

W. F. MARSHALL... JOHN S. FERGUSON... FURNISHED BY THE... NATIONAL... THE GAZETTE... ADVERTISING RATES...

Table with columns: Year, No. of Ads., Total Value, etc. Rows for 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890.

THE BARRON GANGE SOLD. Bought by Gen. Moore and Associates. To be a Part of the Standard Air-Line, to become a Standard Gauge, and to Change Month First of January.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Carolina and North Carolina (Narrow Gauge) Railroad... The meeting lasted less than an hour...

Mr. Alger lacks tact and diplomacy. He is in a position to say with almost absolute certainty that the new owners of the Narrow Gauge are Gen. E. F. Hoke and his associates...

The road will be extended as far as money can build it on to Tennessee via Kentucky. It is understood that the most enterprising have already acquired or have options on the lumber road from London to Wilson's creek.

It will save the S. A. L. the cost of hauling its coal supply 400 miles and at the same time save the expense of distributing the coal from Portsmouth by making Memphis, Monroe or Chester the distributing point.

Dewey will get home about the first of October. He has accepted an invitation to be guest of New York City. It is expected that the Italian Government will demand indemnity for the five Italians lynched at Tallahassee.

A negro named Jim Jones, on an excursion from Danville to Winston-Salem, was pushed off a car near Reidsville. He fell on his head and broke his neck.

La Zenas, a leading Havana tobacco dealer, states that if a vote were taken General Lee would be the only American to whom the Cubans would give a high vote.

Two white men, Theo. Christian and James H. Smith, got into a quarrel at Knoxville Saturday night, when Christian shot Smith in the head, killing him and fracturing the skull of one Jewell.

On Wednesday of last week Secretary Alger telegraphed the President his resignation as Secretary of War to take effect about the first of August. Friday night the office was invaded by a mob of about 100 men named John Root, who were led by William H. H. Root.

MILITARY SHAKE-UP COMING

ROOT TO REORGANIZE DEPARTMENT

Professional Lines to be Wiped Out and Other Reform Envisaged—The Retiring Secretary May Make Important Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—With the coming of Mr. Root there is promise of a thorough reorganization of the military establishment and none will dispute that it is really in need of overhauling.

Personally Mr. Alger commands the highest respect of all who have his acquaintance. There is much in his career to admire, and one cannot help but feel deep sympathy for him at this time.

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It is now estimated that the loss occasioned by the recent flood in Texas amounts to \$18,000,000, one-third of which sum represents the cotton destroyed.

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HOW OTIS DOCTORS NEWS.

James Creelman Tells of Some Personal Experiences.

Yonkers, N. Y., July 23.—Appearing simultaneously with the "rough robin" of the American newspaper correspondents at Manila, complaining that General Otis suppressing the facts and keeping the people of the United States in ignorance of the alarming conditions as they exist in the Philippines, James Creelman, the famous war correspondent of the New York Journal, cables from London his observations during a recent two-months' stay in Manila and on the charges General Otis with incompetence and with "doctoring" from dispatches to paint the conditions as optimistic, when in reality they are and have been just the reverse, and with reporting "imminent success" when in reality, caused by his own mismanagement, "imminent failure" has been the result.

After having spent several months with our troops in the Philippines, I am firmly convinced that unless General Otis is removed and a competent General put in command, the whole campaign will be a failure.

I have been in the Cuban campaign as well as in the Philippines, and I can say honestly, without the slightest prejudice, that General Otis is much more responsible for the disastrous, humiliating condition of the affairs in the east than General Shafter was for the calamities in Cuba. For the fact that he furnished General Otis with a perfectly equipped, well fed army, and he has months of dry weather in which to fight against an imperfectly organized enemy.

To be perfectly plain, General Otis is a fussy old man, unaccustomed to anything but regimental command, and saturated with the ideas and methods of a routine clerk. He is a man who has grown old serving in a regiment, and his experience and abilities do not go outside of routine lines.

When finally, in despair of any action by Otis, Dewey began to take possession of other islands, Otis wrote to the admiral a bitter letter complaining that the navy was forcing the campaign too fast.

I was there then and I remember how generals and other officers on the firing line bitterly denounced General Otis in private for immersing himself in petty details of municipal affairs, army contracts and custom house cases, while our firing line was stretched 23 miles around Manila, lying idle before an enemy growing stronger and more expert in infantry fire every day.

When I reached Manila a few days after that bloody outbreak the whole army was lying in trenches, being fired at night and day, while General Otis was absorbed in routine details that an army clerk could have done as well, or any advance. He insisted was General Anderson that the only way to destroy the enemy was to fight them that General Otis treated him with open hostility and finally had this splendid soldier returned to the United States.

General Otis's principal thought seemed to be to prevent real facts being telegraphed to the United States, and his abuse of censorship has been almost incredible.

While the army in the field was anxiously awaiting orders during the advance on Malolos he spent a whole hour reading my dispatch to the Journal, striking out names of officers mentioned for gallantry, changing descriptive passages, erasing all mention of the part played by the navy and even occupying five minutes in selecting a single word.

This is the more experienced which other correspondents have had during the war. General Otis has wasted hours of valuable time during the most critical days in revising, editing, dispatches, coloring them to suit his own views.

On the night of the charge at Tallahassee I went to General Otis's prison, having ridden in from the battlefield. The general insisted on changing the dispatch I submitted to him, and actually struck out the name of Colonel Fenton, whose regiment swam the river under fire that day, saying: "I propose to make all the heroes that are made in this war."

Colonel Weston's advance to Pangasinan and beyond with the Flying Brigade Otis ordered all press dispatches stopped unless they described the enemy fighting furiously and said enormous losses were inflicted by our troops.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY THING IS THAT

to the time I left Manila, which was after the capture of Malolos by McArthur and Santa Cruz by Lawton, General Otis had never been at the front.

Imagine this jealous clerk, who never went outside the city, directing with absolute tyrannical exorbitance the operations of divisions commanded by soldiers like Lawton and McArthur.

When it was announced that Lawton was on his way to the Philippines to command all the troops in the field as corps commander, every member of the little clique surrounding Otis was busy berating Lawton.

When Lawton arrived Otis refused to send him to any command for five days, although there was heavy fighting. Lawton begged permission to take part in it, offering even to carry a musket if necessary.

I asked Otis what Lawton's status was and why he was not assigned. "General Lawton is merely an officer reporting to me for orders," he replied, "and when I get ready to give him orders he'll know what his status is."

Otis's jealousy of Lawton was so plain as to be childish. For several weeks Otis never ceased to complain regarding the plans of the campaign.

When I complained to General Otis that he was striking out of my dispatches things I had witnessed with my own eyes and which the American people had a right to know, he said: "I don't propose to allow the American public to know anything about this campaign that will agitate or excite it."

So long as I am in command here the people of the United States will know only such facts as I deem advisable to allow to be known.

Any man who writes anything about this campaign contrary to my wishes will be expelled from the Philippines. We are not going to have any public agitation about this campaign if I can prevent it.

THE TRUCKER OF "PANGASINAN." New York Tribune. Riding a bicycle a mile in less than a minute seems on the face of it a marvelous achievement.

It is a great error to suppose that he actually propelled his bicycle at any such rate of speed. He did ride his wheel a mile in less than a minute.

THE WEEK'S BUSINESS. Our Review, July 23. Optimism is always popular, but more than half the time dangerous.

MISS JONAS ALEXANDER DROPPED HER pocket book containing \$17.35 on the street square Tuesday. After a short time she discovered the loss and returned to the square to search for it.

EVANGELIST LEE'S DEFEAT.

Says He is a Victim of Blackmail—He Took a Young Woman to Atlanta to Protect Her From One Chappel, a Bad Character—Mr. Lee Has Been Himself Most for a Letter He Allowed Himself to Write Chappel.

GREENSBORO, July 19.—By a friend of Rev. J. W. Lee I am authorized to make some explanation with regard to the charge of immorality against that clergyman while he was in Georgia.

When conducting a revival at Columbus, Ga., Mr. Lee employed as watchman for his "evangelistic" tent a man named Alexander Chappel, a morphine fiend of low instincts, says his employer.

At one of Mr. Lee's meetings there was converted a young woman, who told the evangelist that this man Chappel was exercising undue influence over her, and she asked protection from him.

What Mr. Lee condemns himself most for, and what his friends find it difficult to explain to his credit, is a letter that he wrote to Chappel, which is in evidence. The letter it appears, provokes censure more for style of usage than for immorality in suggestion or principle.

The Columbus papers made a mistake in stating that a North Carolina Congressman had been investigating the charges against Mr. Lee.

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THE SOUTH IS RICK AND TIRED OF THE Slaughter—Opposed to Spreading Philanthropy With a Slighting Gun.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A special to the Times from Washington says: Ex Secretary Hoke Smith was interviewed on the subject of the campaign in the Philippines, and said:

"Nine-tenths of the people of our section are opposed to continuing the war. The sentiment all over the south, I believe, is overwhelmingly against trying to retain the islands. The Philippines are fighting for liberty in the same way that we did a hundred years ago, and the American people are already sick and tired of the slaughter going on there."

"I am not in favor of having our troops leave the islands with an armed force lined up against them, but that would not be necessary. If we would avow our intention of leaving the island to the natives and abandoning our attempt at sovereignty, the fighting would stop at once. Then after we had assisted in establishing a government, if the natives so wished, our troops could be properly withdrawn. If the next presidential campaign were to be waged on the issue of continuing the war, the opposition candidate would carry the country."

It was suggested that the insurance might be put down in the meantime. The word "insurance" seemed to displease Mr. Smith, who replied: "There isn't any insurance. There is simply an invading army trying to conquer a spirited people and it will be impossible, as I believe and hope, to put them down. We will no sooner think we have done it than there will be another outbreak. President McKinley entirely misunderstood the sentiment of our people on the question when he visited the south. He made a speech in Atlanta before a great throng, in which he asked the citizens if they wanted to see our soldiers turn their backs on the American flag in the east, and they answered no. What else could they say, when the question was put in that way? We can leave the Philippines without leaving the flag or honoring an enemy. I am opposed to spreading philanthropy with a galling gun."

THE DEBBY HOME FEED HAS REACHED a total of \$18,018.

10 DAY CLOTHING SALE.

Commencing Thursday Morning, (To-day) at 8 O'clock for TEN DAYS Only, we Offer the Following CUT PRICE CLOTHING SALE.

149 Men's Suits to go During This Sale as Follows: Our \$9.00, \$10.00, and \$11.00 Suits to go for \$7.50. Our 8.00 and 8.50 Suits to go for 6.00. Our 6.50 and 7.00 Suits to go for 5.00. Our 5.00 and 6.00 Suits to go for 4.00. Our 4.00 and 4.50 Suits to go for 3.00. Our 3.00 and 3.50 Suits to go for 2.50. Our 2.00 and 2.50 Suits to go for 1.50.

51 Youth's Suits to go also. The \$6.50 and \$7.00 kind now \$5.00. The 5.00 and 6.00 kind to go for 4.50. The 4.00 and 4.50 kind now 3.00. The 3.00 and 3.50 kind to go for 2.50. The 2.00 and 2.50 kind to go for 1.50.

134 Boys Knee Pants Suits to go along during this Sale. Our \$3.00 and \$3.50 Boys Knee Pant Suits for \$2.50. Our 2.50 and 2.75 Boys Knee Pant Suits for 2.00. Our 2.00 and 2.25 Boys Knee Pant Suits for 1.50. Our 1.50 and 1.75 Boys Knee Pant Suits for 1.25. Our 1.25 and 1.48 Boys Knee Pant Suits for 1.00. Our 1.00 Boys Knee Pant Suits for 75 cents. Our 75 cent Boys Knee Pant Suits for 50 cents.

209 Pairs Men's Pants Must be Sold. During this TEN DAYS Sale only we offer them at these prices: Our \$4.00 and 4.25 Men's fine Pants for \$3.00. Our 3.50 and 3.75 Men's fine Pants for 2.50. Our 2.50 and 3.00 Men's fine Pants for 2.00. Our 2.00 and 2.25 Men's fine Pants for 1.50. The 1.50 and 1.75 Men's Pants for 1.25. The 1.25 Men's Pants for 1.00. The 1.00 Men's Pants for 75 cents. The 75 cent Men's Pants for 50 cents.

A Small lot of Hot Weather Clothing left and must be sold during this sale. Our 1.75 Black Alpaca Coats for \$1.25. Our 1.25 Black Alpaca Coats for 1.00. A few Coats and Vests to go cheap.

This is Strictly a 10 Day CUT Price Clothing Sale.

If you want a Suit of Clothes or Pair of Pants you can't afford to miss this Sale. YOURS FOR BUSINESS. THE NEW YORK RACKET. Gastonia, N. C., July 27th, 1899.

The Pickling Season

is now on. Good housewives are preparing for the winter season. You need the best vinegar for pickling purposes—you'll find it in our "Elko"—pure apple vinegar, four years old. And you'll need whole mixed spices. I have the very best in 5 and 10-cent packages. Fourteen kinds of spices in the assortment.

PROFITS HIT HARD!

During the next two weeks our special cut prices in Summer Clothing. Ladies & Children's Oxford Ties, and Straw and Linen Hats will knock the breath out of profits in a way to make your pocket-book smile. If you don't believe it, try it during the next two weeks. You won't miss anything, either, by coming quick. J. Q. HOLLAND & CO.

DEAR READER

are you going to make a trip to the mountains or seashore during the summer months? If so you should not fail to provide yourself with an Eastman Kodak. Always prompt to act and sure in results. You press the button we do the rest. Kodaks from \$2.50 to \$35.00. Full line of supplies. Special attention given to mail orders. TORRENCE, The Jeweler. "A Good Nerve Tonic." Use "Allan's Celery Compound with Peptonate of Gum." For a Summer Tonic and for nervous disorders we guarantee it. TOILET SOAPS. Our 5 and 10-cent line cannot be beat. La Toaca, Savon, De Violette, Rose and Crushed Violets, etc. Watch our window for the above articles. J. E. CURRY & COMPANY, Prescription Druggists.