Gastonia, N. C., August 5, 1897.

No 31.

THE NEW TARIFF ANALYZED PROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE

CONSUMER. thigher Prices Must Be Puld for Atmos

livery Nucreary of Life, Food, Puel and Clothing to Well as Luxurice-It-Instrative Comparisons.

New York Cor. St. Louis Republic, July 19th.

In the domain of the house and home the duties of the new tariff law will begin with kindling wood and end with the shingles on the roof. The duty on kindling wood has been placed at three-tenths of a cent on bundles of the size of one-fourth of a cent foot, and it increases three-tenths of a cent for each additional quarter of a cubic

The coal which is to be used will have a duty of 07 cours a ton. Under the Wilson law it is 40 cents a ton.

The pans and cups have an additional duty. The rate on tin plates has been increased from one fifth to one-half cent per pound to the manufac-

The duty on cheap brown or yellow earthenware has been reduced from 20 to 25 per cent. Chinaware has an increased duty of 25 per cent, being raised from 25 to 60 per cent. Besides, two new classifications have been placed upon the dutiable list. On pressed glass the duty has been increased from 40 per cent under the Wilson law to 60 per cent. On cut glass the increase has been 25 per cent. Irom 35 to 60 per cent. Decanters, etc., have an increase duty of from 40

At the table cutlery bears an in-creared larden, the duty having been changed from 35 per cont under the h ilson law to 45 per cont.

TURNITURE AND CARPETS.

The duty on all furniture has been missi from 22 per cent to 35.
Martle mantles have an additional

daty of 15 cents, the duty being raised from 50 to 65 cents per cubic foot. The per cent additional has been laid on all curtains and table covers of cotton chonille and the same additionrate is laid on curtains made of other materials. Table damask has an added duty of 5 per cent, being raised

from 75 to 40 per cent, and pillow shares and other bed coverings are specially provided for.

Blankets are divided into a number of dutiable classes, and the rate has been increased from 20 per cent under the Wilson law to an average between

75 and So per cent.
Jute carpots have been raised on the datable lists from 20 to 72 per cent and all grades of woolen carpets have been advanced. Under the Wilson law the average duty on woolen car-pets was 25.00 per cent; under the new law the average rate is 64.00 per cent. Ou oil clothes for the floor the rate is now 35 per cent, an increase of 10 per cent. On cocoa fiber mats and mattings the duty has been increased 31:12 per cent over the Wilson rate of

20) per cent. All Chinese and Japanese mattings which were free under the Wilson bill now bear a duty of from 3 to 7 cents per square yard, according to value.

On paper hangings the rate is 5 per cent groater than under the Wilson law, where it was 20 per cent.

Drooms are on the dutable list at do per cent, an increase of 20 per cent, and feather dusters have an increased

duty of 5 per cent, the present rate be-

TAXED DREAKFAST TABLE. Beginning with the broakfast of the

family, the duty on catmeal and rolled outs has been increased 2.47 per cent. The Wilson law rate was 15 per cent. Sugar will cost at least 1 cent a pound more under the new tariff than under the Wilson law. Beans are increased from 20 to 47.5

Calduges, which were free under the

Wilson law, bear a duty now of 8 cente

The duty on oulons has been in Green pease came in under the Wil non low free; now they pay a duty of 40 cents per bushel. If the pease are dried the duty will range from 20 to 30 Pickles and sauces have an increased

duty of 10 per cent, being on the rate list at 10 per cent.

Checulate and cocoa will also cost more now. The duty on the old clas-sifications of chocolate has been raised from 11 to 15 per cent on each of the grades, and five new classifications have been added. An increase of nearly 20 per cont has been added to the sification has been made.

duty of 10 cents on each 100 pounds, and on mustard the duty has been increated from 25 to 37.45 per cout.

WOMEN MUST PAY FROM HAT TO SHOE.

Woman will have to pay more than ber share of the increased prices which ato to be laid upon everything. to be made the especial victim of bighor duttes and increased prices. From the feather which tips every article of her wearing apparel, an additional tax is levied. Nothing has escaped the keen eyes of Mr. Dingley and his asso-

When a woman sits down to sew new sile until pay more for all the reseitsors will cost her 2:03 per cent moto than under the Wilson law. Then all sels-ors imported were charges a duty of 45 per cent. The new have makes there classes and the minimum duty charged is 54.60 per cent. All her needles, knitting or saving machine, will cost her more. For the past three years the duty on their priletes was 25 per cent. Now it 14 45

The pins she uses will cost more. All kinds of plus have been stuck into a paragraph and a couple of new clauses made. Under the Wilson law the duty was 25 per cent, but this duty

has been raised to 35 per cent under the new law. All her spool thread will cost more, for the duty on all cotton spool thread line been raised jeent a dozen, while on the linen thread it has been raised 10 per cent. This seems small, but the tariff makers expect that a good, large revenue will come from this, and the prices of home thread will be correspondingly increased. Never forget that retail prices increase in a geometrical ratio over wholesale prices. Every sewing woman in the country is hit.

Neither has the new tariff bill lost aight of the foldness of woman for candy. While the makers of the tariff were giving the Sugar Trust all they could, they increased the duty on confections.

could, they increased the duty on con-fectionery from 35 per cent to 50 per

NOT THE SMALLEST THING MSCAPED. Keeping their eyes open for the very smallest thing that might bring in revenue, the tariff makers found that many crinoline, corset and hat wires were used. That was enough, and up went the duty on these articles 5 per

Now all the American manufacturers of those articles can raise the price just 5 per cent, and the middleman and retailer will add any increase competition will permit. At the same time, the duty on corsets was increased ten per cent. The tariff-makers try would not object to an additional 25 or 50 per cent on the cost of a pair

of corsets.

years.

On cotton cloth, one of the most widely used articles in woman's realm, the new tariff bill has been most craftily drawn. On a large proportion of the various grades the rates are the same as under the Wilson law, but many changes have been made in classification, and these make the actual difference very wide. As many as 27 new classes have been added to this dinew classes have been added to this di-vision of the cotton schedule. These changes have been made on the basis of the finoness and weight of the goods in some cases, and in others the value has been made the dividing line. Un-der the Wilson bill these classes of cotton goods came in under the gener-al duties laid, but now the duties range specifically from 3j cents a square yard to 8 cents. The average per cent of duty is 50 on all these class-es. In each case the manufacturer es. In each case the manufacturer has an excuse for raising prices, and the cotton goods of the future used by the housewife will cost at least 25 per cent more than in the past three

All cotton plushes, velvets, velve-24 per cent more than under the Wilson law. The rate has been raised from 40 per cent to 07 per cent. The classifications have not been changed, but the duties have been increased in

All woolen plushes have been increased from 40 per cent to the rates that run from 88 to 148 per cent. Silk plushes, velvets and chemilies fare equally as badly. In every classification of the rate have been increased. tion the rates have been increased. The increases range from 15 to 30 per conk. So the shopper can prepare to take that much more money with her when she starts out to procure her winter outfit.

Hosiery is going to cost a nice little sum hereafter. All cotton hosiery will have an additional 20 per cent and more tacked to the price. All silk hosiery will cost an additional 10 per cent, for the new law places the duty at 60 per cent instead of 50 per cent as

under the Wilson law.

Cotton underwear does not escape.

Under the Wilson law only shirts and
drawers were on the dutiable list and
these at the general rate of 50 per cent. rate of 50 per cent Now to shirts and drawers are added vests, union suits, combination suits, tights, sweaters, corset covers and all inderwear of every description and the duty is placed at 65 per cent. Nothing in the shape of cotton underwear can escape that 15 per cent raise.

Flannels for underwear fare still worse. All the rates on the half dozen grades have been increased and the sycrage taken shows that the increase has been 52 per cent. The average duty on flannel for underwear under the Wilson half for underwear under the Wilson bill was 48 per cent; under the now law it is 100 per cent. Silk underwear will also cost 10 per cent more, but as on other articles the rate on the luxuries is not nearly so high as on the necessities.

LACINGS AND LACES.

Boot, shoe and corset lacings of cottou are to cost 5 per cent more than a

month ago. The rute has been in-creased from 45 to 50 per cent. A determined raid has been made upou lace edgings, embroideries, neck ruflings, ruchings, etc. Under the Wilson law the duty was 50 per cent. The new law makes a large number of new classifications, with a corresponding number of rates. But for fear that some duty might be as low as in the Wilson bill, it is repectedly provided that no kind of laces, edgings or trimmings can be admitted at a less rate than 60 per cent.

A distinction is made between cot-ton and linen articles, but the increased duty is the same-10 per cent. The lucrease on silk luces and embroideries is also 10 per cent. Linen and silk handkoroiefs fare no botter than

embroidories. The daty in each case has been increased 10 per cont. After the full effect of the new tanist is felt, it will be a long while before the careful shopper can beast to her husband of the bargain she found at the woolen dress goods counter, for the price of all-woolen dress goods is going to be greatly increased. The duties on these woolens average 10 cents a yard. The makers of the new tariff bill expect to receive \$0,000,000 additional revenue from these new rates on woolen drass goods.

WHAT THE PROPER WILL HAVE TO

PAY.

Senator Jones of Arkansas estimate.

mous tax is imposed that the Treasury

may have an ostensible benefit of \$9,000,000 a year.
For silk the shopper will have to pay For silk the shopper will have to pay a much greater price. The duties on silks range from 50 cents per pound to \$5. In some cases, as with Japanese silk, the duty is \$7. No one has been able yet to estimate what the increase is the price of silk dress goods will be. Then the crinoline cloth for lining will the trace than 4 cents a varil more. cost more than 4 cents a yard more, for the duty has been increased that

Woolen or worsted shawls will come Woolen or worsted shawls will come high now. Under the Wilson law the average duty on shawls was 40 per cent. Under the use law the average will range from 96.06 per cent to 112.64 per cent. Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, ulsters and other ouside garments will be under a duty of 78 per cent. The duty under the Wilson act is 50 per cent.

Braids, trimmings and insertions of wool will stand a duty of 85 per cent. Under the Wilson law the duty was 50

per cent.
Women's gloves have had 75 cents a dozen added to the duties that rule under the Wilson law.
On boots and shoes an additional duty of 5 per cent has been laid. As nearly all the boots and shoes worn in hearly all the boots and shoes worn in this country are made by American manufacturers this increase will be ad-ded to the first price. The 15 per cent duty on hides will also have its offect.

The General Untlook.

ouro Manufacturer's Record. In the natural order of events, judged In the natural order of events, judged by all former periods of industrial and financial depression, it is about time for a revival of business. Coincident with this are conditions that give the assurance of a marked improvement in the near future. The passage of the tariff bill removes one great obstacle which has been in the way, and gives to the manufacturers of the country a basis for their operations, with the cerbasis for their operations, with the cer-tainty that for four or five years, at tainty that for four or five years, at least, there will be no tinkering with the tariff. The crops are unusually large, the indications pointing to a wheat yield of 550,000,000 or 600,000,000 bushels, giving us a surplus for exportation, in round numbers, of about 200,000,000 bushels. By reason of short crops abroad, all of this will find a ready market at good prices. The farmers of the country will receive \$100,000,000 or more for their wheat crop in excess of what they got last year. Railroad earnings are improving, and the corp in excess of what they got last year. Railroad earnings are improving, and the crop movement will soon fully tax the carrying capacity of all the roads in the country. Money will soon once more begin to seek investment, and new industrial and railroad enterprises. Will be understand.

enterprises will be undertaken. The long lane of hard times has been turned, and before the close of 1897 it will be seen that we have entered upon a road that leads to great activity and to a vast expansion in our commercial

and industrial interests.
It is estimated that the value of the crops and the increase is the value of live-stock of the country will this year

live-stock of the country will this year be about \$500,009,000 more than last year. The advance in raliroad and industrial securities during the last two or three months, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange, aggragates nearly \$500,000,000.

The South may well rejoice in the prospect ahead, for it will share in this prosperty to a greater degree than ever before. During the last five or six years the South has been putting itself in shape, getting out of debt, learning how to produce its crops and manufacture its goods at a lower cost than ever ture its goods at a lower cost then ever before. It has demonstrated the in-herent strength of its business and financial interests; it has seen the beginning of a great southward move-ment of population; it has commoned to attract world-wide attention to the ronderful increase in its foreign trade and the development of its South At-lantic and Gulf ports, All of this ad-yance has been made during a period in which the rest of the country has in which the rest of the country has found it difficult to hold its own. Having accomplished this much in such a period of depression, it is now in a position to enjoy to the largest extent the general activity and prosperity of the next few years. It is true that the South did not secure in the tariff bill all to which it was justly entitled, though on the whole it is the tarin bill all to which it was justly en-titled, though on the whole it is the best tariff for the South that we have had. In this bill, as in many other things, it was to some extent disorim-inated against; but anfortunately, it can only blams its own representatives. The benefits that must come from the settlement of the tariff question will, however, be as great to the South as

to any other section.
The Manufacturer's Record congratulates its readers throughout our entire country upon the assurance of at least a few years of prosperity and the fair prospect that, with the climination of a few daugers to permanent prosperity, we shall enter upon a period of greater activity and expansion in trade, domestic and foreign, that this country has ever known.

The Trath.

supplied by M. C. Teachors' Amendaly Com. on Interature of Campulyn for local taxation.

Some say that they are opposed to the local taxation election because the act was passed by the last Legislature; by parties which they did not vote for. The truth is the local texation act was voted for and advocated for by all parties; and that it was written by leading educators and public spirited citizons regardless of parties. It is not a party measure. It is a measure for the education of all the people.

Mard Lines. Baltimuro Mewa.

It's pretty hard on a thorough-going l'opulist to have to stop talking calamity and go to harvesting wheat.

We sell Zaute, the great blood remody. A sure cure for failing manhord. Frost Torronco & Co., astonia, N. C.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

WILL YIELD PIVE DOLLARS TO TRUSTS AND ONE TO THE TREASURY.

an Dockery's Aunivate-The People to Puy Hark Hanna's Dobts-A Republican's Prophecy That the Bill Will Kill Protestion Will Have a Pair Test Under This Law.

Washington Cor. St. Louis Hopublic, July 20. Congressman Dockery of Missouri

"The Dingley tariff act is the nine-teenth general revision of the tariff in the history of our country, and very soon will supplant the Wilson act. It is impossible at this time, to accurate

is impossible at this time, to accurately estimate the annual revenue it will yield to the Treasury, but for every dollar it brings to the Treasury it will yield at least five times as much to the already plethoric income of trusts and monopolics. The benefits te protected interests are enormously out of proportion to the advantages which will accrue to the Treasury.

"The bill in great part is framed along the rigid lines of the protective policy, which operates to limit importations and thus decrease Federal revenues. If the measure does not revive our languishing industries and restore prosperity to the people, it will at least add to already colossal fortunes of mea who have bestefore been the beneficiaries of the protective system. The manufacturers have, therefore tem. The manufacturers have, therefore, abundant reasons for exultation,

fore, abundant reasons for exultation, but it brings none to the men in their employ. The trusts, which have been built up and fostered by the system, can rejoice, but the farmer, whose market for surplus products becomes narrower, will have no occasion to appland.

"It may be said, however, that the Dingley act liquidates in part the campaign obligations of the distinguished chairman of the Republican National Committee, Mark Hanns. Very soon after the passage of the Dingley bill by the House I was present at a conversation between two distinguished Republicans of national reputation, in which one of the parties to the conversation predicted that unless the rates of the Dingley bill were sharply reof the Dingley bill were sharply reduced before its ensetment into law the law would become so odious to the cople as to destroy the protective system. That warning was unfeeded. FORSE THAN THE MCKINLEY LAW.

"The bill as reported by the Conference Committee probably is higher in many of its schedules than when it originally passed the House, and easily originally passed the House, and easily surpasses in its average rate of taxation the McKinley law. The average rate of taxation under the McKinley law was 40.58 per cent; the average rate of taxation under the Wilson sot. 39,94 per cent, while the average rate of taxation under the Dingley act probably will be about 58 per cent. It remains, therefore, to be seen whether or not the phopheny of this distinguished Republican will be ful-filled. The McKinley act increased aimost all duties. Under the McKinalmost all duties. Under the McKinley policy the ramparts of protection
were raised at every point, and its
itnes bristled with prohibitory duties.
It imposed higher rates of taxation
than had been exacted by any prior
tariff act, and was a defiant challenge
of commercial war to the nations of
the earth. The Wilson act succeeded
the McKinley act, and although unsatinfactory in some of its schedules, it
made a long stride in the direction of
free trude. The Wilson act transterred to the free list 106 articles which
were subject to duty under the Mewere subject to duty under the Me-Kinley act. The rates of taxation on 100 other articles were reduced from 50 to 75 per cent; on 367 articles from 25 to 50 per cent, and on 238 articles the reduction exceeded 25 per cent, "The rates of taxation on 128 articles

remained as they were in the McKinley act. The Wilson act (because of the nominal Demogratic majority in the Senate) was mainted with protection in a few of its schedules, and yet its operations fully vindicated the wisdom

operations fully vindicated the wisdom of the Democratic theory in respect to taxation and foreign trade.

"The exhibit of the exports and imports of the United Stakes, only recently issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows a marvelous growth in our export trade during the last fiscal year which is without precedent in all our bistory.

istory.
'The total exports of domestic and foreign merchanize aggregated \$1,051,-087,091, being \$166,880,183 in excess of the preceding fiscal year, while at the same time the imports were \$764,378,-905, or \$15,350,000 less than the previous year. That is to say, under the policy of reciprocal trade the United States during the last year increased \$100,390,153 the value of its surplus products sold abroad. the amount purhased abroad having been \$15,350,000 less than during the provious year. It is obvious, therefore, that if commerce is unfettered this country can again successfully compete with the great commercial nations of the earth. The commercial nations of the earth. The bealgn policy, however, under which our commerce is rapidly increasing will be reversed by the Dingley act.

SUGAR TRUST'S VICTORY. "The highways of cean commerce and the markets of the world are to be aguin surrendered to England and other mations and the business enterprises of our people limited to our own shores. The conference report having been so recently submitted and without the mental accompanying comparative state-ments, it is impossible for me at this time to critically analyze the rates of the Dingley bill, but it is manifest that taxation runs riot in all of its subsidules. It is estimated that more than 200 classes of articles carry tax than 200 classes of sitioles carry tax rates averaging letween 50 and 75 per cent; more than 50 classes averaging between 75 and 100 per cent, and near-ly 60 classes exceed 100 per cent, while more than 100 classes of articles carry duties in excess of those levied by the McKinley act

"Lam moured by Senator James of

Arkansas and Mr. Robertson of Louisians, both of whom are experts on the sugar schedule, that the bounty to the sugar Trust largely exceeds the gratuity granted to this industrial vampire by the Wilson act. The victory over the Sugar Trust claimed by the Republican conference is a sham and false pretence, which will be fully shown by Senator Jones in the Senate debate.

"'McKinleyism' and 'Dingleyism' are both extreme illustrations of the victous policy of paternalism. The McKinley set in the campaigus following its enactment led the Republican party to disaster. The Dingley act in the campaigns to come will prove still more disastrous to that party.

"It was Waterloe for the Republican party in 1800 and 1802. It will be Waterloe, Sedan and Pultowa, all in one, in 1877 and in 1896."

WANTED TO PAY.

But the Collector Was Morrided Wh He Natel "Pole Cats."

An aged negro shufiled into the of-floe of Capt. Frank Cunningham at the city hall the other day, and made the popular city collector's bair curl by announcing:

"Boss, I done come for to pay de li-

"Hoss, I done come for to pay de liconse on my pole cata."
"What," shouted Capt. Frank, as a
horrible suspicion that the old darkey
had brought them with him possessed him.
"My pole cats, boss. I wants to gin
you my pole cats," said the old man,
thrusting a black paw into the pocket
of his breeches.

thrusting a black paw into the pocket of his breeches.

"why do you want to give me your pole cats?" asked the collecter, recovering his equanimity as an idea dawned suddenly upon him.

"Case I owes it, bose; an' doy dun tole me dat culled folks whu don' pay dey pole cats c'yaut yote."

"Poll-tax, by ginger!" yelled the collector with a great gusp of relief and the cierks all took up their pens again and said:

Why You Should Vote for Local Taxa-

applied by N. C. Teachers' Assembly Com, on Liberature of campaign for local taxation.

1. It is the only way to get good, 1. It is the only way to get good, six or eight months' schools.
2. It has worked well in more than twenty townships in North Carolina, such as Raleigh township in Wake county, in which 3,000 children attend six schools nine months in the year; Darbam township, Darham county, and in about twenty others.

2. No other plan has every bounds.

3. No other plan has ever been devised for the successful building up of school system. Wherever in the United States you find good schools and intelligent people, you find they have local taxation.

local taxation.

4. Because you want to give your boy and girl a chance. You do not want them to grow up in ignorance, to be imposed upon, to be down-trodden, to be deceived and to pull down

den, to be deceived and to pull down our grand old State.
5. It will cost you less than educa-tion will in any private school. Ten ceots on the hundred dollars worth of ceous on the hundred dollars worth of property is not as much as some men pay for tobacco. Get your tax receipt, see what you are listed for, and find how little you will have to pay to get good schools and give your boy a chance.

C. Because if we educate all the people of North Carolina, it will clean

people of North Carolina, it will ele-vate her politically, develop her indus-trially, make her powerful religiously; and free her from the tyrant of ignorevery week from her people than the Legislature eyer has,

he Gave Tom Moore the Sugger for the "Last Rose of Squamer." Mt. Vernon, N. V., Dispatch, 18th

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Dispatch, 18th.

Mrs. Amelia Kohler died to-day at the home of her daughter, with whom she had been living since coming to America. 13 years ago. She was 93 years old and her death was caused by old ago. Her maiden name was Amelia Offergeld, and she was the daughter of a Prussian army officer who served on the staff of General Blucher. Mrs. Kohler had a distinct recollection of both Blucher and Napoleon. She was sent to Loudou to school, and subsequently became acquainted with Moore, the poet. As they were talking one afternoon with Moore's sister beside them, Amelia ran into the garden and, plucking a solitary rose, ex.

den and, plucking a solitary rose, ex. claimed: "Look, isn't it beautiful? This is the last rose of summer. "The last rose of summer." mused the poet. "What a beautiful saggestion." Turning to Amelia he told her he would write some verses and dedicate them to her roses. "And you, my pretty maid, shall be mentioned

At her home in Mt. Vernon the volume, which was the first publica-tion of "The Last Rose of Summer." Amelia afterwar married Charles Koh-ler, a wealthy importer of Loudon, who is dead.

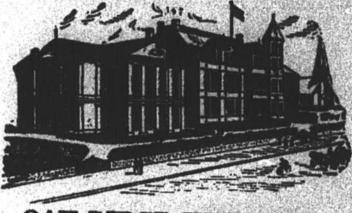
Maindy at Last Diaguaged. New Jorney Journal.

The clongated bicycle face is produced by making installment payments on a bigb-priced machine.

A Street Book Front

A figrest Book Free!

Whom Dr. It. V. Pierce, of Builbala, N. Y. published the first criticion of the great weak. The Feedbala the first criticion of the great weak. The Feedbala that rifter 60,000 cooles but been sold at the regular price \$1.50 pro cooper but been sold at the regular price \$1.50 pro cooper fine great second of the regular ripe. \$1.50 pro cooper fine great second to labor and somey expended in great second to be a new already born already been sold, he is now alving away, absolutely free, \$2.50 pro cooper for the first free. As this number of cooper bus already born sold, he is now alving away, absolutely free, \$2.50 pro cooper of the node complete. Interesting and yalunded—the recipiert only before required to main to him, at above addesse, twesty some \$20 proceeding the port of the second sold of the proceeding the sum of the book will be feest proteined, if it is nearly proceeding the sum of the book will be feest proteined to the new course. The Prec Milland is precedy the lastic arts and it \$1.50 except only that the lastic arts in the greater only that the lastic arts in the proceed only that the lastic arts in the greater of the lastic arts arts and it \$1.50 except only that the lastic arts in the greater of the lastic arts arts and it \$1.50 except only that the lastic arts in the proceed only that the lastic arts in the proceed only that the lastic arts in the proceed only that the second of clastic, Second only that the lastic arts in the proceed only that the second of clastic Second on the proceed only that the second of clastic Second only that the second of clastic Second only that the second of clastic Second on the second of clastic Second of the second of clastic Second on the second of clastic Second of the second of



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Land Sale. By virtue of a power of sale contained by a mortaner feed executed by Joseph W. Friday and wile to the undersigned on the 38th of March, help, and which is recorded by Campa obserts, N. C., in local s page 635, we wanted to the highest bodder for cash at Banden, N. C. on Moreby, the

inth day of Angust, tuny, at ill o'check, poors, the tand conveyest to main't morrement deed, ned which is beautifed in fullows, vin.

It may be a proce in the West side of the Vontal a law in ray 250,000, to no a fact, the law in the control of the road, thence success to the reaction side of the road, thence success to the interference of the road, thence success the to a black onk, thence Whitenant, it is a law in the control of the road of the road in Novich like to a law in the control of the control of the theory of law in the control of the control of the total of the fortune, thence success to a larger black onk, thereof \$1,1972 p. to a road, thence & del, were p. ceremitar the cruck to a larger black onk, thereof \$1,1972 p. to a road, thence & del, were p. ceremitar the cruck to a larger black onk, thereof \$1,000 p. to the beginning, curtainful ill notes, name or look. Josep Lith less. o'ukwk, poon, the tand conveyed sortman does, and which is bounde

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