

THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

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

Vol. XXII.

(W. P. HARRIS, Editor and Proprietor.)

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No. 11

NO GOOD IN DARKEY.

SO SAYS A FREE BORN NEGRO IN HIS BOOK.

Bill Arp Discovers Upon It—Barrow Philosopher Quotes From the Publication and Shows the Negro His Friends.

The race problem has bubbled up again at the north. The Hon. William H. Taft has denounced the Negro and the New York Sun seems to endorse him. Thomas is a negro from North Carolina and served in the carpetbag legislature during the reconstruction period and afterwards held judicial office and says in the preface to his book that he has been studying the negro for thirty years and is more and more confirmed in his opinion that there is no good in him—neither socially, morally, industrially or politically. His remarkable book has recently issued from the well-known publisher of the Macmillan Co. in New York, and The New York Sun devotes a good part of a page to reviewing it. The author says the race is slowly but surely degenerating—that the negro is by nature a savage with an inborn ferocity and known no such emotion as mercy—that he is a beast in his domestic relations and will sell the virtue of his wife or his daughters and lose no social position among his people or in his church. The negro preachers are the chief of the race. They stalk into negro sanctuaries, overshadow the pews, invade the precincts of domestic life and despoil the family and yoke virgin innocence with brazen guilt. That the negro churches are debauching rendezvous. That negro religion is a farce and worthless to reform or regenerate them, and the most heinous crimes are committed by those who read and write and are members of negro churches. He says that the negro is a brute in commission of crime and is a craven coward after it is committed and when caught and punished believes himself a martyr, and if he escapes the gallows would repeat his crime with no sense of wrong doing. He has no conception of virtue or truth, no fear of hell or damnation, but with the hangman's rope around his neck is going straight to heaven. The author mildly condemns the lynching for certain felonies, not because it is cruel or illegal, but because it does not deter other negroes from similar outrages. He says, however, that he has not yet found that an innocent man has ever been lynched. He advocates flogging as the only practical remedy for the negro—flogging—control—subjection to the white race, not in a state of slavery as before the war, but in one of fear and obedience. He goes still further and suggests the extermination of the southern element of the race because it is better to have individual extermination than race extermination. But space forbids more of these antipathies and the wonder is that the book was written by a negro of the north and that a reputable publishing house would champion it before northern people and that a northern editor, who has been for years and years lampooning the southern people about the negro, should now give this book his qualified endorsement.

What does all this mean? We knew that they did not love the negro at Akron and Paul, nor in the slums of New York city, but we thought he was still safe in the sanctum sanctorum of republican editors. What is behind this new departure?

Agent has recently been to our town distributing sensational circulars about a new book just issued in St. Louis in which the author asserts that the negro is a beast and he tries to prove it by a series of well selected editorial in a republican paper as evidence of weakness and reaction about the negro and the editor's work. "Can't be possible that the two hundred millions of money sent by the north to educate the southern negro has all been wasted." Apologies are now in order. In addition to all this it has been asserted by those who know that Mr. McKinley has changed front and that no more negroes will be appointed to office. Is the north about to abandon the negro and turn him over to the mercy of his former masters. If so, the negro will be the gainer, and as will the south. That is all we have asked for all these years—just to be let alone. They were our negroes before the war and they are our negroes yet. We don't give them office nor allow them to sit on our juries, nor ride in our cars, nor find lodging in our hotels, nor take pews in our churches, and but for northern interference they would not have been allowed to vote, either states or national or municipal, but we pay them for their labor and give them a fair education. Let for the whipping our northern friends since we have learned that Thomas says must be used and then the 8,000 that are in the state and county changehands of Georgia would have been reduced to 500 or a less number. A bad negro who fears not God nor regards man, care not a great deal for the gallows and less for the hangman's rope.

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Thomas is right when he declares that they are getting worse instead of better, especially in the towns and cities. Read the Atlanta papers and ask the Atlanta police. Ask Judge Broyles to compare the records of his court. Ask the judge and collector of any court. They are growing worse everywhere, except on the farms and plantations, where they are controlled by landlords, who are nearly as much their masters as in the olden times. If they don't use physical force they exercise a will power that excites the most obedience. The landlord is the boss. Thomas is right when he asserts that they have no conception of domestic virtue and morality. They seldom marry and quit when they feel like it. They are more negro children in this town and every other town who are born out of wedlock than those who are born in it. Neither can nor wife nor church member lose cast for notorious infidelity to the marriage relation. As Thomas says most of the preachers are on that line. Eight negro preachers are now in our state changehands and as many more in the county gauges. I asked a negro the other day why he turned the preacher off and he said "it was for some one else." Some of our negro school teachers get the same reputation and have to step down and out. We had one here a few years ago who was highly educated and wrote a beautiful letter, but he got to kidnapping little things and ran away in the night and didn't stop until he got to Africa and was made a bishop.

But Thomas does not tell how to exterminate them nor where to draw the line between the inferior classes and those who shall be allowed to live and multiply. He exhausts his indignation without defining the mode and manner of the remedy. I suppose we might transport the men and boys over to the Philippines and turn the army loose upon them, but that would be expensive, or we might drive them out and let them starve to death or be killed by the Indians. Anyway would satisfy Thomas if it exterminated all the bad ones. We are doing reasonably well on that line. We consider the lynchings for the most part, and I hope will be kept up diligently, we have retained about 5,000 to private life in the changehands of Georgia, and 15,000 more in other southern states. That amounts to a partial extermination and is better, for we get their labor during the process. Wrought to take up every trifling vagabond and send him there, for idleness is the parent of vice and crime. If he had done something and if he had done it well, he would have been something and if he had done anything else, he would have been something. And as for those sneaky thieves who are purloining and robbing the ladies of Atlanta I wouldn't send them to the changehands until they had been whipped once a week for a month. Force is the thing—the force of a cowhide on the naked skin. That is the remedy for black and white in Delaware, and neither a snatch thief nor a bank robber dares to stop in that state. They hurry through to another state where there is no whipping-post. When we get a legislator who has got wisdom and moral courage enough to exterminate the dogs and protect the sheep they will re-establish the whipping post.

But about the Beatty book that says the negro has no soul. I suppose it was manufactured to sell and foul somebody. As my nigger Hob once said to Nabor Freeman: "Efren a white man got a soul and a nigger hanit got about how about a melator?" T'was a conundrum. And how about the Indians and Chinese and Cubans and the Arab and how about coloring dogs. I take to germinate a soul. How about such high minded philanthropic negroes as Booker Washington, President Oquell, Bishop of Louisiana, who are doing their utmost to reform their race. I had rather risk them and many other good negroes for souls and salvation than many a white man I know. How about my faithful Tip, who was born and raised in our family and has been loyal and loving to his mistress and her children all these years, and how about old time servants and almost every family who own negroes and whose relation never died when freedom came? No. Let Thomas and Company write books to perplex the north and make money for themselves, but let us and our negroes alone. Just keep hands off and we will manage them. We need them in our fields and forances and mines and on our railroads. But for their labor as slaves the south would have been fifty years behind in the clearing of our forests, building our railroads and developing our mineral resources. But for them the south would be inundated with a horde of foreigners who bring with them all sorts of ills and religions and strikes. The negro has his faults, but if his presence will keep immigrate away it will be a blessing. It is still the destiny of the south to perpetuate an unconquered white race which will save the republic from anarchy and ruin or from imperialism. B. A.

P. S.—We read that extermination has begun at Terra Haute and Indianapolis. I hope Hannibal is happy.

THE AMERICAN GIRL.

Her Empire Shows to be Universal.

The announcement some weeks ago in these columns that it was possible that Queen Alexandra would appoint an American woman, Captain, Duchess of Marlborough, grand mistress of the robes, seems from later cable reports almost a settled thing. If such an event occurs it will be the first time in the history of the British kingdom that an American woman has been appointed to a throne position. Such an appointment at the beginning of the twentieth century carries out the significant suggestion that American women will rule the world.

AN AMERICAN OIL MISTRESS OF THE ROSES TO THE NEW QUEEN.

The mistress of the robes has a powerful position in the kingdom of Great Britain. It really means that next to the queen she is the supervisor of every woman's position near the throne and of all those who are in court society. She will say "who's who" in one of the grandest kingdoms of modern life. The same exalted position is held by an American girl in the German empire.

AN AMERICAN GIRL MISTRESS OF THE ROSES TO THE EMPRESS OF GERMANY.

The Baroness von Ketteler has been appointed by the German Empress as the head of court life in the Kaiser's capital at Berlin. She was a Detroit woman, Miss Ledyard.

The beautiful Detroit woman lost her husband, the German minister, in Pekin; the first foreigner to be shot down by the Boxers.

It was because of her fondness for the American woman and her deep respect and admiration for the way the baroness behaved during those hideous days, and the splendid manner in which she represented the German empire abroad that the wife of Kaiser Wilhelm II appointed her the first lady near the throne.

Miss Ledyard, now the baroness, is a typical American woman. She is from Michigan, the daughter of a millionaire in trade, a self-made man, the backbone and sinew of the American people. She had all that wealth could give her in education and travel; she is lovely, gracious and states-like.

To this Michigan girl woman who bears the grandest title of Germany must bow. She stands closer to the empress, as far as rank over social life goes, than any other woman.

AN AMERICAN GIRL THE FIRST LADY IN COMMAND IN CHINA.

The Countess von Waldner is now the first lady in command in China, as she is the wife of the commander in chief of the allied forces.

She was Miss Lee, of New York, who married and became the widow of Prince Frederic of Sleswig-Holstein. He was A. D. U. to the King of Prussia during the Franco-German war.

His wife was made the Princess von Noer by the German emperor after Prince Frederic's death. She was principally favored in many ways by the Kaiser and the kaiserin.

When Count von Waldner was made commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China it put his brilliant wife in charge of the farthest end of the orient.

AN AMERICAN GIRL RULES OVER GERMAN AFFAIRS.

Countess Adolph Gootzen is the wife of the new governor general of German Africa. This means that an American girl will rule in Africa as another one is ruling in India.

The countess will rule over Germany's possessions in Africa. She has many possessions in Africa. She has a superb portrait in oil of herself, and decorated her with the Order of Louise.

As Miss Lowmy, of Baltimore, she was a belle, and always went by the name of "Little May Lowmy." Before her first season was over she carried Mr. William M. Ly. Four years ago she was the most fascinating widow of Washington. Possessing money, beauty and social reputation, magnets to men, admired by women, she had a most delightful position.

The Count von Gootzen was the military and naval attaché at the German embassy at Washington, and met her one night at a dinner party at the Gaylyns. Their marriage took place a year after, and the couple went at once to Berlin, and she might be presented to the emperor.

It was the old story of a woman's adoration of a powerful, intrepid, brave man. He was one of the great African explorers, having fitted out an expedition of 800 men at his own cost and explored the African forest. He discovered a volcano and mapped out the country around Lake Edward, and returned to Germany with an international reputation.

The count is, therefore, the best man in Germany to trust with such a diplomatic position; but it is loudly whispered that he never would have had the appointment if his little American wife hadn't won the hearts of the emperor and empress as one of the great pieces of work there in the betterment of woman in the colonies.

AN AMERICAN GIRL IN VICE QUEEN OF INDIA.

The vice queen of India, Lady Curzon, is an American woman, and was known as Miss Ledyard, of Chicago and Washington.

Lady Curzon's exalted position in India is too well known to require going into at length.

An American woman in practical control of social affairs in the British empire, an American woman controlling the great empire of England, another one taking the leading part in the etiquette of social and diplomatic life in China, another the first lady of the land over thousands of subjects in Africa, and, again, a fifth controlling the women whose social life is called the throne of Germany.

Great Britain, the German empire, Africa, India and China, each with an American woman at the head of social affairs!

IT IS ENOUGH TO MAKE ONE SAY: "Does the American girl rule the world?"

PRAYER DID NOT CURE HER.

A Young Life Which Could Perhaps Have Been Saved by a Physician.

Walter's Weekly, of Baltimore.

Miss Zollic Rumlager died at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Rumlager, last Thursday evening February 29th after an illness of four weeks. The announcement of her death was a great surprise to the community.

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We regret to say that there is a wide spread feeling in Heidelberg that this sweet young girl's life might have been saved had she received the attention of a physician. It is a matter of common report that her father, who is one of the State's leading dentists, believes in divine healing, i. e., that the prayer of faith will save the sick without the use of medicine, and believing he did not call in a physician during her illness, but prayed for her restoration to health, she was any of the remedies prescribed by physicians for typhoid fever, the disease with which she was afflicted.

She received the tenderest nursing at the hands of loved ones, and her father asked her if she wanted a doctor and called over the names of the different ones of the town, but she said she did not.

It would be idle to attempt to conceal the fact that our people feel that Dr. Rumlager had no right to allow his child to suffer and die without giving her the benefit of medical attention. He owes it to the community to explain why he did so.

It pains us to say these things but we believe the time has come for plain speaking. A man may have the right to jeopardize his own life by depending on the Creator to work a miracle for him, but he has no right to endanger the lives of others over whom he might have control, however conscientious he may be about the matter.

General James Langstaffer.

Most often the pages of the hotel register are exhibits of business-like signatures, but now and then one sees a handwriting that arrests attention.

Just the other day I saw a signature that was so conspicuous by its character in its writing, as the name "J. Langstaffer and wife." The writing was of the old school and suggested that the pen was rightly held as the signatures who had character in penmanship would find it in no hesitation or uncertainty of temporariness. Once the name, signed to general orders, meant much to many men. Now it merely tells that General James Langstaffer took a periodical trip from his home in Georgetown, Ga., to Washington and that he has stopped over here to break the journey.

Despite his advanced years the veteran holds his own well. His eye is as bright as that of men forty years his junior and stops but little. Beyond his deafness all his faculties are unimpaired. Always he dresses in excellent taste and expensively, one would say.

Will Let the Month Above.

Washington Special to Richmond Dispatch.

No attempt to decrease the representation of the South will be made by this or the next Congress in all probability the question is dead for ever.

The South will be allowed to regulate its own election laws and prevent the right of suffrage. This was finally settled by the House just before adjournment this evening.

Chairman Hopkins, of the census committee, called up for consideration the Olinard resolution, which directs the directors of the census to furnish the House with the number of white residents in each State, and the number of whites and blacks that are allowed to vote.

The measure was aimed directly at the South. As soon as Mr. Hopkins called up the resolution a motion was made to lay it on the table, and this was done, by an almost unanimous vote. The action kills all further investigation.

The New York World has occupied itself with a calculation of the number of white residents in each State, and the number of whites and blacks that are allowed to vote.

1. The West amendment providing that the action of this government or its officials in the Philippines shall be subject to the Constitution and laws of the United States so far as they are applicable.—Rejected, 26 to 48.

2. The Bacon amendment limiting the grant of power to March 1, 1904.—Rejected, 26 to 46.

3. The Pettus amendment providing that every person in whom authority is vested under this grant of power shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.—Rejected, 25 to 41.

4. The Teller amendment to forbid cruel treatment of the natives under the powers of an autocratic government.—Rejected, 26 to 41.

5. The Hear amendment providing that no official of the Philippines vested with legislative power should exercise judicial or executive power, and vice versa, "so the said that the government shall be one of law, not men."—Rejected, 26 to 43.

The Statesville Landmark says that Senator W. W. White has kept a record of the dry days and wet days of 1900. If any rain at all fell on a given day, it was noted as wet. There were 373 dry days, the largest number ever noted by Senator White. Equivocal White, by the way, has quite a remarkable record himself. He is 70 years old and was never drunk in his life, never smoked or chewed tobacco, never sworn an oath, never had a suit in court and never showed on the Sabbath day.

RETKANARA MACHINE BAWD.

Action of President New York Family in Washington in a Globe Shop.

A millionaire working as a common machine head in a railway construction shop, clad in a greasy jumper and overalls, hand and face black with grime of the machine, shirking no part of his task but doing it faithfully and well—all this is by no means an ordinary sight, and yet it has been seen daily for some time past at the machine shop of the Baltimore & Ohio North western Railway in this city.

The millionaire in the case is Bert Ball, a scion of one of the most prominent New York families, and a young man who has determined that his great wealth shall not stand in the way of his acquiring some real experience of life.

Let it be said at the outset that Ball has not been blighting forth his deeds and accomplishments. He evidently preferred to remain inconspicuous but his story looked out little by little, the greater part since he left home several days ago for his home in New York to recover from a severe injury sustained while working at his machine. He did not, however, in two or three friends here and his story has been substantiated here, by such proofs that there can be no doubt of its accuracy. This month by way of introduction.

Bertrand Ball was born some 30 or 35 years ago in one of the brown-stone fronts in the most exclusive portions of Murray Hill. When he had received his education it was of course destined by his parents to college, and Harvard was selected as the one which was to be his alma mater. His college course was not distinguished in any way he lived as a millionaire in his usual life at college, taking things easy and not working unduly about his studies, still at graduation he stood fairly well in his class.

It was at that time the longing to get in touch with real life took hold of him. The relief expedition to the Arctic continent was just being organized and by means of family influence as well as physical fitness for the work he managed to secure a place with the expedition. His portrait appears among those published at the time—a tall, well-built, smooth faced light-haired fellow with bright and broad eyes.

This journey to the far North puzzled him in his determination to see something more of real life. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he enlisted in the navy and had the good fortune to be with Sampson's squadron when it destroyed Cervera's fleet off Santiago. Since that time his experiences have been exceedingly varied.

Before coming to this city he had been working as a common section hand on a West coast road. He brought with him letters and introduction from the officials here, and by reason of them secured at once a position in the shop, where he was to learn the practical details of locomotive repair and construction.

Those who knew something about his personality were anxious to know how he would enjoy the work, which is not fatiguing and very dirty. Very few thought that he would persist at it more than ten or three days. But every word he reported promptly and his forehead had not been kept up for some time they began to be interested and some of the facts of his life began to leak out.

He would doubtless have been at work yet, but for an accident that occurred a few days ago, when one of his hands were caught in the machine he was working and very badly mangled. It was evident that he would not be able to work for a long time so he is now home in New York to rest and to secure the best surgical advice, in order that his hand may not be crippled.

Whether he will come back or not is uncertain, but if he does not it will doubtless be for the reason that he has his own some other unique field of employment.

Ball could not, even in the grimy station of a mechanic, conceal the evidence of social training and experience. He had a very soldierly carriage and a polished manner which he could not disguise. He possessed also a well-trained voice, and sang a solo at the Episcopal church while he was here. He made many friends, even among the shopmen who saw in him only a fellow workman and who knew nothing about his life. He was a good natured fellow and not one of his companions can remember any instance where he was in the least "stake up."

Now that they have learned that he is a millionaire in his own right it is not wonder they have an insatiable thirst for conversation. It isn't every day one gets to rub elbows with a millionaire.

AMERICAN FRIENDS.

Halifax Post.

Tomorrow at about the hour of high noon, Mr. McKinley will do some tall swearing. He will, in the presence of a multitude, to many of whom hope deferred hath made the heart sick, swear to be good for the next four years, Providence, Mark Hanna, and the trusts permitting. With one foot on Porto Rico and the other No. 9 on the Philippines, and both eyes on the treasury, he will pledge his heart to his fate, that will best serve—his friends. The latter are said to be numerous just now.

Money Afloat of Ministers!

Charlotte Observer.

Congressman Linyea was on one of the south-bound trains from Washington City, yesterday, on his way home. He was in a good humor and talked freely to Charlotte people. Asked about his proposed appointment as a judge in the Philippines, he said that it was a true bill. He is considering the matter but is a little undecided as to the question of an acceptance. He is afraid of the malaria of that country.

MORGAN TAKES UP WAR.

Senator Morgan in Advance to Fight the United States—Good Time to Abrogate Treaty.

Washington Post, March 7th.

Senator Morgan grew belligerent yesterday. He asserted that the United States should abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, war or no war, fight or no fight. Not only this, but Great Britain would not be so much as to return. And finally, Great Britain would have to take what the United States laid down, as she was in no condition to fight anybody. Altogether, it was a great twisting of the lion's tail.

The text of Mr. Morgan's belligerent utterances was the resolution which he had introduced, declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated. The treaty, known as the Tilden-Bulwer and Great Britain, made in 1850, whereby both countries agreed to partnership in the enterprise of building the Isthmian canal. It has always been a thorn in the side of the United States, and Mr. Morgan would cut it by main force. Yesterday Mr. Morgan talked about the treaty for nearly two hours, and then he concluded his speech.

First of all, Senator Morgan charged that England was opposing the construction of the Panama Canal in order that she might be the destination of the profits of the canal. He said, however, that American opinion was becoming exhausted, and that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would be abrogated, whether she was willing or not.

There is no possible way of dealing with that treaty," he said, "except to put it to death, if it is not already dead. We will make no compromise with Great Britain upon that subject. We will make no concession."

CANNOT GET INTO ALASKA.

"If Great Britain," exclaimed Mr. Morgan, "wants a share of Alaska or an entrance into Alaska as the price of her release to us from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty she will not get it. Neither can she secure the delay which she desires while she puts in the stake to reap the harvest of gold because our commerce between New York and the Pacific is cut off for the lack of a water-way across the isthmus. If she is determined to pick a quarrel with us about it, she is holding the treaty in ransom for the purpose of getting the Boreas, she will find that we can muster at least one-half of the number of men who voted for President last fall, and that is seven millions of people."

Senator Morgan asserted that Great Britain would not dare to go to war with the United States over the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. "The danger as the nations of that war," he said, "is that it will bring the Boreas and the Panama Canal through Canada and be sent in two, and when it is severed down will go the empire. In addition to this, the British possessions in the West Indies would fall away, and all the British arms pointed toward the United States, from Nova Scotia to the Gulf of Yucatan would pass out of her possession. "She will find," said Mr. Morgan, "that she had started with a wrong King upon a new career that will wind up with a dissolution of the empire and reduce him to the sovereignty of his own island."

INCIDENTALLY IN THE WORLD.

Incidentally, Mr. Morgan's comment upon the tariff situation in the world, "This world," he said, "is in a state of violent disorder. Not only is it so in South Africa, not only is it so in China, not only is it so in the Philippines, but what we did here the other day hatched an ultimatum in Cuba that has aroused that people with thoughts of resistance against the power and authority of the United States that may cost us blood and will surely bring our destruction. Not only so, but in the American Parliament fury unbridled and uncontrolled rules the government and the crowd who are despotic energy; not only so, but in the House of Commons the Irishmen are being dragged out of the House by their heels. There is turbulence everywhere." Morgan argued that with this condition existing in the world, Great Britain would have her hands too full to attempt a war with the United States, even should we abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which placed restrictions upon our sovereignty, without asking her gracious leave.

An Axe With a History.

Newton Reporter.

When Dr. W. S. Davidson returned from a visit to his old home in Mecklenburg a couple of weeks ago, he brought back with him a broad axe, made by his great grandfather, Col. John Davidson, a hero of the Revolutionary war and a brother of Gen. Davidson, who was killed at Cowan's Ford. This axe was made by Col. Davidson before the advent of the German iron furnace in North Carolina. He dug the iron ore in Lincoln county, burned the charcoal, and from the ore and coal made the iron in a blast furnace and shaded it into an axe with his own hand. He also made six other axes which he presented to friends. This one has been handed down in the Davidson family as an heirloom. The axe and the broad-axe were the chief mementoes of the only tools of the pioneer. With them the iron was forged and the logs hewn and shaped for the dwellings.

An Olden Sun Set.

Washington Message.

Gaston county is a good county and in the west. It is not unlike some other counties of its section in our more particular. THE GASTONIA GAZETTE notes:

1. There are less than 4,000 polls in Gaston county.

2. There are seven white polls to two colored ones.

3. The white own 975 worth of property to every \$1 worth owned by the colored.

BUTLER'S BROTHERS.

How They Delivered in Rural Districts and How They Delivered in the City.

John Smith in Washington Post.

In departing from public life Mr. Butler was called a monument to his own activity in the rural free delivery service, of which he may claim to be the originator. As late as 1880 he was advocating this system, which has now been perfected to its present system as firmly as city delivery. The Postoffice Committee of the Senate reported it adversely, but on a vote of the Senate, secured by Mr. Butler's personal efforts, it was carried by the close vote of 30 to 23. From that time Mr. Butler's efforts were directed to the extension of the rural free delivery service, and as a result of his efforts, it is now being extended to every rural district in the country. The Postoffice Committee of the Senate reported it adversely, but on a vote of the Senate, secured by Mr. Butler's personal efforts, it was carried by the close vote of 30 to 23. From that time Mr. Butler's efforts were directed to the extension of the rural free delivery service, and as a result of his efforts, it is now being extended to every rural district in the country. The Postoffice Committee of the Senate reported it adversely, but on a vote of the Senate, secured by Mr. Butler's personal efforts, it was carried by the close vote of 30 to 23. From that time Mr. Butler's efforts were directed to the extension of the rural free delivery service, and as a result of his efforts, it is now being extended to every rural district in the country.

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