THE GAZETTE.

Entered at Gastonia, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1895.

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

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ONE COPY ONE YEAR.....$1.00
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ONE COPY THREE MONTHS.....25
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Cash in Advance always.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

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JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS.

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1 month	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	14 00
2 "	2 50	3 75	5 00	7 50	12 00	16 00
3 "	3 00	4 50	6 00	9 00	14 00	20 00
6 Months	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
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Local advertisements in department of business notices will be charged at the rate of 10cts. per line for first insertion, and 5cts. per line for each insertion thereafter.

Legal advertisements, such as administrators' and executors' notices, commissioners' and trustees' sales, summons to non-residents, etc., will be charged for at legal rates, except when they exceed a certain limit of space, in which case we reserve the right to fix our own price.

If you miss a copy of THE GAZETTE, you couldn't please us better than by raising a howl and making the air blue about it. It is our business to keep GASTONIA matters straight, and we want to do it.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

He who believes it is child's play to make a newspaper needs only a little experience to increase his wisdom. The four years we have given to newspaper work have been filled with the hardest work of our life.

The time has come when to make a first-class weekly newspaper one man's labor may well be applied to preparing matter for its columns. The business interests of the paper cannot also be kept at white heat by him who has this work to do. So many and so exacting are the duties now resting upon the one editor that the business department of the paper is two weeks or more behind. It is necessary to employ, temporarily if not permanently, the services of another man.

We believe we have happily secured the right man for this work and feel no ordinary pleasure in announcing Mr. Will Y. Warren as our local reporter and business manager. He will go into harness next Monday morning and commence his work of soliciting and collecting subscriptions, receiving orders for advertising and job work, and taking all the news he can hear of. Already well and favorably known to the Gastonia public, we bespeak for him a cordial reception in his new capacity by the public at large, and trust our readers will throw all the business they can across his path.

Carbuncles, cold and unconstitutionality! Senator Ransom should not have started for his new home on a Friday. He must remember, too, that he would go right on and meet that funeral procession. And there's the sandwiched verse of Mr. Walter Henry—oh, we fear something is going to happen to our Minister to Mexico.

The Swift cotton mills of Columbus, Ga., earned 19 per cent. last year. The papers call this "enormous profits" and are copying write ups of those mills. We are not at liberty to give names, but we happen to have learned and will remark in passing that one of the cotton mills of Gastonia beat that record away out of sight last year.

The silver quarter measures just three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The silver half measures one inch in diameter. The silver dollar measures one and a half inches in diameter.—*Winston Republican.*

Get out your pocket rule and silver money and find that the *Republican* misses the truth badly the best two out of three. Only the last measurement is even approximately correct. But to fall one-third of the truth is a pretty good record for a Republican paper.

A Transaction in Silver.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A merchant said: "A man came into my store to buy a dozen solid silver spoons. When he came to pay for them he picked out from a capacious pocket a bag, and said: 'I am going to pay you in silver.' He proceeded to count out silver dollars and he counted out enough to pay for his purchase. He remarked: 'I have given you more silver than you have given me.' Said the merchant: 'I am not so sure about that. Let's see; here is a pair of scales.' So we weighed the silver, and lo! the extra bullion in the spoons weighed so much more than the bullion in the dollars that the market valuation of the silver spoons was over the market value of the silver in the silver dollars just $2.40. And all the labor on the spoons was thus counted for nothing, and besides I received less silver than I gave."

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh that we cannot cure by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL!

THAT'S WHAT RANSOM'S APPOINTMENT WAS.

The President, Senate, Secretary of State and All Overlooked the Fact That Under Article 1, Section 6, of the Constitution the Appointment of Senator Ransom as Minister to Mexico Could Not be Made During His Term of Office—The Probable Way Out of the Difficulty.

Washington Cor. Charlotte Observer.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—What a lawyer, President who nominated, and a Senate composed of lawyers who confirmed, to say nothing of the learned jurist at the head of the State Department who administered the oath to and attested the commission of Minister Ransom did not discover, is now first brought to light by a newspaper correspondent. Mr. Wynne, of the Cincinnati *Tribune*, is sending to-night the following facts substantially as here re-stated: The last paragraph of section 6 article 1 of the United States constitution reads: "No Senator or Representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time." The Mexican minister was paid $12,000 annual salary until by the passage of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill of 1891 providing for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, his salary was increased to $17,500. Senator Ransom was re-elected to serve for six years, the term beginning March 4, 1889, and ending March 3, 1895. Just before the expiration of this term he was nominated and unanimously confirmed minister plenipotentiary to Mexico. The office was not created, but its emoluments were undoubtedly increased during the Senator's term of office. It is clearly seen here, and admitted by the accounting officers of the Treasury, as well as by Judge Lawrence, formerly Comptroller, all of whom were consulted on the subject to-day, but the President's way out of the difficulty is to make a recess appointment to be confirmed by a Senate of which General Ransom shall not be a member. This he will probably do immediately. The minister, it is to be regretted, will lose something over a month's salary. Correspondent Wynne says he likes the old general and would have left it for somebody else to make the discovery if it had cost the minister his place. The early divulgence saves some trouble as well as salary. The proceedings of the Federal convention show that the framers of the constitution came near ruling ex Congressmen out as appointees to offices created during their terms of office. The paragraph quoted above was a compromise.

THE STORY WITHOUT FOUNDATION

Ransom Qualified After His Term as Senator Expired and His Service and Pay Date from Then.

WASHINGTON, April 16—Careful inquiry here concerning the report that ex-Senator Ransom, minister to Mexico, is not eligible to fill the place to which he was recently appointed on account of a constitutional provision, finds the story without foundation. Senator Ransom did not qualify until his term of office as Senator expired and his service and pay date from the time he qualified. Senator Ransom's service as minister began when he took the oath of office and this was not until after his term of office as Senator had expired.

President Cleveland's Letter.

Atlanta Journal.

For reasons which he expresses very clearly, President Cleveland has declined to attend a reception which was tendered him by a large number of the leading business men of Chicago in recognition and approval of the financial policy he has pursued.

In declining the proffered honor, President Cleveland has written a letter which will command the attention of the whole country.

Brief as it is, it points out with great force and distinctness the dangers which threaten the currency and exposes some of the delusions which are now commended to the masses of the people.

The letter appears in another part of this issue and a careful perusal of it cannot fail to impress any fair-minded reader.

Mr. Cleveland gives a well-timed warning to the farmers and wage-earners to whom specious appeals have been made in the interest of a loose system of currency. He calls their attention to the fact that in the very nature of things they would be the first and most helpless victims of a debased money standard and puts the issue now before the people exactly when he says: "Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometallism."

There can be no doubt of this and we cannot believe that the country will follow the wild cry of the silver monometallists. The free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone would inevitably put us on a silver basis. That it would do so is admitted by some of the leading advocates of unconditional free silver and is successfully denied by none.

The volume of our gold and silver currency is now about equal and we have practical bimetallism. The moment we undertook to coin an unlimited quantity of dollars containing less than fifty cents worth of silver, gold would disappear from circulation and we would be on a silver basis. This policy would not only destroy our standing among the great commercial nations but would cause a result directly opposite to that promised by its advocates as it would contract the currency instead of expanding it.

President Cleveland appeals to the sense of the classes whose support of unconditional free silver is sought by specious assertions of the benefits that would thus be secured for them.

In determining this question which involves the welfare of every citizen and every interest in this country reason must prevail over clamor and misrepresentation. The people of the United States are not ready to authorize reckless experiments with their currency and are by no means blind to necessity that money must be sound.

President Cleveland's letter is an appeal to the common sense of the country and cannot fail to have a pronounced effect.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S REPLY

To Chicago Business Men who Wanted to Give Him a Reception.

President Cleveland has written a reply to the invitation of one hundred of the leading business men of Chicago to attend a public reception to be tendered him in that city "as an evidence of their deep sense of appreciation of his statesmanlike and courageous action in maintaining the financial standing of our nation and his attitude in favor of the preservation of a sound national currency." Mr. Cleveland's reply is as follows:

"Executive Mansion Washington, April 13—. To Messrs. William T. Baker, George W. Smith, John A. Roche, T. W. Harvey, David Kelly and Henry S. Robbins—Gentlemen:

I am much gratified by the exceedingly kind and complimentary invitation you have tendered me on behalf of many citizens of Chicago to be their guest at a gathering in the interest of sound money and wholesome financial doctrine. My attachment to this cause is so great and I know so well the hospitality and kindness of the people of Chicago that my personal inclination is strongly in favor of accepting your flattering invitation but my judgment and my estimate of proprieties of my official place obligate me to forego the enjoyment of participating in the occasion you contemplate. I hope, however, the event will mark the beginning of an aggressive effort to disseminate among the people safe and prudent financial ideas. Nothing more important can engage the attention of patriotic citizens, because nothing is so vital to the welfare of our countrymen and to the strength, prosperity and honor of our nation. The situation we are confronting demands that those who appreciate the importance of this subject and those who ought to be the first to see impending danger should no longer remain indifferent or overconfident. If the sound money sentiment abroad in the land will save us from mischief and disaster it must be crystalized and combined and made immediately active. It is dangerous to overlook the fact that a vast number of our people with scant opportunity thus far to examine the question in all its aspects, have nevertheless been ingeniously pressed with specious suggestions which, in this time of misfortune and dissension, found willing listeners to give credence to any scheme which is plausibly presented as a remedy for their unfortunate condition. What is now more needed than anything else is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money. In other words, it is a time for the American people to reason together as members of a great nation which can promise them a continuance of protection and safety only so long as its solvency is unsuspected, its honor unsullied and the soundness of its money unquestioned. These things are ill exchanged for the illusions of a debased currency and groundless hope of advantage to be gained by a disregard of our financial credit and commercial standing among the nations of the world. If our people were isolated from all others and if the position of our currency could be created without regard to our relations to other countries, its character would be a matter of comparatively little importance.

If the American people were concerned in the maintenance of their previous life among themselves, they might return to the old days of barter, and in this primitive manner acquire from each other the material to supply the wants of their existence. But if American civilization was satisfied with this it would abjectly fall in its high and noble mission. In these restless days the farmer is tempted by the assurance that though our currency may be debased, redundant and uncertain, such a situation would improve the price of his products. Let us remind him that he must buy as well as sell; that his dreams of plenty are shaded by the certainty that if the price of the things he has to sell is nominally enhanced the cost of things he must buy would not remain stationary, that the best prices which cheap money proclaims are unsubstantial and elusive and even if they were real and palable he must necessarily be left far behind in the race for their enjoyment.

It ought not to be difficult to convince the wage earner that if there were benefits arising from a degenerated currency they would reach him least and last of all. In an unhealthy stimulation of prices, an increased cost of all the needs of his home must belong his portion, while he is at the same time vexed with vanishing visions of increased wages and easier lot. The pages of history and experience are full of this lesson. An insidious attempt is made to create a prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinuation, more or less directly made, that they belong to financial and business classes and are, therefore, not only out of sympathy with the common people of the land, but for selfish and wicked purposes, are willing to sacrifice the interests of those outside their circle.

I believe that capital and wealth, through combination and other means, sometimes gain an undue advantage, and it must be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency may, in a sense, be invested with a greater or less importance to individuals according to their condition and circumstances. It is, however, only a difference in degree, since it is utterly impossible that any one in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever may be his occupation, and whether dwelling in a center of finance and commerce, or in a remote corner of our domain, can be really benefitted by a financial scheme, not alike beneficial to all our people, or that any one should be excluded from a common and universal interest in the safe character and staple value of the currency of the country. In our relation to this question we are all in business, for we all buy and sell; so we all have to do with financial operations, for we all earn money and spend it.

We cannot escape our interdependence. Merchants and dealers are in every neighborhood and each has its shops and manufactories. Wherever the wants of men exist, business and finance, in some degree, are found, related in one direction to those whose wants they supply and in another to more extensive business and finance to which they are tributary. A fluctuation in prices at the seaboard is known the same day or hour in the remotest hamlet. The discredit or depreciation in financial centers of any form of money in the hands of the people is a signal of immediate loss everywhere.

If reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our country from its safe support the most defenseless of all who suffer in that time of distress and national discredit will be the people, as they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer and the workingman, as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hands when he tenders it for the necessaries to supply his humble home. Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometalism. I will not believe that if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for sober second thought they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent by undermining the foundation of a safe currency to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their government. Yours truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Powder Thirdite.

Oxford Ledger.

The only thing that a rank Douglassite will say, when cornered as to the doing of the miserable gang at Raleigh, is: "We broke up the Democratic trust on offices." But do not say a word about the trust they formed themselves on that line. The members of the noble order, who have had so much to say about trusts and monopolies when they got to Raleigh were as dumb as an oyster about them, and did not pass a single law to protect people against them. Why was this. Simply because when they laid aside principle, and married the Republican party, they became members of the party that foster and encouraged trusts and hence not a single member of the noble order introduced a bill that tendered in any way to strike trusts and monopolies. Oh! hypocrites! Where art thou, noble order? In the clutches of the negro party.

The Winston *Southern Tobacco Journal* is moved to call attention to the fact that the Populist platform abounded in declarations against Trusts, but the Legislature did not carry out the pledges. Of course not! The Populists used their platform like a train—just to get in on. We quote:

"Not only did it (the Legislature) fail to legislate against the trusts, but it did not so much as vote on the trust law question! Why? There are rumors which may or may not be correct. When next the Populists go campaigning the people will demand to know why they were betrayed."

They were betrayed because the Fusion leaders found it more profitable to serve the Trusts than to serve the people.

MOTHERS' RELIEF.

Makes Labor and Childbirth Easy.

A companion and friend of motherhood during pregnancy and confinement; last dangerous and painful period through which all mothers must pass, restoring the mother to health, form and happiness, and promoting the vigorous development of the child. Sold by druggists—$1 per bottle, or $5.50 for 3 bottles. Send us the price and we will send medicine by express.

MOTHERS' RELIEF CO.,
33 Peters st., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by CURRY & KENNEDY, Gastonia N. C.

LOW EXCURSION RATES FROM PRINCIPAL STATIONS OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

We wish to call your attention to the various excursion rates offered by the Southern Railway in the next few weeks, some of which are as follows:

One fare to Washington, D. C., for the Southern Baptist Convention, May 9—16.

One fare rate to Dallas, Texas, for the General Assembly Presbyterian Church, May 17—26.

One fare rate plus two dollars, to Denver, Colorado, for the National Educational Association, July 5—12.

One fare to Boston, Mass., and return, for Christian Endeavor Convention, July 10—14.

One fare rate to Baltimore, Md., and return for Baptist Young People's Union, July 18—21.

Very low rate to Houston, Texas and return for Confederate Veterans' Encampment, May 20—24.

These tickets will be sold on convenient dates and with ample return limits, and are only a few of the many excursions which will be inaugurated by the Southern Railway this season.

English Pheasants.

Yorkville Enquirer.

While stopping at Cherokee Inn last winter, Mr. Munn, a wealthy New Yorker, procured and turned loose on the plantation of Mr. B. F. White, on King's creek, 16 English pheasants, for the purpose of stocking the locality with these magnificent game birds. Mr. White was in Yorkville yesterday, and informed the reporter that the birds have already commenced laying. He thinks that it will not be a great while before they will begin to multiply abundantly.

Ludicrous Errors of the Incompetents.

Raleigh Correspondence Charlotte Observer.

Almost every bill enrolled by the late Legislature contains glaring and ludicrous errors. The bill to amend the charter of Raleigh where it should say "persons sojourning" says "persons adjourning." And all through the bills and records are found such absurd mistakes.

A Missouri Product.

New York Sun.

The corn cob pipe with a straight reed stem, such as retails at five cents is the one most commonly sold, but corn cob pipes are made in more than twenty different styles, and some retail as high as twenty-five cents each. There are small factories where corn cob pipes are made in this city, but most corn cob pipes are made in Missouri.

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.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

TO POREE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

ARE YOU BANKRUPT in health, constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so,

NEVER DESPAIR

Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you. For sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver, constipation, biliousness and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills
an absolute cure.

SURPRISES IN COTTON FIGURES.

The South's Most Formidable Weapon in Decreased Acreage—The Fear of Its Working Good.

Charlotte Observer, 16th.

NEW YORK, April 15—There had come into sight up to Friday last inclusive, according to the Financial Chronicle, 9,343,248 bales against 6,969,222 the same date last year and 6,113,834 in 1893, but the visible supply at the weekly reported interior points and United States ports last Friday was only 983,330 against 838,488 last year, 1,007,602 in 1893. In other words while the amount brought into sight is 2,374,068 more than last year there is only of this excess 103,862 left in this country. What is more surprising is, that while there has been brought into sight 3,129,444 more than two years ago there is an actual deficit in the visible supply in this country as compared with 1893 of 75,252.

The fear of decreased acreage is having its effect, and it is the most formidable weapon the South can make use of in assisting to a higher plane of values. Cotton production in America can be made one of the greatest and most legitimate monopolies of the age by confining the production to 7,000,000 for a few years, with a consequent diversifying of crops and more attention to mechanical and industrial pursuits and enterprises. The accomplishment of all this seems to be in the hands of the planter, the merchant and banker.

ATWOOD VIOLET & CO.

The New England Cotton Manufacturers' Visit South.

Manufacturers' Record.

The recent visit of a few of the foremost cotton manufacturers of New England to the South is a matter of more than ordinary interest. These gentlemen, representing some of the oldest, largest and most prosperous cotton manufacturing companies of the North, went South purely on a business trip in order to make a careful personal investigation of the general conditions surrounding the manufacture of cotton. They were not there in any official capacity, nor were they in any way whatever connected with the discussion of labor questions, which resulted in the recent visit of the Massachusetts legislative committee. In fact, the plans for this trip were matured long before the legislative committee had thought of going South. These gentlemen had in view the study of the South's general advantages rather than those of specific localities. They wanted to see for themselves the character of help employed in Southern mills, all the conditions surrounding labor and everything else that would enable them to form an accurate judgment as to the wisdom of New England people making large investments in Southern cotton mills. It is gratifying to be able to say that after a careful investigation of many mills in the Carolinas and Georgia, every member of the New England party was greatly impressed with the operatives in Southern mills. They freely admitted that they were more than pleased with finding that Southern mill operatives were, as a general thing, so bright, quick and intelligent, and also that all of the mills had the appearance of comfort and convenience for the operatives.

A half century ago New England mills had native American help, many of the operatives being from the families of farmers. With the growth of the towns and cities and the increase in employment, American help gradually turned to other work, and it became necessary to fall back upon foreigners as mill operatives. The majority of the operatives in New England mills at present are French Canadians. To say that New England mill help is better than Southern would simply be to say that the lower classes of foreigners are more intelligent and more quick-witted than the native American. One prominent New England gentleman (not of this party, however,) recently expressed it by saying that, having passed through the war as an officer, and realizing the ability, the energy and the courage of the Southern soldier, and especially of thousands from the mountain districts of the South with whom he especially had to deal, he had always been convinced that their children must be of more than average ability, and he was satisfied that they would prove, when put to the test, to be the very best possible operatives in manufacturing enterprises.

As already stated, this trip was not with a view to selecting any particular locality for cotton mills, but was merely designed as a general tour of investigation. It was intended that if the results of these investigations proved entirely satisfactory, that then the men who want to build mills would have expert investigations made as to the most desirable sites.

The *Manufacturers' Record* believes that the result of this trip will prove of very great value to the South. It has given some of the leading men of New England a clearer insight into the South and its business conditions than they have ever had before. What they think of the South and of its advantages and attractions will naturally for some weeks to come form the subject of innumerable private discussions as well as of newspaper talk throughout New England.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs Splints, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Sallow, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish cure ever known. Sold by Curry & Kennedy Druggists, Gastonia, N. C.

Jno. F. Love . . . . . .

Leader of Styles and Low Prices.

OUR • PRICES • ARE • MATCHLESS.

Our—store—is—now—an—

Exposition in Itself

of elegance and beauty. In the season's goods everything that's new and stylish can be found here.

As for Prices

They are always pleasing to the economical buyer.

Here is Spring.

The spirit and influence of spring time pervade every nook and corner of our store. New Dress Goods, New Gloves, New Bonnets, New Shoes—all speak the cheer of a new-born season. In short, here at our place you will find the culmination, the crowning climax of the season's beauty, style, and good taste.

• Come • and • Look. •

JNO. F. LOVE.

The Alleged Terms of the Japanese-Chinese Treaty.

LONDON, April 16.—The Times correspondent in Shanghai says: "Li Hung Chang's son-in law telegraphs that the treaty of peace was signed in Shimonoseki to-day, April 16th, and that the terms are: "First, the independence of Corea, second, Japan's retention of the conquered places; third, Japanese retention of territory east of the Liao river; fourth, permanent cession of Formosa; fifth, indemnity of one hundred million dollars, sixth, an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan."

Br-r-r-r—Wow!

Correspondence Statesville Landmark.

Near Tilden, Yadkin county, two of the children of Mrs. J. H. Warren were playing with some old clock works, when one of them wound up the alarm and put it to other's ear. One of the spindles caught its hair and began to wind until the alarm had run down, winding the skin of the child's head up in the cogs where it had to be cut loose with a knife.

Excitement in Shelby.

From the Shelby Aurora.

Friday was the dullest day of the season for news, until Lewis Blanton took his mule Hide out for exercise. Hide was not inclined to move very fast so Mr. Blanton gave him a whack with the whip, when he struck a slow gallop, stumbled and fell. The rider went over his head. They do say Lewis on the ground made a bigger hill than the mule.

"First of All the News."

Durham Sun.

We published yesterday a personal that two young ladies had gone to Wilmington. They did not go. It was not our fault. They said they were going.

He's Been Telling It.

Charlotte Observer, 17th.

There comes a rumor up from Pineville to the effect that Mr. Jim Morrow, of that town, will shortly lead to the altar, Miss Moore, of Gastonia.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Mr. Baxter Shemwell, in jail at Charlotte for the shooting of Dr. Payne in Lexington, is failing in health. He is to be tried in July.

Hon. Jas. W. Osborne, of New York, brother of Attorney General Osborne, will deliver the alumni address at Davidson, June 12th.

Mecklenburg county will build a new court house on the site of the old one. It will cost $60,000, and work is to commence as soon as possible.

The merchants of Georgia have sold 52,000 pounds of watermelon seed, which leads the Wilmington *Star* to remark insinuatingly that there's trouble ahead for somebody.

The large gold nugget recently found in Montgomery county was sent to the United States Treasury which reported that the weight was 8 pounds and 5 ounces—worth over $2,000. Truly this was a lump of gold. Only great countries can produce such.

Postmaster General Wilson to-day stated that the sale of stamps for the last quarter of 1894 amounted to $19,405,571, which was the largest in the history of the government for a like period. He considered this a barometer indicating the revival of business.

The Charlotte *Observer's* Lincolnton correspondent says that Rev. F. J. Hoke of that place has invented an adding machine. It is very simple in construction, consisting of only three pieces. We saw it tested to-day. There is no trouble in learning to manipulate it, and just like figures, it never tells anything but the truth. It would be a good thing for those dealing largely in additions. Mr. Hoke will apply for a patent.

Yankee Charlotte.

Greensboro Christian Advocate.

The city of Charlotte, in this State, from the time before it was a city, has had the instinct of alertness and a keen foresight which always enables her to be on the ground first. We admire this, even though we cannot always admire the wallet she may carry under her arm. She had passed the Declaration of Independence more than one year before it took place for the whole country. She got the grip on the first substantial benefit of railroading in the State, but this is not the latest point scored, as the *Observer* says the Ladies Guild of St. Peter's Episcopal Church the other day received a request from the Guild of Algona, Iowa, to contribute an apron for their apron sale at Easter, whereupon the Charlotte ladies at once decided that their contribution should be distinctly North Carolinian. They will get some gingham from the gingham mill, make out of it a large house apron and attach to it a statement that the cotton was grown, the yarn spun, cloth woven and apron made in Mecklenburg county; and will also weave in a few historical facts of this section in the statement. It will indeed be an apron with a history.

This is a good one and just like Charlotte. We have seen nothing recently which strikes us as more unique and pleasing.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Curry & Kennedy.

OUR LINES ARE COMPLETE.

Our Dress Goods

are all of the latest shades and qualities and we are ready to compete with the entire market in prices. Come and take

A Good Look

at our ladies' shoes and slippers. We have the very latest styles in Bay State and Zeigler, sizes from an infant's up.

"For Men Only."

A nice lot of Men's Hats, Clothing and Shirts just in. Come and give us a fair look—compare *qualities* and *prices*. We give you as good value for your money as you can get anywhere.

Our Opening

continues from January to December.

Bear in Mind

always that we handle a good line of hardware and keep in stock plenty of Groceries—heavy and fancy. Our wagon delivers goods free. We feel SURE we can serve you to advantage.

Costner, Jones & Co.

—AT THE GASTONIA—

JEWELRY AND MUSIC STORE

YOU WILL FIND
A GOOD LINE OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES AND
MUSICAL GOODS.

SELECT WHAT
YOU WANT;
OUR PRICES
DO THE REST.

All kinds of Repairing neatly and cheaply done.

Respectfully,
J. S. Torrence, Manager.

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 located in the town of Mount Holly and described as follows:

Beginning at a stake in the Street in the old Al. Xander line and runs with said street South 3 West 3 poles to Patterson's corner; thence with his line South 84½ West 19½ poles to a stone in Hutchinson's line; thence North 10 West to the old Alexander line, and thence with it North 75 East 20 poles to the beginning, and containing by estimation one fifth acre, and adjoining the lands of Henry Peterson, G. 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. LOFTIN, Sheriff
of Gaston County.

This the 8th. day of April, 1895. Ballard

Notice.

By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by John W. Richardson and wife Sindy Richardson, to S. J. Lowe & Co., and transferred to Costner & Belk, and to me assignee of Costner & Belk and more fully described in Registration Book at Dallas N. C. Book 21 page 1, I will sell at court house door in Dallas N. C. on the 12th day of May at noon said lot of land to satisfy said claim.

A. P. RITCH, Assignee.

Mt. Holly N. C. April 12th, 1895.

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Raleigh, N. C.