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W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.
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Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of the County.

GASTONIA, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1906.

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NO. 31.

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THE EUCHARIST.

Centennial Address by Rev. J. J. Kennedy at the Celebration of the Lord's Supper at New Hope Church April 8, 1906.

My dear friends, I think that our Presbytery and the visitors present will agree with me when I say that the pastor, officers and members of New Hope acted wisely in appointing the celebration of the Centennial anniversary of this church, and the celebration of the Lord's Supper on the same day and especially on the Sabbath.

To my mind there is a beautiful and harmonious connection between the two. The affinity between them is such that the celebration of the one is exceedingly helpful to our minds and hearts in the celebration of the other. When taken conjointly they serve as a potent factor, or a kind of double inspiration to our appreciation and enjoyment of this occasion.

There are several names applied to this holy ordinance, but instead of commenting briefly on all of these names let us direct and confine our attention more especially to one of them. This one I think deserves special mention and consideration because of its fitness and appropriateness, both to the celebration of the Lord's Supper and the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary, namely the Eucharist, which name signifies Thankfulness. One scripture authority for this appellation and which we will use as our text is,

1 Thess. 5:18—"In everything give thanks; for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you."

The subject matter of this text and the name Eucharist is "Christian Gratitude" which we are required to manifest on this occasion. Now let us refresh our memories and hearts upon the nature and duty of Christian gratitude. We do not need to go to the dictionary or to any persons to learn what gratitude is for it is a principle which God has implanted within us in our creation—its seat is in the heart, the central part of the soul. Hence we may say that it is an innate and an affectionate principle and when properly cultivated, and when it approximates maturity, we may then say that gratitude is an affectionate response in words and deeds for favors received. Perhaps we may better understand the nature and duty of gratitude by a reference to, and comparison with, ingratitude, which is so prevalent in the world, in the church and in the home.

Ingratitude is the antithesis of gratitude and hence we may say that ingratitude is the lack or absence of an affectionate response in words or deeds for favors received and is foreign to our constitution. Then the question arises here—what is the cause of ingratitude? We would answer this question by asking another, viz: What is the cause of so much ignorance in the world, in the church and in the home, or why are there so many illiterate people in our home land? It is not as a general rule for the want of competent minds and retentive memories nor for the want of secular and religious literature, nor for the want of secular and religious schools and teachers, nor for the want of churches and ministers, nor for the want of financial means, nor for the want of time, for there is ample time in childhood and youth to acquire a good ordinary education. But the true answer is, because this class of persons neglects or rather rejects the educational opportunities and auxiliaries

afforded them, and suffer their minds and memories to remain in a kind of dormant state; hence the fault of ignorance lies at their own door. In like manner we may say that ingratitude is not because we are destitute of the feeling of thankfulness, nor is it because we have not opportunities to cultivate the principle of gratitude within us, but it is because we neglect to improve those opportunities and to cultivate this innate principle, and hence the fault lies at the door of the ungrateful themselves.

Ingratitude is exceedingly unpopular, the heathen in ancient times despised it, they said "Call a man ungrateful and you call him every thing that is vile." Ingratitude has been likened to the sea which is continually turning the sweet influences of the clouds into brine. It is also likened to the grave, which is always receiving and never restoring. In the famous miracle of Christ cleansing the Ten Lepers in answer to their earnest petition, one of them a Samaritan, when healed, immediately fell down and expressed and manifested his gratitude to Jesus, but the other nine immediately returned to their homes without any expression or manifestation of gratitude. Hence we may say that in their conduct we have a picture lesson of base and criminal ingratitude, and their ingratitude so grieved the tender feelings of Jesus that he said to the Samaritan: "There were ten cleansed, where are the nine?" In short we may say that ingratitude is one of the most unreasonable, unpopular, unchristian, detestable and meanest qualities in anyone's character and life.

But on the other hand Christian gratitude is one of the most commendable, popular, beautiful, fascinating and lovely qualities that can adorn anyone's character and life. Christian gratitude is one of the brightest jewels in the rich cluster of Christian graces and is so frequently and beautifully exemplified to us in scripture. For instance, Job, when under the dark shadow of sudden and sore bereavement, fell down and worshipped God, saying, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." Also when Moses and the Israelites were delivered from bondage and from a watery grave, he composed and they sang at the Red Sea, a Eucharistic song as recorded in the 15th chapter of Exodus, which song will be perpetuated until the end of time.

Also in so many of the sacred songs of David is exemplified, Christian gratitude. Hastening on down this line to the New Testament, Paul mentions in 39 places the duty and beauty of Christian gratitude. Whilst he and Silas were in prison they not only prayed, but worshipped God with Eucharistic songs.

But the growing manifestation of Christian gratitude was the night in which this holy ordinance was instituted. When Jesus was under the dark shadow of the betrayal scene, and the still darker shadow of the crucifixion scene he not only prayed, but he gave thanks to God, and in closing the Institution of this ordinance before they went out to the Mt. of Olives, he and his disciples sang a eucharistic song, thus teaching us by his example when we celebrate this ordinance that we ought to cherish and manifest intense gratitude and love to triune God.

In closing, I want to say that I cannot imagine a better time, a better opportunity, and a more urgent demand for the cultivation and manifestation of Chris-

tian gratitude than is afforded us on this occasion. For in this two-fold celebration we have a complete, perfect and consolidated picture of the infinite goodness, love, mercy, and grace of the triune God.

One lesson-song suggested by this sacred scene is in language like this:
"O God to whom we all owe more
Than we can ever tell,
Jesus, to save us, deigned to bear
The sins of all in One.
Here let our hearts begin to meet,
While we his death record,
And, with our joy for pardoned guilt,
Admire that we pierced the Lord."

Another familiar song suggested by this scene is,
"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love,
The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above."

Yes, our celebration of this ordinance is a likeness of the employment and enjoyment of the saints above. But oh! their enjoyment above is so much better and sweeter than we have, or can have here below.

For instance, we in Christ here with the eye of faith and our vision is often so beclouded with the things of sense and time that we can only see him, as it were, through a glass darkly and cannot realize his presence as sensibly as we often desire in the person of the Holy Spirit. Whilst partaking of the emblems of his broken body and shed blood, we behold Him as a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief.

We see Him upon the cross bleeding, suffering, groaning and crucified, and this vision is enough to fill our hearts with sadness, and our eyes with tears. But above, in the heavenly home, their vision of Christ is not obscured, but is clear, bright and strong, and they see Him face to face, upon the great white throne with a crown of glory on His head and they realize his presence as sensibly as they desire. How much better then, is their enjoyment than we can have here below.

Again, in our communion with Christ and with one another here below, our spiritual happiness is so often marred with unholy, evil sinful thoughts and feelings, and with sin and Satan without, that we have to pray and repent to overcome sin and Satan. But above with the glorified saints their souls are perfectly pure and holy, and nothing can mar their happiness.

The last, but not the least feature in this twofold scene is home gathering and reunion of dear old friends, former members and pastors together with the present pastor of New Hope church. Our reunion is honored with the presence and influence of our Presbytery and of so many visitors. I must confess that I cannot employ language adequate to describe our social and spiritual pleasure on this occasion.

But alas! our pleasure and happiness in this line is sadly marred by the fact that within one hour there will be a breach of this reunion, and the parting word good-bye to each other, with a realizing sense that we never will meet here again under similar circumstances. But up yonder in our father's house and in the heavenly mansions, some sweet day there will be a "home gathering and reunion" of the children of God, and a reunion of families, husbands and wives, parents and children, pastors, and people and there will never be separation with the parting song "God be with you till we meet again." But our reunion will be as lasting as eternal itself and we think that we will softly sing as a chorus to those heavenly songs "Thanks be unto God that giveth us the victory thro' our Lord Jesus Christ." Amen.

SOLD PETTICOAT FOR FARE.

Two of Red Silk, but Its Owner Preferred a Railroad Ticket.

A pretty woman with blond hair a few nights ago stepped up to the ticket office of the Norfolk and Western depot at Norfolk, Va., to purchase a ticket for Richmond, but found she had lost her purse, says a Norfolk (Va.) dispatch to the New York Press.

She was well dressed, having among her other wearing apparel a beautiful red silk undergarment, the lower ruffle of which showed as she sat for a few minutes in the ladies' waiting room, thinking. She finally arranged with another woman in the room to sell the petticoat for enough money to purchase the ticket.

YORK AND YORKVILLE.

What's Doing Among our Neighbors Just Across the Line.

Yorkville Treasurer, 12th.

Miss Robbie Lee Morrow, of Gastonia, is visiting D. T. Wood's family in Yorkville.

Business has been rather dull during the past week because but few farmers have been in town.

Some cotton has been moving within the past few days; but there has been nothing like a general rush to sell.

Mr. R. R. Montgomery has commenced the erection of a two-story residence on his lot on South Congress street.

The paving of Congress street between Jefferson and Madison will cost some money, but it will be worth all it costs.

The fire department has been called out twice this week, both times on account of burning trash. There was a blaze in the rear of the store of Mr. W. M. Kennedy Tuesday afternoon, and on the premises of Mr. W. P. Harrison Wednesday afternoon. In both instances the department was on the ground in good time and the damage was slight.

Mr. L. L. Smith, youngest son of Mr. C. B. Smith of Yorkville, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. M. Ferguson, in this place this morning at about 7 o'clock. Mr. Smith came up from Caper's Chapel, near Lowryville, in Chester county, last Saturday with the expectation of remaining over until Monday. Measles developed shortly after his arrival and with them other complications. He grew rapidly worse and nothing that could be done seemed to afford relief. The deceased was about thirty-one years of age and was unmarried.

Hon. William Beatty Love, former representative of York county in the general assembly, first in the house and afterward in the senate, died at his home at McCounellsville last Tuesday night about 9 o'clock, after a long period of bad health. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon at Olivet church, of which the deceased was a ruling elder, and the service was conducted by Rev. J. B. Swann, the pastor, assisted by Rev. J. K. Hall. There was a large congregation of people in attendance.

The towing of the big dry dock Dewey to the Philippines is of especial local interest, because of the presence of a Yorkville boy, Assistant Paymaster Dobson, on one of the conveying ships, the Brooklyn. The flotilla is now in the Mediterranean and news has just been received that a few days ago a terrific storm came up off Malta and the Dewey broke her tow line. The tremendous shell pitched and tossed at an alarming rate for twenty-four hours; but the Brooklyn kept close to her and as soon as the sea was calm enough to admit fastened the line again. The dry dock is safely in tow once more and is proceeding smoothly on her way to her destination, with a long tiresome trip still ahead.

Special Low Rates.

The C. & N. W. Railway Company has issued the following notice as joint circular No. 1:

To All Agents:
Upon application and sufficient notice to this office, Special Round Trip Rates will be quoted parties of Twenty-five to Fifty people on one ticket, on regular trains, between any two points, on these lines.

Effective on and after April 1st, 1906. E. F. RAID, General Passenger Agent.

Week End Rates—Season 1906.

The Carolina and North-western railway has issued the following notice as Joint-Circular No. 2:

To All Agents:
This will be your authority to sell Round Trip Tickets between all Stations on these lines at a rate of One First-Class Fare, plus twenty-five cents (25) for the Round Trip. Tickets to be sold on Saturday of each week, good, returning on Monday following date of sale.

SOUTH'S GREAT MONOPOLY.

Carnegie Says That in the Growing of Cotton the South Has the World at Its Feet.

Atlanta Journal.

Andrew Carnegie, one of the world's greatest manufacturers, says to the South:

"You have the greatest monopoly on earth, in the growing of cotton, and you have the world at your feet."
There is an estimate worth considering. It is a statement, the truth of which we to whom it is made only half realize. We have the only climate and soil on the round earth capable of producing in any marketable quantity and quality the greatest commercial commodity in which mankind deals. This we all know full well, but what are we doing with it that proves our knowledge of it?

We raise cotton, pick it, gin it, bale it, and then let it go for what the outside purchaser wants to give us for it. All the time, toil and trouble incident to bringing the staple to a marketable shape is ours; the outside world must have it from us; we let it go at whatever figure they offer. Such a situation is nothing short of a reflection upon the South's business ability. Men like Andrew Carnegie come here amongst us and repeat time after time that we have the "greatest monopoly on earth in the growing of cotton," but each succeeding season finds the South marketing the crop just as though it grew on every soil and was common to every nation under the sun.

As Mr. Carnegie intimated, though, there is a gleam of hope ahead for the South. He names one of the conditions here that promises to evolve for the South a full measure of reward from the natural monopoly which she enjoys.

"Even in my day you have become a great manufacturing center," he says, "and this industry is leaping ahead with tremendous bounds."
The South is beginning to manufacture her own products in the rougher and less costly form, and therein lies the hope that some day she will be able financially to manufacture into the finer material of which the cotton staple is capable, and thereby come into her full reward. At present the wools of the North, and of England, France, Germany, Japan and other nations reap the profits from the manufacturing of the finer grades of cotton goods—profits which in comparison to those the South receives from the raw material and the rougher manufactures are simply enormous.

The first question to which the cotton-growing states must apply themselves, according to the best authorities, is that of marketing the crop. The several states have learned the act of growing cotton. That is the monopoly of which Mr. Carnegie speaks, because no other nation and no other section of this nation knows this art or has the natural environment even if they should acquire the knowledge. Now these states must learn the business of marketing the crop so that a profit may be gained commensurate with the time, toil and natural difficulty attendant upon the growing, together with the comparative rarity of the staple.

Until this lesson is well-grounded; until the aims of such organizations as the Southern Cotton Association are realized, the South cannot hope to enter upon the full measure of her reward in connection with her "monopoly." In the first place, she is not financially able to develop her manufacturing plants to their full capacity of turning out the finer products of cotton goods. Though six hundred millions of dollars are poured into the South annually for her cotton, still it is not enough to enable the cotton producers to become cotton manufacturers of the higher type; that is, of the type which enjoys the greater profits from the industry. Most of that enormous sum goes right back to the source whence it comes, and mainly for the purpose of bringing back to the South the finished product manufactured from her own raw material.

Should the cotton states ever reach the point where the cotton crop could be marketed in a business-like manner, then we may hope to see the manufacturing enterprises advance in even greater degree than Mr. Carnegie describes as "leaping ahead with tremendous bounds." As the situation now stands, the South offers magnificent opportunities for the investment of

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