THE GAZETTE.

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

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If you want a copy of THE GAZETTE, you need not place an order than by raising a row and making the air blue about it. It is quite unnecessary to keep GAZETTE matters straight, and we want to do it.

MONAZITE—WHAT IS IT?

The new find of mineral called monazite (; is in the suburbs [of Gastonia] as in many places over the country. Ask the authorities of this part of Gaston to tell us what it is and how to spell the word.—DR. S. E. BOYCE in the Lost Week Prospectus.

We are not an authority at all, having seen but one handful of the mineral in all our life, but the inquiry of our scholarly and ever studious friend, Dr. Boyce, has caused us to review the scant literature we happen to have on the subject, and the results are cheerfully given for what they are worth.

The correct spelling, according to Webster's International dictionary, is m-o-n-a-z-i-t-e, from Greek *monazein*, to be solitary, referring to its isolated crystals. It is defined as "a mineral occurring usually in small isolated crystals,—a phosphate of the cerium metal." There is just a little conflict of authorities on the reason for applying this name. A writer in the New York Sun doesn't hold to the idea of the "isolated crystals," but says the name of monazite or "lonely" or "solitary" mineral was applied because it was a nondescript, unclassifiable mineral unlike any other under the sun.

In composition it contains a number of "rare earths" or "imperishable dusts" ending in -ium, known to chemists as the most "refractory" substances yet discovered. Says the writer already referred to: "Chemists call things refractory when they can neither melt nor burn them back any further toward the point of elementary origin, and these earths wouldn't go back at all. No matter how great the heat, they just became incandescent, and glared with a brightness that was like that of the sun; but when the flame was turned off they were just rare earths, undestroyed "ums" as before." Just at this time an illuminating company in Germany was looking for just such a substance, heard of it in America, corresponded, obtained some of it, tested it, and, eureka! the monazite boom was on.

To Mr. J. D. Huffman, Jr., of Shelby, a student at Wake Forest College, who contributed to the *Biblical Recorder* of April 3, a valuable succinct history of the mineral, we are indebted for the following paragraph:

Monazite is a crystalline substance belonging to the mono-clinic system. Its color varies from greenish yellow to dark brown. It is very heavy; an ordinary water bucket full weighs from sixty to seventy pounds. It is a phosphate of three metals; cerium lanthanium and didymium. Thorium is present merely as mechanically admixed thorite. But the percentage of thorium present determines the commercial value of monazite, for the more thorium there is, the more valuable the monazite. The percentage varies from 1 to 7. The metal thorium was first discovered in 1828 by Berzelius, and named for the Scandinavian war-god, Thor. It is obtained by heating the chloride with sodium or potassium. It is a heavy metal of dark gray lustre. When heated in the air, it burns with intense brilliancy. It is used in the manufacture of the Welsbach gas burner.

And with a paragraph from the *Biblical Recorder's* editorial comment on Mr. Huffman's interesting paper, we must close:

The Welsbach burner, in the making of which the monazite is used, is a late invention. And it is a very wonderful one. Although it burns gas it produces a light as brilliant as an incandescent (electric) light, and softer and steadier than any we have ever seen. More wonderful still, it reduces the consumption of gas one half! The factories are said to be five months behind orders for these burners and the demand is increasing faster than the supply.

The *Marion Record* has changed hands. Editor Atkins has sold it to Messrs. O. E. Crowson and J. G. Linney. Mr. Crowson is a printer and will look after the mechanical department, while Mr. Linney, a brilliant and rising young lawyer, "will do the rest. He is a good Democrat and a kinsman of Congressman Linney who don't. Our best wishes go with the new management.

PARTLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court of the United States announced last Monday its decision in the income tax cases.

The taxation of incomes derived from State and municipal bonds was declared unconstitutional by a unanimous vote.

On the taxation of rents, the court stood two to six against the law.

On the constitutionality of the entire act the court is divided four to four—so the law escapes by a tie vote.

But two very important features of the income tax law—the taxation of rentals and of incomes from State and municipal bonds—go down, thus leaving the law emasculated. It is estimated that the income derived from it as now construed will amount to about half of what would have accrued to the government under the law as enacted.

The three main points of law on which the adverse decisions are based, we give below. It was held—

1. That taxes on real estate belong to the class of direct taxes and that taxes on the rent or income of real estate, which is the incident of its ownership, belong to the same class. The act, therefore, imposes a direct tax in respect of the real estate, rents, issues and profits as well as of the income and profits of personal property and not being apportioned, is in violation of section two of article one of the constitution.

2. That the law, if not imposing a direct tax, is nevertheless unconstitutional in that its provisions, not being uniform throughout the United State, are in violation of the constitutional requirement (Art I. Sec. 8) that such taxes shall be laid with uniformity. Under this head come the exemptions in favor of those persons who were not in possession of an income of $4,000, mutual insurance companies, savings banks and partnerships, all organized for and doing the same business as that of corporations authorized by the States. These exemptions, it was held, were arbitrary and capricious, and not based upon sound public policy.

3. That incomes from investments in State and municipal bonds are not proper subjects for the taxing power of congress. As a municipal corporation is the representative of the state and one of the instrumentalities of the state government, the property and revenues of municipal corporations are not the subject of federal taxation nor is the income derived from state, county and municipal securities, since taxation on the interest therefrom operates on the power to borrow before it is exercised, and has a sensible influence on the contract and therefore such a tax is a tax on the power of the states and their instrumentalities to borrow money and consequently repugnant to the constitution.

IT IS COMING HILL'S WAY.

Senator Hill is greatly pleased with the Supreme Court's decision on the constitutionality of the income tax. He it was who fought the bill with such alert relentlessness and pertinacity when it was in Congress. His antagonism to the income tax first, last, and all the time, put him in bad standing with many of his Democratic colleagues and called down voluminous maledictions on his head from sundry quarters. Now that things are coming around his way, it is but natural that he should be feeling tolerably well, thank you.

Here is something he is quoted as having said on the subject Monday:

I am naturally gratified at the decision of the court on two important questions involved in the act. They are both questions I had carefully considered and vigorously pressed in the Senate among other objections to the law. For myself, I have never had any doubt that the tax imposed by the income law is a direct tax in all its features, and hence, an unconstitutional tax.

There never was any good return from the enactment of the income law. It was pressed upon Congress by a lot of Populists, Socialists, cranks and disturbers, and their views were unwisely adopted. It was class legislation of the worst kind. From a political point of view it was the height of folly to adopt legislation of that character. It had never been laid down as a Democratic principle, nor adopted in any platform. It was foisted on the party in an effort to get votes from a class of people who did not vote the ticket in consequence of our adoption of the law, and never will. It antagonized the business community, delayed the adoption of a tariff reform bill and has injured the Democratic party ever since. The effect of the decision will, in my judgment, be excellent for the country.

We have received a little book of speeches by Prof. W. E. Abernethy, of Rutherford College, compiled by his brother, Prof. A. T. Abernethy. The object of the publication is to assist in raising means to relieve the embarrassment of the college. A book of 120 odd pages, it contains sixteen interesting and eloquent addresses, many of which either wholly or in extracts could be happily utilized in schools for declamations. The little book may be had for 25 cents from Prof. A. T. Abernethy at Rutherford College. Of this school, the late Senator Vance once said that it had "done more, with less means, for the education of poor young men and women than any other school in North Carolina."

The Statesville *Landmark*, we believe, is to be credited with the elegantly turned editorial paragraph about the old admonition: "Do not let new faces cause you to forget old friends." The Charlotte *News* in crediting it to the GAZETTE does us too much honor.

It is distressing. The courtly Bannon, just making his debut in Mexican society, can't wear a collar nor pull down his cuffs. It's boils—one on the back of his neck, the other on his elbow.

THE ASSIGNMENT LAW.

The mortgage and assignment law which has stirred up such a muss all over the State has been construed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

It is construed liberally by the court, which holds its inhibition applies only to the execution of "assignments, mortgages and deeds in trust, or making of conditional sales to secure pre-existing debts and obligations."

Thus it appears, as the *News and Observer* suggests, that farmers who owe balances on last year's accounts cannot include these balances in a note given for current advancements. This in many cases is likely to prove an embarrassment to both farmer and merchant.

As for ordinary every day mortgage transactions, the court holds that the act in question does not apply. "Mortgages," we are told, "of the nature of the one before the court, growing out of the transaction itself and executed for a present consideration, do not come within the operation of the act. The act was not intended to embrace transactions when the debt grows out of the transaction itself, and is not a present consideration."

From an item elsewhere printed it will be seen that Attorney General Osborne has taken steps to determine whether the courts haven't the power to nullify this clearly fraudulent act.

MAY NOT BE LAW AFTER ALL.

Carr and Osborne Will Carry the Corrupt Assignment Law Before the Courts in a Suit for Relief.

Cor. Charlotte Observer, 9th.

RALEIGH, April 8.—To-day Attorney General and Mr F. H. Busbee, who is associate counsel, drew up the complaint and the summon for relief in the case of Elias Carr, citizen of North Carolina, against Octavius Coke, Secretary of State, in the matter of the mortgage law. The complaint sets forth the fact that the bill was never read three times in either branch of the Legislature, was never read at all in the Senate, and was tabled in the House. It, therefore, asks, in view of the fact that the act is so clearly fraudulent, that the Secretary of State do not permit it to be printed among the laws. The summons for relief is returnable before Judge Starbuck during the next term of Wake Superior Court. Meanwhile, Secretary Coke is estopped from delivering a copy of the act to the public printer.

Forgetting Old Friends.

Statesville Landmark.

One of the wisest admonitions ever given—so wise an one that men have adopted it and used it on occasion for generations—is embodied in the terse sentence: "Do not let new faces cause you to forget old friends." The people of North Carolina may by this time see its wisdom. They turned away, last fall, from their old friends, their tried and proven friends, and the new and attractive faces have led them into a bog, up to their necks. If the results of the last Legislature do not cause them to turn again to the party which they trusted for so many years, and never in vain, then there is no truth in the old proverb that men learn by experience.

RANSOM AND JARVIS.

Their Factious Getting Together in Mecklenburg.

Charlotte News, 9th.

A rather tough fight occurred yesterday at the rock quarry on the Lawyer's road, between Mr. Dave Moore and Mr. N. S. Alexander. The *News'* informant says that both men were bloody and that Moore hit Alexander's nose. The fight was about Jarvis and Ransom. Moore was the Ransom man. They quarreled last election and had not since been in love with each other.

Two Acts of the Esteemed Legislature.

Raleigh Correspondence of the Charlotte Observer.

One of the queer acts of the Legislature is entitled: "An act to prevent lawlessness at or near Jones' Grove church, Lovelady township, Burke county," and makes it a misdemeanor to fire a gun or other explosive or use profane language in one half mile thereof." Another sets forth that "any entire male cattle running at large in Chatham county shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." This was the pet bill of your uncle Alfred Self, of blessed memory, and is his life-work.

A Walled City in North Carolina.

Pollocksville, Jones county, will hereafter be known as the "walled city of North Carolina." Pollocksville, it seems, had a hog law; that is, they impounded stray porkers that wandered about the city's streets. This made the people outside the town wrath. They didn't propose to have the freedom of their swine abridged in any manner whatsoever. Thereupon they had the Douglass Legislature to pass an act requiring a fence to be built around the town of Pollocksville.

The party of New England mill owners which have been making a tour of the South have gone home. They carry happy recollections of their trip and treatment and substantially valuable impressions of the South's marvelous progress and resources.

CHERRYVILLE NOTES.

Excitement over Young Baker's Murder—Building and Moving in the Town—Crop Items.

Correspondence of The Gazette.

CHERRYVILLE, April 9—Our town was thrown into a state of intense excitement by a telegram from Mooresboro announcing the death of Philip Baker, son of Mr. Peter Baker, a farmer near here. The corpse came on the train yesterday evening and then it was learned that he had been shot through the heart by one Gettys at a Mr. Jones' distillery on Broad River. No particulars of the difficulty could be learned. The murderer escaped.

Dr. A. W. Howell is building a nice seven room cottage on the same lot on which he is now living.

Mr. M. M. Burke is also clearing ground for a new residence. Lumber is being sawn for the erection of a Baptist church in the eastern part of town. So notwithstanding the hard times we are still moving.

Postmaster Houser has moved the postoffice from Leonhardt's old stand to a room adjoining the store of S. S. Mauney, and is opening up a line of family groceries in the same building.

Farmers are very busy now preparing for planting—so busy that our streets present a rather deserted appearance. So far, very little or no planting has been done in this community.

The peach crop will be light in this section. Most of them were killed in the bud, and a part of those left were killed on last Wednesday night.

CORNERSTONE TO BE LAID.

Great Church Celebration in Gastonia Next Saturday—Pastors Invited to to be Present—Band Music and Grand Entertainment.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

We the members of the Saint Paul Baptist church of Gastonia having erected a house of worship have arranged to lay the cornerstone of the same on Saturday, next April 13th, at 3 o'clock p. m. Before laying the cornerstone short addresses will be delivered by prominent speakers. All of the pastors of Gastonia, white and colored, are respectfully invited.

In connection with the cornerstone laying there will be one of the grandest entertainments ever known in Gastonia given in interest of the church. The King's Mountain cornet band will furnish music for the occasion.

J. H. CAREY, Pastor.

Gastonia, N. C. April 9.

Moore To-Morrow About This.

Pineville Cor. Charlotte Observer.

Rumor has it that Pineville is scheming to rob Gastonia of one of her fairest and loveliest daughters.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

W. Jennings Demorest, the well known prohibitionist died in New York Tuesday after a week's illness.

The President is naturally disappointed at the Supreme Court's view of the income tax act, but he has already said he didn't see any necessity for another extra session of Congress.

It was calculated that the income tax law would add $30,000,000 to the revenues of the government. The Supreme Court's decision cuts this halt in two and not more than $15,000,000 will probably be realized from this source.

J. M. Odell & Co., are having their splendid water power near Hickory surveyed by a civil engineer. He will make a complete map and drawing of the survey. The water power is estimated to be sufficient to run 60,000 spindles or more.

Mr. A. S. Lee, a druggist of Lincolnton, died suddenly Thursday morning. He was 63 years of age and in his usual good health. Just before noon he picked up an axe and began to cut wood. After a stroke or two he fell and in a few minutes died of heart disease.

Governor James P. Clark, of Arkansas, had a difficulty with a member of the Legislature. He went to the member to talk it over and got insulted. The Governor then spit in the man's face and pulled his pistol out. In a justice's court the Governor plead guilty to assault.

Rev. D. P. Tate, head-master of Belwood Institute, Cleveland county tendered his resignation, to take effect at the close of the present session, May 16. The Shelby *Star* says his duties have been very arduous. It is supposed that he will accept work at the next Conference.

The Charlotte *News* learns from Washington that the inter-state commerce commission granted on Tuesday the request of the Southern railway that it be allowed to charge less for a long than for a short haul, in order to meet the cut in rates by the Seaboard Air Line. Now for war.

The Elkin *Times* says the smallest case tried at the term of Surry court just ended was between two farmers over 15 cents' worth of chaff. One claimed that he had purchased the chaff for that amount while the other denied the charge. It required one day to hear the case and the verdict was against the man who claimed to have made the purchase.

Notice of Dissolution.

The law firm of BASON & MASON has been by mutual consent dissolved. Mr. Bason will meet parties desiring to consult him, at Belmont, Lowell, Gastonia, King's Mountain, Dallas, or Mt. Holly.

The Gazette office for neat job printing.

MYTHICAL FORTUNES.

Improbable Stories of Great English Legacies.

An Old Letter That Reveals the Scurvy Scheme Employed by Sharks in This Country for Deping Credulous Americans.

Some recent romantic tales about immense English estates which belong to American heirs suggest republication of an opinion written by Judah P. Benjamin twenty-six years ago, says the Chicago Herald. Following is the great lawyer's letter:

"Lamb Building, Temple, London, Feb. 2, 1869.—Editor New Orleans Times: Will you permit me through your columns to send a word of warning to the public against a scheme of swindling which is now extensively practiced in the United States?

"Since my call to the English bar hundreds of letters have reached me from Louisiana and other parts of the union, written by persons, many of whom are educated and intelligent, making inquiries relative to estates represented as existing in this country unclaimed and awaiting the appearance of heirs residing in America. In every instance that has come to my knowledge the statements are false, and evidently made for the purpose of defrauding parties out of sums, large or small, under pretext of paying the costs of records, copies, etc., said to be necessary for the assertion of the pretended claim.

"One claim may be selected as an example. A banker by the name of James Wood died in Gloucester in the year 1836, leaving a fortune of about $800,000. His will was the subject of much litigation, but finally decided to be valid, and the estate was ordered to be divided among the legatees under a decision of the house of lords in 1847. Anyone desirous of having particulars of the litigation can trace it through the different charts, as follows: 1. In the prerogative court of Canterbury (Canterbury) reported in 2 Curteiss, p. 82. 2. On appeal to the privy council in 2 'Moore's Privy Council Cases,' at p. 353; and 3. In the house of lords, in the case entitled 'The Corporation of Gloucester vs. Osborne,' 1 'House of Lords Cases,' p. 273. Although his estate has thus been finally settled and distributed for more than twenty years, I do not at all exaggerate in stating that not a month passes without my receiving one or more letters from persons who are approached by some pretended agent of some imaginary great firm of London solicitors engaged in seeking heirs of the great intestate banker, James Wood, whose fortune, amounting to £10,000,000, is lying in the Bank of England awaiting a claimant.

"The usual mode of proceeding adopted is to propose to undertake the business free of expense, the proposer to receiver only a share of what may be recovered. This seems so reasonable that in most cases the dupe readily swallows the bait. A short time afterward he is informed that all inquiries and researches have resulted favorably, and that nothing is wanted to insure success except the cost of a few copies of records and other papers, and that the proposer, having already incurred great expense in conducting the necessary inquiries and researches, is left without resources at the very moment when a few pounds would suffice to secure the fruits of his labors and expenditure. Many are the victims from whom sums varying from £20 to £700 have been thus extracted, and the number of persons engaged in this system must be very great, and the sums received by them very considerable, if at all in proportion to the number of letters received here on the subject. Many thousands of pounds are known to have been expended by those who could ill afford to bear the loss in the pursuit of the great Jennings estate; and some of those who have spent money in this way have actually been deluded into writing to me their convictions that they were entitled to dislodge the present duke of Marlborough from the Blenheim castle, by virtue of their descent from the famous Duchess Sarah Jennings. Most of the persons who are duped are ignorant on two points, which, in nearly every instance, would satisfy them at once of the utter folly of the hopes they indulge. The first is that an alien cannot be an heir in England when there is no will and that he cannot take real estate even if left to him by will. The second is that in England estates devolve upon the eldest son alone, and on his eldest son in succession, and are not divided in shares among all children as in Louisiana and other states. Yet nothing is more common than for persons to assert heirship to the supposed shares of younger brothers and sisters, or to claim as natives of the United States heirship to Englishmen who had left no wills.

"In the hope that this exposure will be of some use to my fellow citizens, in whose welfare I retain the deepest interest, and may protect them to some extent from the sharpers who are plundering them, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"J. P. BENJAMIN."

An Old Japanese Bank.

Japan has a banking house that has been in business without a break for over three hundred years. It began with Yeshigo No Kami, an impoverished feudal noble of the province of Iso, who broke away from the traditions of his caste and went into the liquor trade, manufacturing saki from rice. One of his sons established a bank, which two centuries ago was removed to Tokio, the present capital, and from the name of the principal at the time took the name by which it is now known, of the Mitsui bank. Like the Rothschilds, the whole family is engaged in the business, a marked feature of which is that the capital belongs to all in common, while no one member can claim a soparate share. The most competent individual is chosen president. The bank has now over thirty branches, and is the largest private bank in Japan.

WINTER IN THE SIERRAS.

Twenty Feet of Snow—Drifts Higher Than the Houses.

Julian Ralph, writing in Harper's Weekly, thus recounts some of his recent experiences in the snow regions of the Sierras:

"Tired of the cars, which were then tied up at Emigrant Gap, I left them under a great snowshed, and plunged down a steep hillside into the village below, which was but faintly indicated by a few chimneys that here and there broke through the beautiful undulating blanket that lay high and thick upon the mountains, the knolls and valleys all around me. The trees, cumbered with deep white snow upon every projection, rested their middle branches upon the soft bedding of snow, so that they looked dwarfed and misshapen. In places great granite bowlders sat in hollow wells scooped out by the wind, and on the tops of such stones rested nightcaps of snow that were taller than the rocks themselves. Drifts rose in cork-screw shapes that ended in fantastic curls upon their tops. The way to some of the houses was by tunnels, but looking straight down from above them there could only be seen a little white-walled shaft opposite the door, as if a hole had been dug there to let in breath to the people indoors. The snow had banked against the houses up to the roof-line, and then had mounted upon itself and grown in weight and depth until there was danger that the roofs would be crushed in. That was why I saw men on Norwegian snow-shoes walking over their own roofs and stopping there to shovel snow into battlemented walls beside them. Thus they walled their houses in each day, only to find them submerged on the morrow, as the snow continued to fall.

My short walk to the nearest tavern was a chain of lively adventures. Safe inside the tavern door, I saw a row of Norwegian snowshoes dripping against the wall. I found that upon them the villagers travel in the winter, and that without them they would be jailed in their homes. Canadian net-work shoes would not serve. The snow is too fine and dry. Therefore the shoe in use is a board four inches wide and from nine to a dozen feet long. The women go shopping and visiting upon them. The doctors travel twenty-five miles at a time upon them on their rounds. The girls coast upon the roofs and smaller knolls upon them. The venturesome young men actually race down the mountain sides upon them at twenty miles an hour, and even jump ravines and leap over cabins and houses with these shoes in the course of their wagers and their dangerous fun.

That and nightly dances in the snow-bound villages are all the fun the people get. There is too much winter in the Sierras for carnival frolics such as are had in Canada. Winter on these California terraces is too severe to be trifled with or turned into the basis of a long roll of sports. In the larger towns the people dig tunnels from house to house and house to store, and at one station I went into supper by way of a tunnel from the cars to the depot restaurant. I saw no horses or sleighs, but I was told that when the snow depths cease to deepen and the trails are pressed hard down, horses are often used. When they step aside from the trails and sink all but out of sight, their owners find that they tire of struggling and desire to resign themselves to death. Then the plan is to choke them with a slip-noose around their necks when they fight so frantically for breath that they can be led back to the trail. It sometimes happens that a horse that sinks beside the trail slips down through the snow upon the roof of a buried house. Then there is great danger that he will continue downward through the shingles and into some one's parlor or bedroom.

In all the United States there is no other winter and no other snowfall like this. Five years ago it lay twenty-three feet on the level in these mountains.

NOT DEGENERATING.

Mankind is No Danger of Becoming a Race of Dwarfs.

It appears from the results of scientific measurements recently made in France that the average stature of man is neither increasing nor decreasing. The skeletons of the men who inhabited France at a period when Europe was the home of lions, elephants, rhinoceroses, hyenas and reindeer are of very nearly the same size as those of the French people of to-day.

Yet, says Youth's Companion, the surroundings amid which these early men lived were remarkably different from those enjoyed by their successors. Their best abodes were caves, and to hold possession of them they had to wage warfare upon such fierce beasts as the saber-toothed tiger and the cave bear.

Without our modern weapons it would seem that they should have possessed superior bodily powers, but there is no evidence that they did. They had human cunning, however, which always prevails over brute strength.

Later came the ancestors of the Gauls and Franks, and they seem to have slightly exceeded the cave men in stature, and also to have been a trifle taller than their modern descendants.

One interesting fact shown by the measurements is that there has been a perceptible gain in the stature of women as compared with that of men since the days of the tiger fighters in France.

Taken as a whole, this evidence shows that there is no danger that mankind will become a race of dwarfs, and no likelihood of their developing into giants.

Notice to Parties.

An action, in which S. J. Durham, adm'r of R. B. Huffstetler, deceased, is plaintiff, and William L. Huffstetler, et. al defendants, is now pending in the superior court of Gaston county before the clerk, and set for trial on Saturday the 11th day of May, 1895. The purpose of the suit is to subject the lands of the estate of the said R. B. Huffstetler, deceased, to sale for for assets to pay the indebtedness of the said estate. Let Charles A. Huffstetler take notice hereof, and appear at the said time and place, and answer the complaint filed in the said case.

S. J. DURHAM, plaintiff.

Execution Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued from the Superior Court of Gaston county upon a judgment rendered in the case of Miss E. A. Henderson vs. The Mount Holly Business Exchange of the Farmers Alliance and other defendants, I will sell for cash to the highest bidder at public outcry at the courthouse door in the town of Dallas, Gaston county, N. C., on

Monday the 6th Day of May, 1895,

to satisfy said execution all of that valuable tract or lot of land lying and being in the county of Gaston, state aforesaid, and bounded in the town of Mount Holly and described as follows:

Beginning at a stake in the Street in the old Al Kendrick line and runs with said street South 3 West 3 poles to Patterson's corner; thence with his line South 84¾ West 29¼ poles to a stone in Hutchinson's line; thence North 10 West to the old Alexander line, and thence with it North 75 East 29 poles to the beginning, and containing by estimation one fifth acre, and adjoining the lands of Henry Peterson, C. L. Hutchinson, and being the same upon which is located that valuable store house formerly occupied by the Mount Holly Business Exchange of the Farmers Alliance and Knights of Labor.

A. K. LOWRIE, Sheriff
of Gaston County.

This the 8th, day of April, 1895. 8.4t5d.