

THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of the County.

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W. H. GIBBS,
Editor and Proprietor.

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(Paid for Advance)

No. 13.

The Talk of The Town.

About The Big Show of New SPRING GOODS

THE NEW YORK RACKET.

THE PRETTIEST IN TOWN.

Our line of all over Embroideries, Puffing, Tuckings, all over Laces for Waist Fronts and Yokes are acknowledged by all the Prettiest in town.

Ask to see our line of white figured Piques, Lawns and Dimities and many other pretty summer Dress Goods

Those Marseilles Counterpanes from \$1.75 to \$2.50 are beauties.

We have the Dog Collar and Pulley Belts, also all the latest Novelties in Ladies Neckwear, etc.

OUR CLOTHING DEPT.

full of New and Nobby styles of Men's and Youth's Suits with double Breasted Vests.

NEWEST THING IN HATS.

We have the Golf Hats which are the newest out in all the light colors from \$1.25 to \$2.00 Big bargains in Men's Stiff Hats, worth from \$2.50 to \$3.00 my price, \$1.40.

Our Stock Much Larger and Full in Every Department.

WE ARE REALLY

too busy, to write an advertisement So all we ask is a call and our prices will do the rest.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

thousands of yards New Embroideries, Laces and Ribbons of which are the best values ever shown. Also latest Novelties in Ladies Girdles and Shopping Purses.

COME TO SEE US.

Watch the crowds, keep up with the procession and March right into THE NEW YORK RACKET. Look out for the Red Front and keep your eye on our windows.

YOURS FOR BUSINESS.

P. T. HEATH, THE RACKET MAN.

WATCH OUR SHOW WINDOWS.

GASTONIA, N. C.

MRS. ARP IN FLORIDA.

BILL DESCRIBES THE OLD LADY'S DEPARTURE FROM HOME.

Arrival at Jacksonville—Arr and His Wife Visit the Golden Palm—Trip to Ponce Beach and Other Places.

Bill Arr in Atlanta Constitution.

Going, going, gone! For two weeks it had been the family talk—will the maternal ancestor go to Florida or not. Her posterity down there had been calling her long and frequently and finally sent her a liberal check whereby to provide a suitable paraphernalia and pay her way to Jacksonville. It was an awful struggle. The girls hinted that if she was not going she ought to spend the check back, and when at last she bought the beautiful silk mahar Henrietta Maria Vandetta or words to that effect and turned it over to the dressmaker it looked like she was certainly going, but I had my doubts. She wanted me to decide the momentous question, but I looked solemn and malcontented a dignified neutrality. "If you are going," said I, "of course I will go with you, for where thou goest I will go, but you must start next Tuesday eve and stay a week only for I have got to go to Carolina again the last of next week." Still she hesitated and gave no certain sign. There were papery at home that she feared would fall into a well or get bitten by a mad dog, or get run over on the street, or catch the measles or something else, and every time they came to greet her, her eyes would beam with the thought of leaving home. Neighbors and kindred argued her for she had not been as far as Atlanta in five years, and needed a change of air and water and scenery. And so we escorted her to the depot and there were so many to kiss and so many parting injunctions about the children that she had liked to have been left after all. For ten miles she never said a word but looked out of the window and ruminated.

An acquaintance on the car came forward and that relieved the momentous and we got to Atlanta in due time and after a short stay left for Florida. Now we are both glad that we came, for we made our kindred happy and will make some more happy when we get back. This evening we visited the orchard farm, the Florida zoo, which of itself is worth a trip to Jacksonville.

I wish that all the children could visit it for it is a bigger thing than a circus or menagerie; it is much larger than it was two years ago, for now, besides over a hundred ostriches the proprietors have many varieties of the most beautiful birds in the world. They are of exquisite plumage—pheasants, ducks, parrots, pelicans, cranes—and there are deer, monkeys, crocodiles and many other creatures that are never seen traveling around and are things of beauty that would delight the little folks. My wife says that it is the best show for a quarter that she ever witnessed. It is worth that to

SEE THE MERS PLAYING IN THE WATER.

This zoo is an established success and a specialty for Jacksonville. Crowds visit it every day and the tourists buy feathers and eggs most liberally.

The street car takes you there for a nickel and they are always full. We are going to Pablo Beach tomorrow and to St. Augustine next day, and keep on the go all the time as long as the letters from home tell us that all are well.

What a wonderful change has come over the city since I first knew it, when there were about 10,000 people and it was under the ban—a suspect—a home for pestilence, and the tourists hurried through it to safe havens. Now there are 35,000 people and during the winter half as many more. The city has been thoroughly sewered and drained and is supplied with the purest water and the streets and walks all paved and everything looks clean as a parlor.

The pestilence that walketh at noonday will not walk here any more. And then what a change of diet has come over us. Early vegetables, early cabbages and salad and tomato, and strawberries for dessert every day. I sent some orange blossoms home yesterday but requested the girls not to get married until we return. My wife and I are rejuvenated. Fine clothes, fine diet and nothing to do but receive attention, will regenerate maternal ancestors.

And it helps the veterans too, I feel this morning like I can jump over a two-foot fence and out the pigeon wing, a small pigeon.

But I never said anything about our brief stay in Savannah, that grand old city that Georgia is proud of and it is still the most beautiful and interesting city in the south. Its parks alone are a monument to Oglethorpe. Its broad streets and shade trees and flowers are things of beauty. Its churches and public buildings are time-honored and impressive.

Now just ponder it for a moment when I say that I saw Savannah for the first time sixty-seven years ago I do not suppose there are a hundred people living who saw it before then. My parents and brother and myself returned from there to Boston in 1833. We returned to Georgia by land in a carriage. It took us two months to make the long journey, and we never crossed a railroad for there was none to cross. How is that for antiquity? And yet I am the boy, the only boy about the house, and when Mrs. Arr calls me I move towards her with alacrity. And so let Anno Domini roll on. Yesterday I met a young lawyer here by the name of Marks, and when he told me whose son he was, I remembered that I was at his grandmother's wedding, though I was then a little schoolboy wearing my first gal-lus. But I verily believe I can obey more wood in a day than Marks can and I could outrun him but for my corpulence.

The Subsidy Bills may not be placed on their passage in Congress until next session. The Republicans fear to tempt their defense on the stump.

FARMERS AND FUTURES.

Suggestions From New York Regarding a Project for Cotton-Growers.

A. B. Shepperson, in Manufacturers Record.

Compared with two weeks ago, spot cotton closed today one-half cent higher here and three-eighths of a penny higher in Liverpool, while New York futures are thirty-seven to fifty-five hundredths of a cent higher for this crop, and thirteen to seventeen points higher for the next crop.

The highest quotations of the season were reached on the 6th inst., when spot cotton was one-eighth of a cent higher here and one-eighth of a penny higher in Liverpool than today, while the highest sales of futures for this crop were sixteen to forty-one hundredths over today's closing prices.

The sharp reaction and decline here and in Liverpool on 7th and 8th were perfectly natural after the constant and rapid advance which had occurred. It was remarkable that the reaction did not come sooner, as it was inevitable.

The situation in respect to the present and prospective supply of cotton and the demand for the staple is practically unchanged. The receipts of our crop in March have been liberal, and will probably continue on a fairly liberal scale for some weeks. It may be safely assumed, however, that only a small proportion of the receipts will be for sale, as the bulk of the cotton will be simply going forward in fulfillment of sales previously made.

Whatever the crop may be, it is perfectly evident that there has been an unequal distribution of it, inasmuch as Great Britain and the Continent have not received their share of it according to the capacity of their mills and the extent of business they are doing. Great Britain is in the worst condition in this respect than the Continent.

cotton should generally prevail until the supply of cotton exceeds the legitimate demand for it. This can hardly occur before October 15 to November 1, though if in the summer the new crop promise a large yield, future contracts for new-crop delivery would probably decline, and might even so considerably lower without materially affecting the price of spot cotton.

These are recently been some discussion in the papers of the idea that Southern farmers should sell on the basis of New York futures for September and October delivery their crops of cotton which have not yet been planted.

No farmer could sell his crop on the basis of prices for September and October delivery unless he agreed to deliver it during those months. He could deliver only a small proportion of his crop by that time, as picking usually goes on until December, and sometimes much later. He could only sell with safety for delivery in November and December and New York futures for those months are nearly half a cent lower than for September delivery.

The present price for November delivery would leave the farmer, after paying freight, commissions and other charges, about seven cents per pound for middling cotton. This should not be regarded a very tempting price, since it has been exceeded during every calendar year, with only one exception, since 1895.

Should the farmer sell now for delivery next fall or winter, and prices before then should advance from any reason, he would have to make a deposit of money equal to the advance, and the raising of this money might prove inconvenient and expensive. If the farmer should sell more than his crop turned out to be, he would then have to buy of his neighbors to make up the quantity. In the event of higher prices ruling at that time than he had sold at, he might thus suffer a considerable loss, besides having to part with all of his own crop at a lower price than his neighbors were receiving.

The classification of cotton is much stricter here than in Southern markets, and especially in the small towns, and this would operate to the disadvantage of the farmer in delivering his cotton upon New York contracts for futures.

It is the irony of fate that some men are known best by achievements that have valued less. The Marquis of Queensberry, when a schoolboy drew up rules to regulate sparring matches. They have been generally adopted in the management of prize fights and are called the Marquis Queensberry rules. It is said that their origin, which he intended but was never adopted, was soon withdrawn disgusted. But because of the associations of his name with the sporting fraternity he was shunned by those whose company he desired and fought by those whom he despised. He died recently embittered and disappointed. There are some things which even when harmless to themselves, it is safer to let alone.

Let the farmer use better and more scientific methods, studying closely the needs of his soil so as to get the greatest yield at the least cost of production. Let him buy nothing which can be produced at home.

More careful cultivation and the proper selection and more liberal use of fertilizers would give far better results in the cotton grows than the large increase in acreage, which is now so generally expended.

Unexpected Outcome

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Timber cut between October and April has greater value—especially for water-resisting purposes—than that felled in summer, on account of the starch which fills the cells during the period of rest and makes the wood close and impenetrable. The starch particles do not appear in the wood in summer. A German chemist points out that the reason when the timber was cut out may be determined with indices as this starch starch violet and colors other parts of the wood yellow causing light yellow moldiness to appear on summer-cut trees, while winter-cut timber is always indicated by the dark stripes of the starch rays on the yellow ground.

All doctors told Benoit Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Dental Fictula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the "Secret Cure on Earth," and the best salve in the world, 25 cents a box, sold by J. E. Curry & Co., Drs. Glass.

HOWE AGAINRY REPARATION OIL.

Standard Oil Company Dividend Due to Increase of Three Cents a Gallon in Price.

Washington, March 16.—At the meeting of the Judiciary Committee of the House today, Chairman Ray appointed the sub-committee of seven which will take up the consideration of the subject of trusts.

The members of the sub-committee are Messrs. Ray of New York, Jenkins of Wisconsin, Overstreet of Indiana, Littlefield of Maine, Ferry of Arkansas, Latham of Texas, and Elliot of South Carolina.

Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts today introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It proposes to direct the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the Standard Oil Company under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Fitzgerald is led to take this action by his belief that the recent increased dividend of the Standard has been the direct result of an increase of 3 cents a gallon in the price of oil. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, it appears on a review of public records that the Standard Oil Company paid in the City of New York on March 15, 1900, the sum of \$17,503,200, this amount being an extra dividend; in addition to the regularly dividend of \$8,000,000; and

"Whereas, it is a matter of public record that this last dividend is \$5,000,000 in excess of the last quarterly dividend paid by this corporation; and

"Whereas, it is also a matter of public record that the price of kerosene oil, the sole means of lighting used by the middle and poorer classes of people, during the period of time between the declaration of these dividends, was increased 3 cents per gallon constituting a tax on every home in the land; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of Congress, this action of the Standard Oil Company is in direct violation of Sherman anti-trust law and therefore, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the Attorney General is hereby directed in accordance with the provisions of that act, to direct the United States District Attorneys of the several States, in their respective districts, to institute proper proceedings to bring the above-named violators of law to justice."

There has just disappeared the last remaining relic of the first railway in London. In 1801 an act was passed authorizing the construction of a railway from Wandsworth to Croydon, the stonework being of stone. Motor power was provided by horses. The scheme included a dock at Wandsworth and it is the ancient wooden crane connected therewith which has just fallen into the waters of the Wandsworth.

Communication has been established between De Ar and Orange river, about seventy miles away, with the aid of lines and wireless telegraphy.

NINE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Amount to Be Spent in Funding Subsidy Bill.

Washington, March 15.—The identity of the person powerful enough to have the House-Keating subsidy bill favorably reported to the House, despite the opposition of the Central Western Republicans, developed today, after an extended conference between the Democratic leaders of both House and Senate and several members of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. These persons are held to be the representatives of the Standard Oil Trust, the Southern Pacific Railroad and the leading railroad managers of the East and North-west. The railroad interests brought their pressure to bear through Senator Hanna, Frankfort, James Hill of the Northwestern having been in conference with him almost daily for a week.

Congress E. J. Cannon, a noted lobbyist, deep in the confidence of the Standard Oil officials, is reported to have attended to their end of the measure, while O. P. Huntington has been well looked upon.

The Standard Oil Trust has never been so active in legislative matters as during this session, and it was reported to day that it has been very liberal in its contributions to those who do not fear Senator Hanna's lash. An instance of these trusts to pass the subsidy bill that it was said to-day that they were willing to expend \$5,000,000, or one year's allowance under the subsidy bill, to secure the desired legislation. As the bill passed, it is to be passed, to succeed for ten years, it was said by a Democratic Congressman to-day the investment would not be a bad one. \$5,000,000 of the public money going to the trust in ten years.

Frederick Barber, of the Carolina and North-Walker railroad, and the York county head of construction in Yorkville yesterday spoke enthusiastically to the problem of York county's share in the Hamilton and North-Walker Railroad construction. The construction is estimated for \$1.10 per acre, the cost to be met by the construction of the road into a standard gauge within one year. President Barber had no objection to the conditions, but said that he had not paid more than \$200 and did not like to do so. He offered \$2.50, payable at once, or upon the conversion of the road into a standard gauge at the construction of the road; but was not in position of offering \$2.50 until after he had communicated with others who were interested with him. The construction faculty agreed to sell at the figure proposed by Mr. Barber.

The naval contingent at Washington refused to contribute to the fund to buy a home for their Admiral Selig.