Gastonia, N. C., January 24, 1895.

Costs in Advance.

No 4

through the green spectacles of envy and discintered, not even through these that are too resy and make everything seeingood, but instead we need to choose three wearderful glasses made of the firest and elegrent purbles, pur mitting the limiters of to see everything as it really is. A good many people behave as if they always were the green glasses that slew instruct, unloc meanises and all uncharitationes through them. Then, again, breause there is sambline in one's own life, one is our vinced that and the world is just as it viewed that all the averid is just an it vinced that all the world is just as it seems and that tecappy or troubed prople to out exist. This ex reme is almost as trad as the other, and, what you used I want, say friend, are the clear glasses that do not exaggrate in may way. We want to see life, people, books, pictures and beautiful telongings as they are—to look the truth straight in the face, and to know that it is mighty and does privail.

### MER HEART WITH THE POOR

The average man or woman is inclined to thing that six of whom they read as bring qag, rich and beautiful down not trouble herself either about the sorrows of the world or how to relieve them. That is one mistake. The fashioushis woman is really a busy one, but six manages to have her pet charity, to work fathfadily for it, give to it pleutifully, and semetimes she forces her friends to do likewise. A silly idea, the result of facilish stories, that idealizes the poor and insists that hearts do not best surer silk or mittings they do under cotton or wool, exists. The best contradiction is to see the rich women in the inequitals, not only at holidsy times, but all the year round. To see these women carrying jelies and delicacies to the tenement houses, and entertaining grace-fully and graciand entertaining gracefully and grace-ously (as does Mrs. Fred Vanderbilt) party after party of working girls, monitors of the clusto which she haongs, is an emphatic denial in itself.

### ALWAYS IN PRETTY PROCES.

LIWAYS IN PRETTY PROCES.

Let the hospitals and down among the tenement houses it is preferred that the rich woman come well drawed. These women on the other side like to see the pretty gowns, and feel that if they are worth drawing for. I shall never forget the expression on a side child's face after he lead had standing by his out a charmingly pretty girl, all feathers and ribbone, laces and furbelows; as she laid the bunches of holly berries on his bed, he smoothed the siles of her gewn caresingly and said. "I like you, you bed, he amouthed the silks of her gown caressingly and said. "I like you, you always took as if you had walked out of the fairy 'sook." I 'all you, my friend, the charities of the fashionable woman are many, and if she were to give them up, the people on the other side would realise exactly what they had meant, and all that she had been to them.

### A QUESTION OF MANKERS.

Looking through the glass with great care, I think as a nation we may be set down as at once the most oblival-rous and the worst mannered in the Too much independen constitution has made too much independence of manner, and fire is a slight indination to respect neither weakness nor old age. A party of fashionable women in to the opera, and talk through an entire some—make everybody cise uncomfortable and then, when some man, a real music lover. who can unly afford the opera once in of his rights and ventures to his the of nu rights and venture to the second as a hoor. Mow, that is all wrong. The winners who talk deserve to be blased, and each one of them ought to go himse with her sheeks burning with shame, and think out, in the quietness of her own room, as to what constitutes real

### WHERE HAS COURTEST GOME?

We women, who crowd the street We wissen, who crowd the street cars that are already full, and look standfastly and rudely at the man who does not rise and other his seat, are very guilty. We so into a restaurant where tables are already crowded, as leet the one we wind like to have, and winder sudility and, occasionally, loudly, "why those people don't harry up." We talk a great deal about respecting the rights of the nation, and we haven't the alightest particle of we haven't the alightest particle of consideration for the individual. Imcoliterase exists in every class of colety, and is the one vice which the

scoirty, and is the one-vice which the rich and poor share alike.

Our sowing guils are to such a burry to have a good time that they forget the deference fue their mothers. Our sond are in such a hurry to cake money that they disregard the advice and by num the experience of the father, whom such one is inclined to call "the whom each one is inclined to call "the old man." Our servants, treated rudely and srithout consideration, are impertinent, and are only a proof that the servant is reflecting the mistrees as in a looking-glass. Do you think that In a looking at things darkly? Not Think to all over yourself, and you will not that as a nation we are about as bed-mannered as we can be, and that we mill only attain politeness when such individual considers it a personal

### ARMCINE AND INITATION.

THROUGH GLASSES CLEAR.

RAB'S VERDIOT AS TO HOW TO LOOK AT THIS WORLD.

People, Books, Life, Fletares Should Be Seen as They Really Are—The Frakienable Wessam of New Years to Feelink Stories About Hes.

St. Louis Republic,
What a deal of difference it makes in to the glasses we wear when we look at the world and the people therein. To see it as it really is, to see the faults and virtues, the kindness and sweetness of the men and women who compuse it, we need to keek at the book at it. But through the green spectacles of envy and disconnect, not even through these made that are too rosy and make everything seems good, but instead we need to chook there were seeded to chook the green spectacles of envy and disconnect, not even through these made that are too rosy and make everything seems good, but instead we need to chook there we wented to should be glasses made.

York, the "swageer set" and the "literary set." The best set is that one never heard of. It does not hisson forth its riches, but enjoys them is of blue blood and white reputation. Its daughters are not advertised in the deliy papers as professional beautics, and its consumpt to complete our among it. The men are bonest and the word alout is governed by the strok market; is rich to-day and making may be chronicled to-morrow, and it is certain that it will be forgotten the day after. The se-called literary set has fittle to recommend it may be chronicled to-morrow, and it is certain that it will be forgotten the day after. The se-called literary set has fittle to recommend it may be chronicled to-morrow, and it is certain that it will be forgotten the day after. The se-called literary set has fittle to recommend it may be chronicled to-morrow, and it is certain that it will be forgotten the day after. The se-called literary set has fittle to recommend it may be chronicled to-morrow, and it is certain that it will be forgotten the day after. The succession was a constant to be a consta

To get in the much advertised set, To get in the much advertised set, the so-called swell one, requires very little. Simply the spending of pienty of money, a skin monewhat thick and a longue somewhat sorid. In the literary set, seen are so caree that they are accepted, an matter how or through whom they come. You, who are from some small town, wish that you could see all this gayety, and regret that you are not in society. Heally you can afford to laugh, for mone set makes society. Society proper is really the gathering together of two or three, five or six, 25 or a hundred, as many as you will, who find much in life about which they agree, and who like to come

which they agree, and who like to come together to exchange a pleasant word, pass a pleasant horrand resiles what constitutes pleasans.

The other is the basest imitation—it isn't even good acting, and the people in it cannot believe that the ginger-breed is improved by the gilt on it, that it is worth offering to anyone but the fool who jangles his cap and belie as if he were proud of his foily.

### THE EVOLUTION OF A BEAUTY.

THE EVOLUTION OF A BEAUTY.

"But," said pertty Miss Primmer, "the newspapers say that the great beauty, Miss Base Meal, was in one of the boxes at the opera, wonderfully dressed, and oh, how I should like to be a beauty!" New, Mass Primmes herself has a sweet, soft skin, clear gray eyes, while her brown hair is drawn back in a great knot, from which little tendrils will escape and curl about her neck. I take up the spectacles of truth and I look at Miss Primmes, and I say, "My dear, the young ledy you talk about is not a heauty, except by report. The newspapers must have something to write about, and when this girl appeared, as she was ordinarily good looking and had both chick and these, she called herself a beauty, forced herself on the notice of the world, maisted upon her perfections until people who had never thought of her at all accepted her own second of her loveliness, and so the fair complexion of a flwede, buit and was to correspond, and an absolutely expressionless face. Her reputation is like that of a successful patent medicine; the result of good advertising. The handsomest women in America come from the smaller cities, and if New York wanted a beauty show it would have to draw its best cards from Philadelphia, Battimere, Richmond, New Orleans, St. Louis and San Francisco, not to mention Chicago and Louisville." cisco, not to mention Chicago and Little Miss Primrose is satisfied and

is woudering new about a certain fush-ionable marriage, and what the woman married the man for. I can't explain

### WE'LL MERRILY MARRY.

The reasons for marrying are so Some women marry because it is the

proper thing to do.
Some wimen marry because they want a home of their own. Nome women marry because they haven't the moral courses to remain

Some women marry because they want a little more money in their parses and a little larger credit at the

B-me wemen marry because they want "Mrs." put on their visiting

Some women marry because their

nothers want them to.
Some women marry because a man has saked them to, and they don't like

5-me women marry for money—
money—and anthing else.

5-me women marry because they
love the man, because they want to be
his wife, his friend and his companyon; there is one woman in the world whom whom he will receive love and commiteration in return. Hecause they want to feel that if aerrow comes he has a sympathizing, leving friend close beside him, and that in the day of jey there is one that can give him smile for smile. These are weenen worth coarrying. The others are of little worth, and never would be second.

and never would be missed if the dropped out of the matrimonial hands That sounds a little racy, but it is what it is called some times. Marriage is too often handlompped by lack of lova, back of companionship, lack of symmetry. You want your bey to the exceptional woman, and so do get the exceptional woman, and so do L, for what a man is, is what the wom-I, for what a man is, is what the wom-an he loves makes him. Women rule averything. Hoully the onart, the camp, the grove. And just as really, all men below the saints above. What is your special kingdom? It ought to be a comfortable home. And who is your openial slave? It ought to be a loving man. If it isn't no I am sorry for you. If it is so I congratulate you ment shoredy, and when that is said by the lies, it women from the heart of by the lips, it comes from the he

It is fanny bow people write and all short, eared in 20 minutes by Wooffers's falls about the "swell set" in New Quant & Exzuence Dragging, Gastonia, N. P.

AGEIN WHICH WE LIVE

The Pirst of Br. Hoge's Series of Act dresses to Young Hou Delivered at the First Presbyterion Church.

The Rey. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, commenced on Sunday. Jan. 8th. to deliver a series of addresses to church, commenced on Sunday. Jan. 8th. to deliver a series of addresses to young men. A great many persons are despiy interested in these talks by Dr. Huge, and two of them aiready delivered go to show how interestidg and instructive is the line of thought followed by him. We have already seen enough of the series to say that the addresses are replete with practical knowledge and valuable precepts, as well that a distinguishing feature is their carefulness of preparation and attractiveness of phrasology. With the consent of Dr. Hoge, we are glad to furnish our readers with the following synopsis of the first talk of the series: Some them may be said to make the age in which they live. The vast majority of men are made by the age in which they live. Into the ranks of that chosen and expited few, we may not appletted in sink. Between the two there is a right mean that is in the reach of an all; to study the age in which we live, to avoid its faults, cultivate its virtues, improve its opportunities, and so contribute our measure whether small or great to making the cext age letter and wiser than our own.

The first fact that must strike every observer of our times is that it is in an age of immemme material development. George Washington who died just

George Washington who died just before the leginning of this century (1799) never rude on a steambast. Tuday there over 8,000 in the domestic trade of the United States with a ton mage of about two million, and the steam toward to the toward of the trade of the United States with a ton mage of about two million, and the steam toward to the trade of the trade of the United States with a ton make a toward to the trade of the trade o steam toning of vessels engaged in the world carrying trade is over thirtyare finition. Our passenger vessels are finiting palaces, carrying from one to two thousand people and crossing the broad Atlantic in a little over five

and power companies. In 1883 I attended the Louisville Exposition where this light was first used on any scale. When in 1863 I saw the wonders of the Electric Building at the World's Fair, it was difficult to believe that it was all the progress of ten years. A
gestieman who, if living, would not be
as old as some in this house, once trid
me that he could remember when there was great auxiety as to what the world would do for light on noscount of the rapid extermination of the sperm whale Geo. Grant (died 1888) never rude on an electric car. In 1893 there was over \$200.000,000 invested in electric rouds in thu country. They operated 5,495 rates of road and used 7,769 uno or cars Five years ago - or five year after their introduction-it was phroarter their introduction—it was phro-phesied that in teo years there enuid not be a single home car line in the country. The prediction seemed ex-travagant then, but it has been almost fulfilled in half the time, while plans have been already projected for electric roads that would make steam railways antiquated and alone. rouse that would make be me rathways subjuncted and slow. At the beginning of 1894 there were about \$1,000,000,000 invested in electrical industry in this country. In 1853 Webster lad furly-three words between destrict and electrem. In 1889 the Century Digtion-ary find 270, and the Standard insued this year has 320. Accounts that have been given us of the marvels of the felau-

toursph and the kinetoscope indicate that these wonders are not soon to Besides these startling achieve Besides these startling achieve-ments, an less remarkable are the myr-ied inventions by which machinery is substituted for buman intelligence and the work of human hands. The dis-covery of the art of printing is justly considered to work an epoch in the human history. Now, however instead of the hand press printing a sheet at a time, we have the steam press that turns out directly from the rolls of pa-per 79,000 eight-page paper, or 24,000 twenty-frint-page papers, an hour, de-livered, folded and counted. And as even this directly to the necessary even this dive not give the necessary speed for goest metropolitan daties, a mastrix is teken from the type from which a number of pintes are east that several of these giant presses may be run at once. And now type-setting machines are taking the place of

the grinters.
When Henry Ward Beecher looked at the sifk weaving machines at the Centennial Exposition, and saw the flying shuttle bringing out

punched paper guide, he exclaimed "Well that machine ought to vote!" So some of us thought at watching the magic intelligence of the watch making machinery at Chicago.

ing machinery at Chicago.

All this machinery means manufactures upon a great scale, and that means the smassing of colossed fortunes which is a second striking characteristic of our age. Persons here can remember when they could count the millionaries of this country on the flagers of one hand. Now, in our great money centres, millionaries, like alliver in the days of holomon, are nothing accounted of. One must be a multimillionaire to attract notice, and our really rich men are those that count not their property but their income in the millions. There is at least one man whose income is a million dollars a month. A prominent Episcopalian in New York told a min inter that he could conduct the whole general and aggreesive work of the Episcopal church in this country without reducing his style of flying and still add to his capital year by year.

And not only are those impenses individual furtures to he restrond with

etil add to his capital year by year.

And not only are those immense individual fortune to be responed with in studying our time, but the appartunity for cheap-ning production by consultation has given rise to these vast aggregations of capital such as the Standard Oil Co., the Sugar Trust, the Whiskey Trust, etc. Despite unquestioned burds that have been conferred by some of these organizations, there are dubgers connected with them that are the despair of statesmen and economista, and the men-oc that such power may be to free institutions has been unuistakably demonstrated when one of the corporations has been able to compel these execution of its will by the United S stas Senate, under the domination of both political parties. It need hardly be added that these great fortunes have revolutionized the style and standard of living in our land, introducing a luxury and magnificence unsurpassed in the courts of kings.

Heanwhile great and unavoidable

the world carrying trade in over thirty aven million. Our passenger vessels are floating pushess, earrying from one to two thousand people and crossing the broad Atlante in a little over dve day.

James Monros (died 1831) never rode on a railway train, and there are persons here present who can remember their introduction. Lust year there were road were their introduction. Lust year there were 173,000 miles of road in the United States, and over a million freight ears, and over 1,000,000 of men. Their traines travelled nearly 800,000,000 opensors with the traines of the fact of the same travelled nearly 800,000,000 passengers who travelled an aggregate of over 18, 1000,000 miles. They hauled 787.

1000,000 more in the rest of the same travelled nearly 800,000,000 more in the rest of the same travelled in the United States and 175,000,000 more in the rest of the same travelled in the United States and 175,000,000 more in the rest of the same travelled in the United States and 175,000,000 more in the rest of the same travelled in the United States and 175,000,000 more in the rest of the same travelled and made nearly 8,000,000 more in the rest of the same travelled and made nearly 8,000,000 more in the rest of the same travelled and made nearly 8,000,000 more in the rest of the same travelled and made nearly 8,000,000 more in the rest of the same travelled and made nearly 8,000,000 more same travelled and more nearly same travelled and more nearly same travelled can Presbyterianism. So far as these can Presbyterianism. So far as these organizations only seek mutual benefit and protection of just rights all must wish them Godapeed, but when they undertake to say not only what wages they will scoept, but what others shall not scoept, when they undertake to drive worthy competitors out of their trades and binder descriping young men from leaving them, and to pull down the more capable and energetic to a common level, they are a manifest danger to liberty and order.

In coresquence of the great devel-

In correquence of the great development of the means of communication between all parts of the world, and of the strunges character given to the struggle of life by the conditions we have been considering, we have mereial enterprise and development. The sixteenth century was an era of world wide discovery: the enventeenth an era of colonization; in the eighan era of colonisation; in the eighteenth the great powers were struggling for the mestery of the newly opened territories. This century has been the era of development and enterprise. With no new worlds to discover, human science has been investigating and developing the old and human enterprise has been knocking at the doors of long loshed nations. It is the age of international reterritors and of international law, India has yielded her ancient eivilizations to An lu Magon supremacy; China has unbarred her ancient civilizations to An lu Maron supremacy; China has unbarred her gates to Western commerce; while Jupan-scaled to foreigners until 1888.—has leaped, Minerva Hka, full grown and full armed, into the ranks of modorn nations. Whatever the solutions of present day problems, they must be world wide solutions. The questions of today know neither latitude nor longitude, and he who engages in this solution, must fight upon a world wide arons.

Side by side with these maternal characteristics of the age are certain equally pronounced developments on quite different lines. Owns is on age of exact scholarship. So far as this sobniarship pertains to natural science, it lies at the basis of all the material proguess of which we have been appearing. But the scientific method did not stop with the facts of natural science. It was applied to history and in consequence most specient history has been ro-written. It was applied to lunguage and deed and forgotten tongues have given up their secrets. Side by side with these material tongues have given up their secrets.

The pick and spade of the schmilogist hare contributed to the attainments of

both, until now men can rend the diaries of Assyrian conquerers and the correspondents of Egyptian Pharmobs as easily as you read your moreing paper. We can know the organization of their armies, their asprets of State, their itturgies of worship, and even their fare for dtate dianers. We can look upon their painted acd sculptured features and even compare them with their mummied remains. To day has gone by when a liberal education is supposed to cover the field of human knowledge. To know anything theroughly a man must now be a specialist.

With the advance in all departments

be a specialist.
With the advance in all department be a specialist.

With the advance in all departments of scholarship, our age is an age of most exhaustice Bible study. There never was a time in the history of the world when Biblical questions occupied so large a share of the world's greations of so many of the world's greatist minds. Every statement of the Bible is subjected to the most minute and searching tests, with the new materials for constructing amelent history that have been brought to light, while friends and fees vie with each other in the remorseless criticism with which they investigate the facts and phenomena presented by the text itself. And whatever the outcome of some of the questions that are agitated, there is sufficient to show that it comes out stronger and clearer from every test, and that it is destined to remain the balwark of right and truth and the inspiration of all that benefits and blesses mankind, in the future as in the past.

And of all Biblical questions that

past.

And of all Biblical questions that which is puramount to all others is the question of the person of Christ. Its now sixty years since hiranse announced his "mythical theory" of the gospel records. The scholarship of the world has rejected it, but the legic with which he demonstrated that they must either be myth or truth has never been shaken, step by step, hostifactitionen has been disarmed, and natural explanations been disproved, until to-day the figure of Christ stands out more unappressonable in its Divine beauty than ever before.

ural explanations been disproved, until to-day the figure of Christ stands out more unapproachable in its Divine beauty than ever before.

Nor is the growing power of Christ shown only on the apeculative side. The crowning characteristic of the age is seen in the growth of Christian progress and effort. A century of missions shows nearly a militon living converts as the harvest of the past and the send of the future. The great Bible secieties of this country and Great Britian have eastered the Word of God by the militon in over two handred and fifty languages. The Evangelical Alliance is uniting Christian down in effort and prayer; in the application of Christian principles to great moral questions, and in accurring religious liberty to the oppressed. The Y. M. C. A., the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and kindred organizations have inaugurated a new era of work for and by young men. The King's 34. Andrew and kindred organizations have inaugurated a new era of work for and by young men. The King's Daughters have turned the hearts of thousands to practical work for the help and blessing of mankind, while Christian Eudeavor and other societies within the church are enlisting the hearts of the young in work for Christ.

the hearts of the young in work for Christ.

What then are our conclusions as to the age in which we live?

It is an age of unlimited resources—material, intellectual and spiritual.

It is an age of unbounded optortunities. Emerson says: "America is another name for opportunity. Our whole history seems like a last effort on the part of Divine Providence in behalf of the human race."

It is an age of intense problems—problems that press upon un from every direction and that affect life in every relation.

And—Jesus Christ holds the sover-eignty of the present and the key of the past. And he who would win in this condict, and fulfill his part in the age in which we live, must enlist un-der His banner.

### Well Sald

Warrenton Becord.

Whether right or wrong makes no difference, the fact nevertheless exists that at this day everybody goes to the column of the newspaper to find out what he wants to know about politica, religion, trade and almost everything

A man takes his county paper and reads it all, and be expects to find every man who has goods to sell or wants business of any kind, asking for it through the paper. If he finds only two or three stores advertised he naturally coucledes that they are the only stores in town, or if there are others that they do not cover for trade

that they do not care for trade.

Another conclusion they come to, and it is an entirely legitimate conand it is an entirely regretment con-charlon, is that a business much who lass not enterprise and liberality enough to advertice his business is so close-dated that it would be dangerous to trade with him. We are stating what we know to be true, and a word to the wise ought to be sufficient.

Cowper wrote some lines about swenring, which it would be worth while for every one to lears: 'It phills my blood to bear the blast busing appealed to on every thrills Beintzin your rank, valgarity depla-to sweet is asither brave oor who,"

Botte who would not swear by the name of God, think nothing of swearing "By George," or "By jingo," or by securiting rise; others cry ont, "Good Gravious!" or "Meroy on me!" and the like. These are the beginning of swearing. They are to profune awearing what soorns are to the oak, Our Saviour and when on earth: "Let your yea be yea, and your say, nay; for whoseever is more than this, cometh of evil." This means that we should use plain, simple language. David had a short prayer to this point: "det a watch, O, Lard before my mosthy and keep the door of my lips."

# A Cotton Fertilizer.

Purchase only such fertilisers for cotton which contain a least 3 to 45 actual potash.

For Corn, Pertilizers should contain 65 Potash.

Poor results are due entirely to deficiency of Potash.

We will gladly send you our pumpishts on the Use of Potash.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read there, said they will more you collars.

OERMAN KALI WORRE, 52 Names Street, New York.

### FASHION IN FACE HAIR.

him as not to the island born—he was probably a "Frenchy," a German waiter, a singer, or a circus rider. Dickens gives expression to this popular prejudice in "Martin Chusalewis," when he endows Montagn Tigg with a mustache spd the semi-military frogged coat then in favor with shabby gentlemen who liked to be addressed as "esptain." "Him?" was Mark Tapley's contemptuous observation; "I could see him a little better if he'd shave himself and get his hair cut. I wouldn't have any such Peter the Wild Boy in my house, nor if I was paid race week prices for it. He's enough to turn the very beer sour." Yet Dickens himself wors a board in his latter years.

vors a beard in his latter years.

ENGLISH RAILROAD COACHES.

Theo in This Country.

The standard English passenger carriage is considerably shorter than our

car, has three axies, no end platforms and is entered by side doors, says fortbuer. The first-class car contains

four compartments, each with six places, three with backs to the engine

places, three with backs to the engine and three facing. The seats are sep-arated by broad and comfortable arm-rests, and there are arm rests on the sides of the carriage also. These rests are low enough, broad enough and soft enough to be comfortable. The com-partment is about seven feet agears in-side, string ample were feet agears in-

partment is about seven feet square in-side, giving ample room for the six seets, which are deep, wide, padded to the height of the head and upholstered better than anything that I know of in America. There are emple racks for hand luggage, a ray on the floor and one imp in the roof. The second and third-class carriages have five compart-ments, making the seats less deep fore and aft and giving less room for the kneet than in the first-class. The sec-ond-class compartments seat eight per-

and-class compartments seat eight per-coss, and the beach across the car is di-

sons, and the bench across the car is di-vided by but one arm rest, so that if the places are all full you and your neighbor are separated only by an imaginary line. The third-class com-partments seat only ten persons and the benches are not divided at all, the five persons on a side bulgg in pretty slose contact. These are not nearly as well upholetered as the first-class, but are good enough in that respect. These are the standards, but there are many exceptions. For short-distance traffic, for example, it is quite common to seat eight in a first-class compartment and

sight in a first-class compartment to seat ten in a second-class com

Two Mosso.

Mr. M. M. Cline gave us a call last week and eaid he had killed two "won-derful" hogh. One was 18 mouths old and weighed 501 pounds; the other was 12 mouths old and weighed \$61 pounds. They were of the Berkehire variety and he says they are the heat breed of stock related.

They All Did H.

Some one wrote to the editor of the Scot and Observer asking him to publish the names of all who voted for the

negro Abs to defeat the one-legged Confederate soldler as door-keeper of the House. The aditor in reply says that every Populist and Mapublican spender of the that, white men, and also over it.

Concord Times.

FASHION IN FACE MASS.

There was a time When it trest courses to Wear Beard or Resteans.

The beard and mustashe came into fashion among Englishmen so recently that middle-aged folks can easily recollect when it required some accurage to lay the rasor aside and still more to face the world during the initial stages of the result, mays the London Standard. Toward the close of the last century the account Lord Holmby endeavored to restore the pointed beard, which went out with the Stuarts. But his countrymen would not hear of each an innovation, and recalled the here of the Gordon riots, who, when he turned Jaw, allowed his beard to grow after the almost sacted custom of his co-religionists. Lord Rokeby, therefore, endured to no purpose the south of his contemporaries at what one of them described as "the most conspicuous trait of his person." All England either shaved, or compromised by garmitting accurty hint of a whicker to grow. Even "mutton chops," regarded in America until lately as the pseuliar mark of an Englishmen, were not generally adopted by the staider Britona. As for mustaches, only military men were them, and, indeed, owalry officers had almost a moscopoly of this werifice appendage. The infantry seldom adopted it and many officers of high rank, like Wellington, sever wore it at any period of their eareer. Bwen Napoleon remained throughout life smooth-faced, and generally plied the ranor himself. "One been to be a king," Talleyrand explained to Rogers, "has some one to shave him, but they who acquire kingdoms shave them serves as some one to shave him, but they who acquire kingdoms shave them says subject to certain rules in this respect—used to be still more strictly tied down. A mustache, far less a beard, was never seen affoot. The mustaches of foreign sailors never failed to excite the annualment and on-tempt of our blue fackets, just as the bearded lips of a visitor at once stamped him as not to the leland born—he was probably a "Frenchy," a German waiter, a singer, or a circue rider. -ATTORNEY-AT-LAW-Real Estate and Conveyancing . BROSERER CETT, . . . . . . M. U. Sandifer & Durham -LAWYERS-DALLAS, : -: -: : M. C. A. C. MANGUM. -ATTORNEY-AT-LAW-

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Will practice in the courts of Gaston and adjoining counties and in the Federal Courts.

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### To Amend Town Charter.

Jan. 8, 2005.

### Notice.

Notice is given that application will to the next topicintains to assend the short light library Comp. Dec. 23, 1894.

### Notice.

Jan. 2, 1608.

Mortage Sale of Land.

By virtue of a morrage executed to use by Proble Will worth on the 18th day of Reventor 1880, I will sell to the block at bubbler for eath at the Court Stoute door in Bulius on Monday Jon. \$1, 1895,

at 0 o'clock, s. m., a truct of land containing 2 norms, more or less, adjoining the lands of H. Hugsereller, decreased, and others as records of flegister's office at lesses, H. C. back H. see

# \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Docs This

Equitable Life Assurance Society in the Department of the Carolinas, wishes to secure a few Special Resident Agents. Those who are fitted for this work will find this

A Rare Opportunity who succeed best in it possess character, mature judgment, tact, perseverance, and the respect of their community. Think this matter over carefully. There's an unusual opening for somebody. If it fits you, it will pay you. Purther information on request. W. J. Roddey, Manager, Rock HIII, S. C.

**NO MORE EYE-GLASSES** 



EYE-SALVE ORE, WEAK and INFLAMED EYES

AND PROPERTY OF THE

som by all energials at an entire