their effect on his message. The tariff and currency occupy suitable and important but not large space in the document. The bond issue is justified, the "pop-gun" tariff bills are recommended for enactment, and Secretary Carlisle's currency scheme approved. This plan is on the line of the "Baltimore" plan with which our readers have already been informed in the columns of this paper.

PASSING ON THE BONDS.

We hear much these days about sound currency. The county commissioners this week have been interested in sound bonds for the county officers, and in the wise and proper protection of the people's interests.

All the officers elect tendered their bonds Monday and Tuesday and most of the two days' session was given to consideration of them. All the bonds tendered were scrutinized as never before, it is claimed, in the history of the county. Acting on the advice of counsel, the commissioners regarded the amount listed on the tax books as the maximum that could be reached by an execution and held the sureties strictly to amounts fixed on that basis.

All the bonds were approved except those of Sheriff-elect Loftin, and the officers duly insalled. Mr. Loftin gave a satisfactory official bond, but was short about $8,000 on the other two. He was allowed 30 days to complete them. It is generally conceeded that he will give good and satisactory bonds by the first Monday in January. Meanwhile, Sheriff Shuford remains in full possesson of the office.

The commissioners are applauded on the one hand for their determination to have good aud sure bonds and on the other are severely criticized by some for not declaring the office vacant.

UNLAWFUL [illegible]

Section 752 of the Code makes it the duty of the commissioners to publish an annual statement of all accounts audited by them, showing the name of the person, the amount, and the nature of the account involved. The object of this is to inform the people how their taxes are applied by the custodians of the county's interests. For several years the commissioners of Gaston have failed to comply with this law and have not rendered to the people this annual account of their stewardship.

This week their attention was called to the matter, but they refused to consider it. Their counsel said there was no penalty attached and they could violate the law with impunity. Some of the board thought that in the interest of economy the publication should not be made. The first excuse is wicked, and the second may look toward economy, but it is unlawful economy. Further, this nonconformity to law places the commissioners in the attitude of unwillingness for their official acts to be subjected to public criticism.

The commissioners in other counties publish in their county papers an annual account of their stewardship; let the commissioners of Gaston do likewise. We believe they will do so when they have had time to reflect on the matter in its different phases.

COMMISSIONERS IN SESSION.

OLD AND NEW MEMBERS TAKE THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Routine Work of Allowances and Reports—The Officers Elect Tender Their Bonds—All Inducted into Office Except Sheriff Elect Loftin—He is Allowed Thirty Days More for Completing His Bonds.

The board of county commissioners met in the Court house at Dallas Monday morning. The oath of office was administered by E. L. Wilson, Clerk of Superior Court, to the following commissioners: G. A. Patrick, Caleb Pasour, J. R. Connell, J. F. Thomas, and John F. Carpenter. Caleb Pasour was re-elected chairman of the Board.

Allowances aggregating $174 for outside paupers for quarter ending Dec. 3.

S. M. Rhom, outside pauper month ending Dec. 3.....	$ 2.00
G. H. Croft on Armstrong Ford iron bridge as per contract.....	1000 00
A R Anders, Registrar Lowell precinct.....	2 28
J. M. McIntosh, lumber and work on Pegram bridge.....	6 50
C. L. Gattis, Registrar Stanly Creek.....	1 74
J. K. Cline, Sh'ff, Lincoln co., arresting and delivering Wm. Cooper.....	3 30
W. B. Rutledge, Registrar Mt. Holly.....	2 25
J. L. Wallace, attending canvassing board.....	2 20
W. A. Falls, 600 ft. lumber for bridge.....	4 80
J. M. Blackwood, coffin Emily J. Blackwood, deceased pauper, (Amt claimed $9.55)....	7 00
H. L. Rhyne, keeper of poor, month ending Dec. 3.....	21 83
J. M. Skidmore, coffin for Elizabeth Rumfeldt, deceased pauper.....	7 40
Elizabeth Rumfelt, outside pauper (till death.).....	3 46
M. H. Shuford, Sh'ff, making Senatorial return.....	9 25
M. H. Shuford, Jail fees month ending Dec. 3.....	42 40
A. P. H. Rhyne, attending canvassing board.....	1 00
Thos. Wilson, registrar Gastonia precinct.....	4 08
M. N. Hall, attending canvassing board.....	2 60
C. Dilling, attending canvassing board.....	2 00
S. M. Robinson, attending canvassing board.....	1 60
A. L. Guy, attending canvassing board.....	2 20
F. C. Sipe, 2 days on Finance Com.....	4 00
W. D. Glenn, registrar at Glenn's and attending canvassing board.....	2 90
J. T. Oates, Registrar and attendance on canvassing b'rd.	2 86
J. M. McIntosh, registrar and attendance on canvassing board.....	2 81
J. B. White, 1 day on Treasury Com.....	2 00
J. R. Connell, com. & mileage to date.....	12 80
J. T. Carpenter, attending canvassing board.....	1 90
J. R. Lewis & Co., supplies for poor, month ending Dec. 3..	22 51
E. L Wilson, clerk, stationary.	20 25
E. L. Wilson, clerk, recording election returns.....	5 50
E. L. Wilson, clerk, recording jurors and justices of peace.	2 25
J. M. Huffstetler, services on bridge com. canvassing board.....	4 20
Zimri Costner declared a pauper and allowed to draw $9.00 per month at home, Joe Costner, agent.	
J. M. Huffstetler, as Justice of Peace renders official report which is approved.	
E. L. Wilson, Clerk Superior Court, submits report of incorporation of Crowder's Mt. Cotton Mills which is accepted. Annual report of of clerk also tendered and accepted.	
John J. Ormand, Register of Deeds-elect, tendered his official bond in the sum of $5,000 with James J. Kennedy, W. A. Mauney, E. E. Black, Peter Nieli, Moses Stroup, Jacob Rudisill, and John A. Torrence as sureties. Approved.	
Sidney C. Carpenter Constable-elect in Cherryville townhsip tendered acceptable bond and was sworn in.	
D. P. Fronebarger, Constable elect for Crowder's Mtn. township likewise tendered official bond and took the oath of office.	
Also Euret N. Huffstetler for Gastonia Townships, M. B. Peterson for River Bend township, and H. S. Adams for South Point township were likewise sworn in.	
Monthly and annual reports of M H. Shuford, sheriff, were tendered and accepted.	
James W. Abernethy coroner-elect tendered his official bond in the sum of $2,000 with Robert T. Smith, Jasper J. Armstrong, John B. Smith, and J Matt Armstrong as sureties. Approved aud coroner sworn in.	
S. E. Foy county treasurer tendered his annual report which was accepted.	
Geo. H. Davis, Clerk of the Suprior court, tendered his official bond in the sum of $10,000 with T. A. Davis, R. M. Johnson, W. G. Rutledge, Cynthia A. Jenkins, C. L. Hope, and Jonas Hoffman as sureties. Accepted and Clerk sworn in.	

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDING.

The Board met in the Court House Tuesday morning pursuant to adjournment, Pasour, Patrick, Thomas, Carpenter present.

The following accounts were allowed:

Jno. O. Rankin, Clerk of Board and Register to date.....	$23.72
J. F. Thomas Com. and mileage to date.....	7 80
J. M. Blackwood, agent Emily Blackwood, pauper.....	1 00
J. H. Jenkins, county physician	30 00

J. Kiser and C. S. Carpenter, Justices of Peace, tendered annual reports which were accepted.

A. W. Hoffman, county Surveyor elect, tendered his official bond in the sum of $1,000 with M. B. Smith, L. L Smith, and L. J. Clemmer as sureties. Accepted and Surveyer sworn into office.

E. L Wilson, Clerk Superior Court, tendered his annual report of funds in his hands as required under chapter 580 Laws of 1891. G. A. Patrick and J. T. Carpenter has made special committee to examine andreport on the same. The committee's report is accepted.

J. R. Connell and J. F. Thomas are appointed finance committee for ensuing year.

O. F. Mason is employed as attorney for one year from Dec. 3, 1894, for sum of fifty dollars, and, if services are not too great, less, he to draw all bonds for hiring out convicts.

Lawson Nantz is discontinued as an outside pauper and allowed to go to the home.

S. M. Rhom is continued as an outside pauper and allowed $6 00 per quarter. M. M. Carpenter, Agent.

Caleb Pasour and G. A Patrick are appointed a committee to receive or reject the Armstrong Ford Bridge on completion, with power to call in an expert to examine said bridge.

LeRoy P. Stowe, county Treasurer elect tendered his bond in the sum of $20,500 Peter M Rhyne, Laban J Lineberger, Wm. S. Lineberger, Eli H. Withers, J Alonzo Rhyne, David F. Friday, Eli Pasour, George A. Gray, Leroy L Suggs, and Miles A. Rhyne are sureties. County bond of equal amount was tendered with Larkin A Thornburg, James D. Moore, John L. Rhyne, Elgar D. Thompson, Wm H Rhyne, Lawson L Smith, Michael H Costner, Leroy L. Suggs, James R. Lewis, Jonas Hoffman, Laban L. Jenkins, Lewis L. Flowers as sureties. Both bonds accepted and treasurer takes oath of office.

On motion of the attorney of the Sheriff elect, A. K. Loftin, it is ordered that consideration of the three bonds tendered by said Sheriff elect be continued until the first Monday in January, 1895. Adjournment.

No Repudiation.

St. Louis Republic.

The Reupublic's contention that the analysis of election figures made by Statistician Waite indicates a large stay-at-home Republican vote is borne out by a comparison of the returns of the Congressional elections of 1890 with those of the elections of this year. To summarize comparative results without going into statistics, it is enough to say that the gain in the Republican vote of this year over that of two years ago is less by 40,000 votes than the falling off in the Republican vote of 1890 from the vote of 1888.

In other words, while the Republicans carry the elections of this year by polling not more than one-third of the total possible vote of the country shown by the census, they still fall short of regaining the vote they lost in 1890, when McKinleyism, the Sherman bullion purchase law and the other iniquities of the Reed Congress were so emphatically condemned.

A Democratic administration has repealed the Sherman law and the McKinley law. The Democratic President and the Democratic Congress have been in agreement on these lines of action. The Democrats in the Reed Congress were united against McKinleyism and bullionism. Mr. Cleveland was elected as the avowed enemy of both. His pledges and those of his party on lines of hospitality to these Republican measures have been redeemed.

And that work has met with the tacit approval to great bodies of Republican voters, wee have signified a silent approval of it by not going to the polls to resent it. It is inconceivable that more than one-half of the 5,000,000 nonvoting citizens should be Democrats, when the Democratic vote reached a total of more than 4,000,000 and the Republicans failed to regain the vote they lost four years ago

A natural inquiry arising out of the argument is, why if the Democratic policy is not distasteful to Republicans it should be distasteful to Democrats. There are two answers to this question. The inaction of Congress and the protracted—and at times disgraceful discussions in that body around points of well settled party policy, involving charges affecting the integrity of party leaders, had a tremendous influence in weakening the party spirit of Democrats and in fostering that feeling of indifference too common at best in all off year elections among partisans of the party in power. This feeling produced the stay-at-home Democratic voters.

There was another class of Democrats not small in the aggregate who were not content to stay at home, but who felt so strongly that they went to the polls for the purpose of voting for Republicans. These were the men who had been disappointed in office-seeking and the friends and followers they could control. The man who is disgusted with Congress is satisfied to protest by staying at home, but the man who thinks he has a personal grievance must carry it to the polls.

There has been no repdiation of the Democratic party or its policies. The Republicans go into control of Congress with less than 35 per cent of the vote of the country behind them. Let us see how far, under such circumstances, they will dare to antagonize a Democratic administration.

Shall Saloons be Opened on Sunday?

News & Observer, 2nd.

There will be but one answer in North Carolina to the above inquiry which is the heading of the leading editorial in the New York Herald of Monday. "Of course not," will be the universal answer in our old-fasioned "puritanical commonwealth." But in New York the division is so great that the Herald is inciting everybody to vote so as to ascertain popular sentiment. The existing law requires all saloons to be closed on the Sabbath, and makes the sale of any kind of liquor on that day a criminal offense. But it is notorious that this law is not enforced except in a sporadic way. The Herald says enforcement has not been demanded by popular sentiment.

The agitation is now made in behalf of repealing the laws requiring Sunday closing, and "opening the saloons on Sunday under proper restrictions."

Mayor elect Strong, the "reform" Mayor, is said to be opposed to the "puritanical" idea of denying the right to buy whiskey and beer on Sunday and the brave and heroic Dr. Parkhurst declined to answer whether he was in favor of enforcing the law to keep the saloons closed on the Lord's day.

What a commentary is this upon our boasted Christian civilization! In a real Christian country, this question would have long passed the era of debate. It admits of but one decission, viewed from the standpoint of a Bible observance of the Sabbath. Open saloons on the day of rest and service in the churches are not compatible.

AMERICAN FONDNESS FOR TITLES.

Military Designations as Plenty as Blackberries—Peculiar Newspaper Prefixes.

"Say," said the "Kicker" to a writer for the New York Tribune, "don't tell me that we Americans do not like titles. Why, hang it, we dote on titles. Just see how many of the rich girls go gunning for titles abroad and are willing to accept broken down specimens of humanity for husbands simply because they call themselves dukes or marquises or counts or viscounts. Now, I don't mean to say that we Americans are anxious to have any orders of nobility. But we make up for the lack of noble names. Any other sort of a title we can get hold of is used with a vengeance. Consider military designations, for instance. Look over the lists of people who are present at any public function. The number of military men is astounding. Where do they come from? The war has been over nearly 30 years, and a vast number of the officers who came out of it are dead. But the number of generals, colonels, majors and captains seems stupendously large still. Of course the militia of the states furnishes a good many. A man is at the head of a regiment. He conducts a drill once a week or so, takes part in a parade a few times a year, and perhaps spends a week in a state camp. He makes his living as a business or professional man. His military associations are merely an incident of his career. But to all the world he is 'the colonel,' and he remains the colonel forever.

"Then look at the military staff of governors. These are usually made up of civilians. They don't know any more about drills and tactics and strategy than a South Sea islander does about the constitution of the United States, and, moreover, they don't learn any more while they hold their offices but they get to be known as colonels and majors and captains, and the titles stick. Nobody, I presume, is going to kick very hard over this, but I, for one, do kick against magnifying or manufacturing titles. A man may somehow or other be entitled to be called a lieutenant or a captain, but it frequently happens that in some inexplicable way he sooner or later becomes a colonel or a general. This is especially the case when he runs for a political office, and in these instances he rarely stops short of being a full fledged general, with the inferential record of life imperiled, forts stormed and battles won. I have even seen the placid and peace loving Wanamaker called a general merely because he was the postmaster general of the United States under President Harrison.

"But the title that I kick against in earnest is one for which some of the newspapers are largely responsible. How the practice ever started I don't know unless it was to save space. It is the habit of making a title or prefix of a man's occupation. This is becoming extremely prevalent, especially among certain newspapers in this city. We have Lawyer Smith, Banker Jones, Broker Brown, etc. I have even seen Butcher Green in print. The worst case I recall was Driver of the Canalboat Mary Jane Timothy Black, capital letters and all. A man is very rich. He is frequently dubbed Millionaire Jones. He is a singer. He is called Tenor de Throatstrings. He coils ropes on a steamboat and gets into print as Deckhand McGinty. He is a law defying crank and is written up as Anarchist Smithkins, and so on. I don't believe they do such silly things as this anywhere else on earth. The only designations of any kind we should have are official ones, except in Kentucky, and of course there every one has an inalienable right to be a colonel."

New Application of Electricity.

An electrical machine for closing shutters of factories in case of fire has been invented by Mr. Samuel H. Curwen, a Salem electrician. The appliance consists of a box resembling the ordinary fire alarm box in appearance. It is placed on the outside of a building and contains a battery connected by wires with each shutter on the building. If a fire breaks out anywhere about the building or on adjoining premises and it is found necessary to close the shutters for safety, all the operator has to do is to break the glass in front of the box, pull a hook, and every shutter is instantly closed. It is claimed that the apparatus will close 1,000 shutters in this way in one minute.—Philadelphia Press.

Turned Up a King's Crown.

A few years ago in the north of Ireland a gentleman, Mr. Stuart of Hornhead, County Donegal, was watching the plowing of one of his fields.

Suddenly the plowshare turned up a hard round object crusted with clay, which proved on examination to be a crown of gold. This valuable find, which is described as a plain circlet of gold, very pure in quality and beaten into shape, is believed to be the royal crown of the ancient king of Ulster. This crown is to be seen at the Royal Irish academy in Dublin.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE FEMININE LEFT FOOT.

A Young Woman of Observation Says It Needs Very Serious Attention.

"I certainly would like to know," said a young woman of observation, "why it is that 90 per cent of women turn in their left foot when they run up stairs. If both feet were turned in, I could understand it, but it is only the left foot that is the offending member. I've asked lots of girls why they do it—oh, bless you, I do it myself!—and they have all denied the failing, but when a committee of investigation was appointed the verdict always was that the left foot was turned in, and that it was turned in at the toes. Then when we came to inquire into the reason for this defect of gait it seemed that nobody could furnish any that would bear discussion. Some said it must be because of the pressure of the skirts, but that could not be, because the skirts would affect both feet alike. Then, too, we tried running up stairs with the skirts lifted free of both feet, but it was no use—the poor left foot remained in disgrace and weakly continued to toe in. When we walked up stairs with dignified consciousness, as we should do if we knew we were being watched by some of you fellows from below, each foot kept straight, but immediately we started to run we found that it needed all of our restraining care to keep the left tootsie from pointing its big toe in the face of the big toe of the right foot. The general verdict was that it was done naturally, and therefore unconsciously—that we were, in fact, as Jack would say, 'a lot of unbroken fillies, all having the common fault of interfering with the near hind foot.'

"But, as I have said, none of us could give any specific, demonstrable reason for this defect in progress, and I'm very much inclined to grieve over it, for what's the use of training yourself to look like a cross between a Greek goddess and one of Du Maurier's square shouldered English women, shod in French kid shoes, if every time you run up an American staircase you turn in your left foot like a weak kneed New Jersey heifer? It makes me sad and mad to think of it, and I've been thinking a good deal about it of late in a very chastened frame of mind. The only explanation I can give of this defect in the great and gorgeous creature that we're growing up to be is that it's a case of locomotive atavism. The natural gait of us all—of the old Eve as well as of the old Adam—was to walk with toes of both feet turned in toward each other in a primitive neighborly fashion. In these days of the elevation of the dextrous we have conquered the tendency to revert in the right foot, but the old tendency lingers in the neglected left foot and betrays our simian origin. You men have succeeded in stamping the telltale thing out, and we will, too, if only the great world of women is aroused to an appreciation of the gravity of this defect in our training.

"Now that its existence is going to be made public I look, of course, for the immediate and universal formation of societies for the correction of atavistic tendencies of locomotion in the female left foot."—New York Sun.

Queer Timekeepers.

To ascertain the time at night the Apache Indians employ a gourd on which the stars of the heavens are marked. As the constellations rise in the sky the Indian refers to his gourd and finds out the hour. By turning the gourd around he can tell the order in which the constellations may be expected to appear.

The hill people of Assam reckon time and distance by the number of quids of betel nuts chewed. It will be remembered how, according to Washington Irving, Governor Wouter Van Twiller dismissed the Dutch colonial assembly invariably at the last puff of his third pipe of tobacco.

A Montagnis Indian of Canada will set up a tall stick in the snow when traveling ahead of friends who are to follow. He marks with his foot the line of shadow cast, and by the change in the angle of the shadow the oncoming party can tell, on arriving at the spot, about how far ahead the leader is.

Doubtless the first timekeeper was the stomach, which notified its owner when the hour for a meal arrived.—Youth's Companion.

Bicycling In Fashion In London.

At last bicycling, being the craze in Paris, is becoming the fashion in London. That was inevitable. But the English have so little self confidence in such matters that they require to be countenanced by the example of others before they adopt any innovation of the kind. Battersea park in the early morning now presents a curious sight, for many of the best known men are to be met there, taking furious exercise upon their bicycles. From Battersea park to Piccadilly is not a far cry, and before long another silly prejudice will have been swept away, when we shall see men riding boldly about their business and up to their clubs upon this inexpensive and admirable machine.—London Truth.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of H. B. Huffstetler, deceased, that S. J. Durham has been duly qualified as administrator of said estate, and that they must present their claims within twelve months from the date hereof or according to law he will not be responsible for their non-payment. All persons indebted to the estate are notified that they must settle promptly or proceedings will be instituted against them.

S. J. DURHAM, Adm'r.

Nov. 30th, 1894.

A Persian Girl's Dance.

Then Zanoub, the Persian girl, or Radha, the Hindoo nautchni, takes her pan soopari (the betel nut) from her mouth, adjusts her ample draperies, fastens the scarlet pomegranate flower tighter in her hair and rises to her feet, while the drum and the tamboora begin "Taza-ba-taza" or "Jan-i-man." Lowly does she salaam to the great personage, piously does she touch the silver bells fastened upon her bare feet, with a prayer for favor and success, for dancing is a serious and solemn matter with these people. And then she softly becomes a living embodiment of music and of the poesy of motion, dancing true, scientific dances, expressing the very language, by gesture, gait and eloquent sway and wave of hand and foot and arm and body, of that passionate or sorrowful Persian or Guzerathi song, which she sings in a high falsetto, full of minor keys and minutely divided notes. Perhaps you will not admire it until you understand it and have studied its marvelous antique grace and emotional significance. Perhaps the western man will prefer, after all he sees and hears, to encircle a tight laced waist bound in fashionable silk or satin and whirl it round to the better comprehended strains of Strauss or Godfrey. But the Indian blood find their delight in this measured, sober, refined and soothing pas seul, and all night long, as dancer after dancer salaams and sits down, to be succeeded by another and another and another, these statesmen, warriors, merchants and pundits of the strange Indian world will watch with undiminished interest the slow, quiet, musical passages of the nautch.—Sir Edwin Arnold.

Execution Sale.

By virtue of power of sale vested in me by process of the Superior Court of Gaston County, I will on Monday the 7th day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in Dallas, N. C., sell to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy a judgment of Jane R. Wilkes, trading as Mecklenburg Iron Works, vs. The Consolidated Manufacturing Co., all the right, title, and interest of said Consolidated Mf'g Co., in the following described real estate situated in Bessemer City, N. C.

Lots No.	3 and 4 in Block	58 Sec. 1.	
" "	24	"	60
" "	4	"	62
" "	3 " 4	"	74
" "	23 " 24	"	76
" "	3 " 4	"	78
" "	10 " 11	"	80
" "	15 " 16	"	82
" "	11 " 12	"	84
" "	23 " 24	"	90
" "	3 " 4	"	92
" "	15 " 16	"	96
" "	11 " 12	"	98
" "	3 " 4	"	102
" "	23 " 24	"	104
" "	15 " 16	"	106
" "	11 " 12	"	108
" "	47 " 48	"	114
" "	21 " 22	"	116
" "	28 " 29	"	8 Sec. 3.
" "	1 " 2	"	10
" "	25 " 26	"	14
" "	23 " 24	"	22
" "	13 " 14	"	24
" "	28 " 29	"	27
" "	2 " 3	"	29
" "	3 " 4	"	38
" "	23 " 24	"	40
" "	3 " 4	"	42
" "	23 " 24	"	44
" "	3 " 4	"	46
" "	21 " 22	"	50
" "	1 " 2	"	52
" "	13 " 14	"	57
" "	43 " 44	"	13
" "	45 " 46	"	13

Also by virtue of an execution from the Superior Court of Gaston county in above entitled action, I have this day levied on and will at the place and date and for the purpose and on the terms above specified sell all the right, title and interest of the said Consolidated Manufacturing Company in the following described real estate:

Lots nos.	1 and 2 in Block	31 Sec. 3.	
" "	3 " 4	"	13
" "	1 " 2	"	58

and a certain manufacturing plant situated in Bessemer City, N. C., and known as the Consolidated Manufacturing Company's Manufactory.

M. H. SHUFORD, Sheff.,
Per F. Floyd, D. S.

This 5 h day day of Dec. 1894.

The Gazette office for neat job printing

Tax Notice

I will meet the tax payers of Gaston county at the following times and places, to wit:

Harden,	Wed.,	Nov. 28,	1894.
Stanley Creek,	Thur.,	" 29,	"
Wilson's Fact.	Fri.,	" 30,	"
Dallas,	Mon.,	Dec. 3,	"
Gastonia,	Sat.,	" 8,	"
McIntosh's,	Mon.,	" 10,	"
Cansler's,	Tues..	" 11,	"
Mtn. Island.	Wed.,	" 12,	"
Mt. Holly,	Thur.,	" 13,	"
Tuckaseege.	Fri.,	" 14,	"
McAdensville,	Sat.,	" 15,	"
Lowell,	Mon.,	" 17,	"
Belmont,	Tues.,	" 18,	"
Gullick's Store,	Wed.,	" 19,	"
Union,	Thur.,	" 20,	"
Pleasant Ridge	Fri.,	" 21,	"
Baker's,	Wed.,	" 26,	"
King's Mtn,	Thur.,	" 27,	"
Hovis Store,	Fri.,	" 28,	"
Bessemer City,	Sat.,	" 29,	"
Carpenter's,	Mon.,	" 31,	"
Cherryville,	Wed.,	Jan. 2,	"

Please meet me promptly and pay your taxes.

M. H SHUFORD, Shff.,
Nov. 20, 1894. Gaston co.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Gaston county, N. C., made on the 24th day of November, 1894, in the Special Proceeding entitled "Mrs. A Sellars and others against [illegible]" the commissioner will sell to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Dallas, Gaston county, N. C., at 12 o'clock, M. on

Monday the 7th Day of January, 1895,

a tract of land lying in Cherryville township in Gaston county, N. C., adjoining lands of B. M. Carpenter, M. L. Bellinger and others, known as a part of the Michael Beam tract, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a rock and runs North 59; West 48 poles to a rock; then North 53 East 2¼ poles to a rock; then North 31½ West 50 poles to a rock; then North 50½ East 90 poles to a rock; then North 9 West 41 poles to a stake; then North 21½ East 19¼ poles to a gum; then South 75 East 44 poles to a gum; then North 11¼ East 13 poles to a stake; then North 70 West 10¼ poles to a Post oak stump; then North 25¾ East 26¼ poles to a maple; then South 50 East 85 poles to a rock; then South 61 East 10¼ poles to a stake; then South 5 West 10½ poles to a Post oak; then South 70 East 6 poles to a Water oak; then South 15½ West 7 poles to a Black oak; then South 75½ East 16 poles to a rock on the King's Mountain road; then with said road South 27 West 72 poles to a Post oak on said road; then with said road South 17 West 38 poles to a rock on said road; then North 52 West 31 poles to a pine; then North 66 West 16 poles to a stake; then North 85 West 5 1-2 poles to a Poplar; then North 58 1-2 West 17 1-2 poles to a Water oak; then South 39 West 46 poles to a rock, the beginning corner, containing 120 1-2 acres, more or less.

Terms of sale: One forth (¼) of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale; one half (½) of the balance on a credit of six (6) months and the residue on a credit of twelve (12) months, the purchaser to give his note with security for deferred payments and title to be reserved until the entire purchase money is paid.

JACOB KISER, Com.

This 26 day of Nov. 1895.

Bs 29 o J. 3-6

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as executors of the last will and testament of Jacob H. Rhyne, deceased, we hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to us and to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to us on or before the 29th day of Nov. 1895; otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar thereof.

JACOB M. RHYNE, }
WM. M. ROBINSON, } Executors.

By A. G. Mangum, Att'y.

Nov. 28th, 1894.

Bs 29 o J 3-6