THE GAZETTE.

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1895.

W. F. MARSHAL.....Editor & Proprietor

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS:

ONE COPY ONE YEAR.....$1.00
ONE COPY SIX MONTHS.....
ONE COPY THREE MONTHS.....
A SINGLE COPY.....
Cash in Advance always.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

All communications should be signed so that the editor may know their source.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Time.	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	¼ col.	½ col.	1 col.
1 week	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	5.00	8.00
2 weeks	1.50	2.50	3.50	5.00	7.50	12.00
3 "	1.50	3.00	4.00	6.00	10.00	14.00
4 "	2.00	3.50	5.00	7.00	12.00	18.00
2 Months	2.50	4.50	6.50	9.00	15.00	25.00
3 "	3.00	5.00	7.00	12.00	18.00	30.00
6 "	4.50	8.00	12.00	18.00	30.00	50.00
9 "	6.00	10.00	15.00	24.00	40.00	70.00
12 "	7.00	12.00	18.00	30.00	50.00	85.00
18 "	9.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	70.00	120.00

Transient advertising must be paid in advance. For all other cash must be paid on presentation of account. Statements will be rendered monthly for short time advertisements, quarterly for regular advertisements.

Other rates or time at proportionate rates.

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 confer a favor by telling us about it. It is our business to keep GAZETTE matters straight and we want to do it.

Some of the political leaders of the colored forces in this State are pronounced against Russell for Governor, and will kulle him if he gets the nomination.—*Boone Democrat.*

That's where you're off. The colored voter, whatever may be his other faults, doesn't tote any political razors.

Our correspondents will please, please not send us any poetry. If their prose halts and jacks a little we can rejoint and print it, but we have neither the time nor the gifts to doctor up the crippled feet of limping and ramshackled verses. On this account we long ago invested a part of our capital in a waste-basket.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION LISTS.

People are still taking THE GAZETTE. We have not had time to compare our records, but we are confident that we have added more new subscribers this summer and fall than we ever did during any campaign. What is better, we have a right to expect these new subscribers to stay with us and not drop off as campaign subscribers so often do after the elections.

Running through our mailing books we notice that outside of the home list Dallas, always kind to THE GAZETTE, furnishes a larger list of subscribers than any other office in the county. Lowell comes next, and within two of Lowell's number comes McAdenville, and within one of McAdenville stands Begonia. At these places are our largest lists. We very much appreciate the interest our friends are pleased to show to their county paper in such substantial manner.

A newspaper is generally what its subscribers and advertisers make it, and we listen to acknowledge our obligation to both for the renewed encouragement which every week they are showing us. And we shall not omit to assure them that it is our purpose to make improvement in the paper sensitively responsive to the increased support it may receive.

DOLLARS AND SENSE.

Greensboro Advocate: French a gospel of encouragement and hope. Abuse has never contributed to the salvation of men, but has driven many away.

North Carolina Baptist: Brother, it shows a mighty poor spirit to get mad because you are reminded of a debt. We must learn to be business like in the Lord's work.

Atlanta Journal: We observe that as cotton for spring delivery crawls above 9 cents silver stands stock still. It has been some time since we heard anything of the tremendous argument that the price of silver does the price of cotton.

Concord Times: The men who are raising the biggest howl about the scarcity of money are the very ones who spent fifteen or twenty dollars apiece to attend the free silver convention at Raleigh yesterday, which wasn't worth a cent to them or the country.

Boone Democrat: If the country keeps on booming up to all lines of business as it is now doing, who cares for free silver? If we can sell our products high and buy low on the markets, this is all we need to want. Under the despised gold standard the country is coming up to a full measure of business, on a solid foundation, and every silver dollar we can get will buy as much as the hateful gold dollar.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
N. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Ex-Senator William Mahone, of Virginia, was stricken with paralysis in Washington city Sunday night.

THE KUCHENG MASSACRES.

A CHINESE MISSIONARY WRITES.

Rev. G. W. Greene Sends the Observer From Foochow the Story of the Massacre of the English Missionaries by the Vegetarians—The Heroism of a Little Girl—The Dreadful Picture of the Massacre and Burning—The Tardiness of Action of an English Consul Compared With the Promptness to Serve of the American Consul—Are The Missionaries to be Protected.

Correspondence of the Charlotte Observer.

CANTON, China, Aug. 16.—For twenty-five years or more there have been frequent riots in China, in which missionaries have suffered. These seem to have been directed against the missionaries as foreigners; but as no other foreigners, except missionaries, go far inland away from the treaty ports, missionaries have been the main sufferers. In 1883 there were riots here in Canton, and a large part of the foreign settlement was burned, including one mission residence and a number of business houses, while the mission residences in other parts of the city were not disturbed. Whenever these riots occur, the lives of all foreigners are in danger and are saved only by flight. In several cases, murders have been committed by the Chinese, and in almost every case the missionaries have escaped without serious bodily harm. In the early summer there were numerous riots in West China, and almost all mission property in the Province of Sze Chuan was destroyed, but no missionary was seriously hurt. The sufferers in these riots were mainly Americans.

Up to this time the Tien-Tsin riot of 1870 had been most notorious for the loss of life. On that occasion several French Catholic Sisters and other foreigners lost their lives. Last year a brutal attack was made on two lady physicians here in the suburb of Canton, when they were trying to help a poor plague-stricken Chinaman to the hospital. The appearance of foreign custom officers with firearms saved the lives of the ladies. These things showed that a Chinese mob is as ready to attack women as men. But it has always been supposed that little children were safe among the Chinese. The events of August 1st, 1895, showed this also to be a delusion. On that day occurred the murder of ten persons at Kucheng (or Kutien), in Fukien Province, about 100 miles inland from the port of Foochow. At this place resided a number of English missionaries, sent out by the Church Mission Society, and one or more sent out by the American Methodists. The papers have mentioned the presence of only two men, Rev. Mr. Phillips and Rev. Mr. Stewart, who was accompanied by his wife and five children.

For some months it had been known that there was ill-feeling on the part of some towards the native Christians, and numerous acts of robbery and persecution had been committed upon them, but it was not thought that there was serious feeling towards the foreigners. This ill feeling was observed on the part of a sect called Vegetarians, because they eat no flesh, supposed to be a religious sect of Buddhists; but Chinese say they are a branch of one of the dangerous secret political societies so common in China.

August 1st was the sixth birthday of little Herbert Stewart. Early in the day he and his sisters started out to the neighboring hills to get some flowers for his birthday. On the way they heard music, which they thought indicated some Chinese festivity, and they turned back to the road to see "the procession," always an object of interest to the foreign child. As soon as the procession came up to them the men began to beat them, and they fled back home with some bruises, but no serious wounds. About the time of their arrival at home, the Chinese servants ran into the residences of the missionaries, some of whom were not yet dressed, with the intelligence that the Vegetarians were coming. The children tried to hide themselves; Mildred, 12 years old, crept on the bed while Kathleen, 10 years old, crept under the bed, and was not found by the rioters. On entering the house, she saw her father, when he heard that the rioters were coming, turn and enter his wife's room, and neither of the two were ever seen afterwards. After remaining in hiding for some time, little Kathleen heard a noise of a kind which make her creep from under the bed to see what it meant, and found the house on fire and the rioters gone. With great heroism, she set to work to save any who had survived. On the bed she found Mildred, seriously wounded, and got her out of the house and with the help of the Chinese servants, into the house of other missionaries, which had not been burned. Then she returned and rescued the other three children. Herbert was so badly injured that he died next day. The baby she found under the dead body of the Irish nurse. The baby's head was fearfully gashed and his eyes torn out, and he lived only a few days. At last news Mildred was also scarcely expected to live. The brave little girl never found her father and mother and at first it was hoped they had escaped, but afterwards their ashes were found, side by side in the ruins of the burned house. The nurse and one young lady were found dead in the house, and their bodies were burned. Five other young ladies were found dead in the yard or near by, some of them fearfully hacked and mutilated. Two ladies escaped from the mob with serious if not fatal wounds.

In a Chinese house near by lived Miss Hartford, an American Methodist. The rioters started to attack her house, but for some reason two turned away and went elsewhere. One came and attacked her, but by the help of a Chinese woman who stood near she escaped with slight wounds.

Rev. Mr. Phillips, who lived in another house, went near to see if he could give any help; but as he saw only Chinese around the place, he concluded all his friends had escaped and remained in concealment. Soon he heard the savage a going away declaring that they had killed all the "foreign devils." Then he drew near, but too late to save any of the ladies from the flames.

The next day the survivors put the bodies in coffins, gathered up the ashes of the four ladies in the burned building and put them in coffins, and, with the wounded, started, in the rain across the country to the river to get boats and go down to Foochow to their friends. On the way one of the wounded children died and another after their arrival at Foochow. Arriving at the river they telegraphed to friends in Foochow of their safety, and hiring boats they started down the river.

Meantime, what was going on at Foochow? The riot and murder occurred at 6 o'clock Thursday morning. Rev. Mr. Phillips wrote a letter to Archdeacon Wolfe in Foochow, which reached him Friday afternoon. He was then a few miles out of Foochow at a summer resort in the hills. He and a friend at once set off to see the English consul at Foochow. On their way they met the consul going out to the hills to stay over Sunday. They told him of the peril of their friends and besought him to return and send help to them. He replied that he could do nothing, and declined to return to Foochow until Monday. The missionaries then went on to Foochow and appealed to the American consul, Colonel Hixon. In an hour and twenty minutes he was at the Viceroy's palace four miles away. After much urging, he obtained from the Viceroy a steam launch to carry a rescuing party to the point nearest to the scene of the riot. The English consul hearing that a volunteer party was forming to rescue the British subjects from their peril, decided to return to his office "to oppose the project." But early Saturday morning the telegram came that the survivors had reached the river with the wounded and the remains of the murdered, and then only Colonel Hixon's brother and the two missionaries went on with the launch until they met the sad procession coming down the river.

After the riot was over and the butchering of foreigners completed, soldiers were sent to keep the peace. The first thing they did was to seize whatever they could find belonging to the missionaries.

The news of this brutal massacre, more like the action of savage Indians than of the inhabitants of a nation reputed to be so highly civilized, has created an excitement in all the foreign communities in China beyond anything that has ever happened in China. Wherever a few British subjects were sojourning near enough together, meetings have been held and telegrams sent to the London Foreign Office, calling for swift interference by the government of England to have the murderers of English women and children punished. There is said to be also great excitement among the masses of the more intelligent people in England and Scotland. Lord Salisbury has telegraphed that the consul at Foochow shall demand an escort of Chinese soldiers and go to the scene of the tragedy and make an investigation. From Hong Kong, Shanghia, Amoy and elsewhere telegrams are sent back and the newspapers repeat the cry that an escort of Chinese soldiers, who at the first opportunity will themselves turn to looting the houses of the foreigners, is worse than none; that the consul ought to have an escort of British soldiers and sailors, and be accompanied by the American consul similarly escorted. Americans resident in China are in hearty accord with all this movement. The British take the lead because the murdered missionaries were British.

Everywhere, it is felt by those who are acquainted with China and the Chinese, that the steps taken towards the settlement of the riots in West China are so mild as to simply invite the Chinese to repeat them elsewhere. It begins to be evident that, if something is not soon done by the governments of England and America to protect their citizens in China, all foreigners will soon be driven out of the country or killed. When a riot occurs, the authorities of China are informed that they must protect the foreigners resident in China. The Chinese readily pay a little money indemnity, ("blood money" it is called), and promise full and complete protection. But this protection never comes in the time of need. Missionaries begin to inquire whether England and the United States really mean to protect them in the enjoyment of treaty rights or not. If they do not intend to protect us we desire to know it, that we may take such steps to secure such safety as we can, consistent with the discharge of our duty. If they propose to protect their citizens resident in China, we desire such assurance as will give real protection and enable us to carry on our work without fear for the lives of our women and children.

G. W. GREENE.

[Since the above was received, the good news has come that Viceroy Liu who stirred up all this strife against foreigners has been deposed from office and will never again be employed. This was done in compliance with the demands of England.—EDITOR.]

The Cigarette Problem.

Concord Standard.

The school board of Terrel, Texas, has passed a rule making it the duty of the teacher to send a pupil home on the first occasion when he is caught smoking a cigarette. If the parents co-operate with the teacher in the attempt to break up the practice, the boy may return to school on the same day. In case of a second offense the pupil will be sent home and suspended until the regular meeting of the school board, when that body will take action on the subject. For a third offense the pupil is cut off entirely from the school. The boys cannot be prevented from using cigarettes so long as they see respectable and prominent men using them or see men, engaged in their production, immortalized. There is no influence stronger than living, every day examples.

When a person begins to grow thin there is something wrong. The waste is greater than the supply and it is only a question of time when the end must come.

In nine cases out of ten the trouble is with the digestive organs. If you can restore them to a healthy condition you will stop the waste, put on new flesh and cause them to feel better in every way. The food they eat will be digested and appropriated to the needs of the system, and a normal appetite will appear.

Consumption frequently follows a wasting of bodily tissue because nearly all consumptives have indigestion. The Shaker Digestive Cordial will restore the stomach to a healthy condition in a vast majority of cases. Get one of their books from your druggist and learn about this new and valuable remedy

When the children need Castor Oil, give them LAXOL,—it is palatable.

The *Observer* says the Charlotte graded school closed the first month of present term last Friday with 1,120 on the roll.

FREE CUTTING, 2 TO 1.

Faithful's Great Scheme Endorsed by Jacksonian and His Alliance Thinks Well of It Too.

"Jacksonian" in Charlotte Observer.

I am very much interested in the financial "scheme" so ably set forth by your correspondent, "Faithful," in a recent Sunday's issue. His plan, it seems to me, for permitting every man to cut his money into two pieces and so have double the amount meets every demand we silver men have been making and will have the effect of carrying out our principles *in toto*.

There is no question that it will make money more abundant. This has been our chief demand. It will undoubtedly double the currency and so who that believes as we silver men can object to it? Again, it cheapens it; for whatever makes it more abundant cheapens it.

Third. It will be "sound," for the government will have declared that each piece is to be as good as the whole before and if the government can double the intrinsic value of silver it can do the same of gold and the representative values of paper.

This has been our doctrine all the time, but you gold-bugs have hooted at us and said it can't be done.

Again, we will get to pay our debts with greater ease and many of us can do so at once, for while before we may have had but half enough, we will suddenly find that we have enough. It will be honest, too, for won't the creditor have just as many dollars (or units) as his mortgage called for?

What could be easier? Just the chisel or scissors. Those of us who haven't either could borrow of our neighbors.

I am delighted with the idea, too, of $60 per capita. That is what recommends it more than anything else. Think of it, $60 for me; $60 for Betsy and $60 for each of the children, John, Sallie, Peter, Grover and Frances. (I used to be a Democrat, hence the last two names; I think of changing Grover's to Walter Henry); $360 for one little family! How I wish there were a dozen of us! Put me down as one for *free* cutting, 2 to 1, independent of John Bull and his hirelings and the Rothschilds.

Our Alliance adopted the plan last night; we like it better than either the "sub-Treasury" or "free silver." It is the "sometring better" we have been looking for.

An Afflicted Family and Village.

Correspondence of The Gazette.

The above caption but feebly described the condition of Mrs. A. E. McLurd's family and Stanley Creek village at this writing caused by the unexpected death of Henry, the youngest son of the above mentioned family, which sad occurrence took place Saturday night Sept. 28th at 10:45 o'clock. He had been sick for several days but was not supposed to be dangerously so until within 24 hours of his death. All medical skill that could be procurred was summoned to save his life, but to no avail. Doctors Reid, Eddleman, and Register, the attendant physicians pronounced renal colic the ultimate cause of his death. As would be expected from this disease, he suffered much, and all that kind sympathetic friends could do was done for relief.

Henry had ripened into complete manhood, being a few days above 25 years of age. He was a kind-hearted, clever young man, anxious to bestow a favor and was much beloved by a large circle of acquaintances. We now often hear the expression: "Henry was one of my best friends."

As his friend and pastor of the family, I visited him while sick. He had never made a profession of faith in God before, but the writer was pleased to find that he had been praying to God earnestly some time before he was taken sick. The lessons of Scripture read and the prayers offered around the bed-side he very much appreciated, and the Word we believe he appropriated to his soul's interest! During the last visit he had the good news to tell us that he had submitted himself to God's will and was ready to depart in peace. Agreeable to his anxious desire we willingly received him as a member of the church militant; soon we trust he was made a member of the church triumphant. The fact that he had been engaged in earnest prayer before he was stricken down and his cool and firm deliberateness shown in conversation, saying that he was not in the least excited but know full well the meaning of every word he spoke that he knew in whom he believed, and that he was confident that God through His great mercy and the merit of Christ had received him,—upon these facts we base our hope that Henry is rich in immortal glory.

May it please God to use this dispensation of His providence to save every friend and acquaintance of the deceased. A cloud is still hanging over this home. Miss Carrie, sister of the deceased, is at this writing—and has been for a fortnight—lying at the point of death. Oh! God spare their home from so dire an affliction, we humbly beseech Thee! L. A. Falls.

Oct. 1, 1895.

Afflicted for Years.

Mr. R. B. Goodman, Marietta, Ga., says: "I was troubled with rheumatism, which the doctors called sciatica, for a number of years, doctoring with everything I could hear of, without benefit, until I commenced with Dr. King's Royal Germetuer, which cured me sound and well. I was at times for several months, so I could not walk at all. I have now been thoroughly well of it for four years, and think there is no medicine that can equal Germetuer. Write to The Atlanta Chemical Co., Atlanta, Ga., for 48 page book, free. New package, large bottle, 108 doses, $1. For sale by FROST TOWNSEND, & Company.

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.

The Atlanta *Journal* says in New York it is only a question as to the size of the Democratic majority in November. One hundred thousand will do, but the boys intend to put it at one hundred and fifty thousand just for fun.

Taxes! Taxes!

Please read the following law carefully and remember that I am compelled to obey the same and every man in the county will have to conform to this law:

Laws of 1893, Chapter 208, Sec. 128.—The Sheriff or his deputy or Tax Collector shall attend at the Court house or his office in the county town during the month of September and November for the purpose of receiving Taxes; he shall also in like manner attend at least one day during the month of October at some one or more places in each township, of which fifteen days notice shall be given by advertisement at three or more public places, and in a newspaper if one is published in the county.

Sec. 37.—Whenever the taxes shall be due and unpaid, the Sheriff shall immediately proceed to collect them, &c.

Laws of 1893, Chap. 61, Secs. 1 and 2.—On the first Monday in May in each year, the Sheriff is directed to offer at public sale at the Court House, all lands on which the taxes levied for the previous years still remain unpaid on the first Monday in April preceding.

I shall endeavor to follow strictly the above laws, therefore all parties are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their taxes. I will be in my office during the months of September and November or you will find a deputy there for the purpose of collecting taxes. I will visit the places below for the same purpose on the days stated, during the month of October, viz:

Carpenter's	14
Cherryville	15
Hovis's Store	16
Bessemer City	17
Bakers Mill	18
Gastonia	19
Crowder's Creek	21
Johnson's Store	22
Gullick's Store	23
Belmont	24
Lowell	25
Mt. Holly	26
Mountain Island	28
Lucia	29
Stanly	30
Dallas	31

☞ Those failing to meet me at the above named places and settling their taxes will be visited by myself or deputy at once, with the express purpose of collecting the taxes due. The taxes must be wound up by the 31st day of next December.

Respectfully,
A. K. LOFTIN, Sheriff.
Gaston County.

REDUCED RATES.

Cotton States & International Exposition

ATLANTA, GA.,

September 18—December, 31, 1895.

For the above occasion the Southern Railway Co., will sell low-rate round-trip tickets to ATLANTA, GA., and return on the following basis:

FROM	A	B	C	D	E
Alexandria, Va.	21.25	10.25	.....	11.00	.....
Asheville, N. C.	13.85	.....	9.40	.....	5.75
Burlington, N. C.	18.70	11.70	.....	9.85	.....
Burkeville, Va.	21.25	12.05	.....	11.05	.....
Culpeper, Va.	23.30	13.35	.....	13.00	.....
Chatham, Va.	20.85	15.10	.....	10.55	.....
Charlottesville, Va.	23.25	17.05	.....	12.10	.....
Chapel Hill, N. C.	20.40	15.00	.....	10.35	.....
Concord, N. C.	14.20	.....	10.10	.....	6.35
Charlotte, N. C.	13.15	.....	9.60	.....	5.85
Danville, Va.	20.05	14.70	.....	9.25	.....
Durham, N. C.	20.40	15.00	.....	10.15	.....
Front Royal, Va.	26.25	19.25	.....	14.10	.....
Gastonia, N. C.	12.10	.....	8.85	.....	5.45
Greensboro	17.05	12.05	.....	9.25	.....
Goldsboro	21.75	15.10	.....	11.00	.....
Hendersonville	14.70	.....	8.60	.....	5.25
Hickory	15.30	.....	11.25	.....	7.25
High Point	16.95	.....	12.45	.....	8.40
Hot Springs	14.00	.....	10.30	.....	6.75
Henderson	20.40	14.00	.....	10.15	.....
Lynchburg, Va.	22.50	16.50	.....	11.50	.....
Lexington, N. C.	16.05	.....	11.80	.....	8.05
Morganton	15.30	.....	11.25	.....	7.25
Marion	14.85	.....	10.95	.....	7.10
Newton	15.40	.....	11.25	.....	7.25
Orange, Va.	24.35	18.00	.....	12.10	.....
Oxford, N. C.	20.40	15.00	.....	10.15	.....
Richmond, Va.	23.25	17.05	.....	12.10	.....
Roanoke, N. C.	18.35	13.80	.....	9.70	.....
Raleigh	19.40	15.00	.....	10.45	.....
South Boston, Va.	21.55	15.85	.....	10.95	.....
Strasburg, Va.	26.25	19.25	.....	14.00	.....
Salisbury, N. C.	15.30	.....	11.25	.....	7.25
Statesville	15.30	.....	11.25	.....	7.25
Taylorsville	16.35	.....	12.00	.....	8.15
Tryon	19.75	.....	7.85	.....	4.90
Washington, D. C.	23.25	19.25	.....	11.00	.....
West Point, Va.	23.65	17.35	.....	12.60	.....
Warrenton, Va.	23.25	19.25	.....	14.00	.....
Wilkesboro	21.85	16.05	.....	11.20	.....
Winston-Salem	15.00	11.25	.....	7.85	.....

(Rates from intermediate points in proportion.)

EXPLANATION.

A: Tickets will be sold September 3 and 12 and daily from September 18 to December 16, 1895, inclusive, with final limit January 7, 1896.

B: Tickets will be sold daily from September 30 to December 14, 1895, inclusive, with final limit twenty (20) days from date of sale.

C: Tickets will be sold daily from September 16 to December 30, 1895, inclusive, with final limit ten (10) days from date of sale. No ticket to bear longer limit than January 7, 1896.

D: Tickets will be sold on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week from September 17 until December 26, 1895, inclusive, with final limit ten (10) days from date of sale.

E: Tickets will be sold daily from September 16 to December 30, 1895, inclusive, with final limit seven (7) days from date of sale.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Is the only line entering the Exposition Grounds, having a double-track, standard-gauge railway from the center of the city of Atlanta to the Exposition Grounds.

For tickets and full information apply to your nearest agent, or address

J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager. W. A. TURK, Gen'l Pass. Agt., 230 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.

L. L. JENKINS, President. E. S. PEGRAM, Cashier.

First National Bank,

OF GASTONIA, N. C.

State and County Depository.

COMMENCED BUSINESS AUG. 1, 1890.

Has never lost a dollar in any way since its organization.

Capital Stock, ... $50,000.00
Surplus ..... $ 4,500.00
Dividends paid since organization, $18,000.

DIRECTORS:

L. L. Jenkins. T. C. Pegram,
J. D. Moore. E. T. Wilson.
Thomas Wilson.

Solicits accounts of Individuals, Firms, and Corporations. Interest paid on time deposits. Guarantees to patrons every accommodation consistent with conservative banking.

BEAL MANUFACTURING CO.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, BUILDING and DECORATIVE MATERIALS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

With our skilled workmen and great care in selecting and buying material, we turn out work of a high quality that is its own best advertisement.

Our business in outside contracts and building is an extensive one. It is a part of our work in which we always give our best attention. Get our estimate before placing contracts. Correspondence solicited.

Beal Manufacturing Co.

"Seeing is Believing."

To those who visited our place on Friday and Saturday it would be entirely useless for us to say that in point of quantity, quality and beauty our present stock of DRY GOODS and MILLINERY knocks out anything heretofore kept by us; that would be a waste of words. But we say it to those who couldn't come.

Also, Let us Add,

We have the largest, best, prettiest, and cheapest line of

LADIES' CAPES

Gastonia has ever seen. If you don't believe it, come and see.

A. C. WILLIAMSON & Co.

City Roller Mills AND Cotton Gin.

If all the world was apple pie
And all the sea was ink—

It would take a whopping pie crust and a lot of ink bottles to go along with it all. But if the pie-crust were made of flour from the CITY ROLLER MILLS people would soon use all the ink in writing of its excellent qualities. But this old world isn't all apple-pie. Some of it is cotton fields, and the

Cotton Must be Ginned.

We're fixed for that, too. Scales, Elevators, Gins, Presses all complete and convenient for quick, clean and good work. Come right on with your cotton and let us gin and bale it for market. Come once, you'll come again.

G. F. McLAUGHEN, Proprietor.

Low Prices this Week

AT J. E. DOUGLASS' NEW STORE,

in DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Outings at 5c to 10c per yard.
Indigo Blue Calico at 5c per yard.
All Wool Dress Goods very Low.

Call and examine my stock and prices before making purchases. Located at J. D. Moore's old stand, Gastonia, N. C.

In for the Trade.

To our Many Friends in Gaston

and surrounding counties we would respectfully announce that we have received and are now receiving one of the most select stocks of

Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods,

HATS, CAPS, and in fact everything usually kept in a

Thoroughly Equipped Clothing Store.

We want your patronage and we guarantee perfect satisfaction.

MELLON & SHELTON,
10 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.,—Next door to H. Baruch.

Atlanta Exposition

for sights, but for

Heavy and Fancy Groceries,

Glass and Grockery Ware,

Wood and Willow Ware,

you want to go to

GALLANT & WHITESIDES.

WE CARRY A FULL STOCK.

Bring your produce to us. We guarantee highest market price.

GALLANT & WHITESIDES.

Execution Sale.

To satisfy three alias executions now in my hands issued on judgments of the Superior Court in favor of Brown, Wedlington & Co., and against Caleb Carpenter, I will sell at the Court house door in the town of Dallas, on

Monday, 4th day of November, 1895,

at 12 o'clock M., to the highest bidder for cash, the excess of homestead of said Caleb Carpenter, being eleven (11) acres not included in the homestead duly allotted to him on the 11th day of August, 1895.

A. K. LOFTIN, Sheriff.
This the 3rd day of October, 1895. (18-OW-5

COSTNER, JONES & CO.

At Home.

We are happy to announce that from this date we are "at home" to our customers in our new and commodious quarters on north corner of Main and Marietta streets.

With Increased Facilities

for storing, handling and delivering goods, we are in position to serve our patrons as never before.

Our Lines.

SHOES,.....SHOES,
DRESS GOODS,.....DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHING,.....CLOTHING,
HARDWARE,.....HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,.....GROCERIES,

these are our lines, but we're too busy now to say more.

You are Invited

to call on us. Whether you are ready to buy or not, drop in and see how we are fixed.

COSTNER, JONES & CO.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of H. V. Cannon, deceased, late of Gaston county, N. C., I hereby notify all persons having claims against estate of said deceased to present them to me for payment on or before

the 3rd day of October, 1896,

or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate of said H. V. Cannon are notified to make immediate payment to me.

A. C. CANNON, Adm'r,
of H. V. Cannon, deceased.
This 26th day of September, 1895. (18-3t-4