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

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Editor and Proprietor.

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AGUINALDO TAKES THE OATH.

Swears Allegiance to the United States—Still Held in Prison—Taken After Investigation, and Information Given by his Fellow-Filipinos. Washington Messenger.

Washington, April 17.—The War Department today received information from General MacArthur that Aguinaldo has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States under the terms of amnesty offered by General MacArthur by direction of the president. The news came to the department in the following cablegram:

"Manila, Adjutant General, Washington.

"Since arrival at Manila Aguinaldo has been at Malacan in investigating conditions in the rebellion. He has relied almost entirely upon the insubordinate advice of Chief Justice Arellano, a result today he subscribed and swore to the declaration on Page 11, of my annual report.

"The oath referred to is as follows:

"I—heretofore renounce all allegiance to any and all so-called revolutionary governments in the Philippine islands and recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America therein; I solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to that government; that I will at all times conduct myself as a faithful and law-abiding citizen of the said islands, and will not, either directly or indirectly, hold correspondence with or give intelligence to any enemy of the United States, nor will I harbor or protect such enemy; that I impose upon myself these voluntary obligations without any mental reservations or purpose of evasion, to help me God."

The news of Aguinaldo's action was received with evident satisfaction by the War Department and the opinion was expressed that good results would follow among those who have been still holding out against the United States.

"Aguinaldo's taking the oath of allegiance" said one member of the cabinet to-day, "emphasizes the importance of his capture. It makes more clear that the insurrection has about reached its end, and forebodes the early complete general acceptance of United States sovereignty. Only comparatively small number of Filipinos are still in arms, and the effect of Aguinaldo's action on them is obvious. From now on we will press forward organizing the best government we can suit to the needs of the Philippines. Aguinaldo's submission will have a considerable bearing in his favor, in the determination of the terms of what to do with him. That will not be decided for sometime, and General MacArthur and the Philippine commission, meantime, will deliberate carefully over the question before reaching any conclusions."

Should the capture and submission of the Filipino chieftain mark the beginning of the end in the Philippines, as is expected, the effect upon the American representation in the Asiatic waters will be very considerable reduction of our naval force to the east. There are at present about fifty-seven of our naval vessels on the Asiatic station. A good many of them now will be sent home to form nuclei for new squadrons. It is possible that the European station, with headquarters in the Mediterranean, will be revived, and also that the re-creation of the old South Pacific station will follow.

AGUINALDO'S MANIFESTO.

He Will Urge Filipinos to Give up and Accept American Sovereignty. Charlotte Observer.

Manila, April 17.—Aguinaldo has the assistance of Chief Justice Arellano and Mr. Fisher, General MacArthur's private secretary, in preparing his manifesto. The tenor of the contents is not divulged. Chief Justice Arellano had a long conference with Aguinaldo.

He says Aguinaldo is realizing the futility of further resistance and is desirous of sparing the Filipinos additional distress, trusting to the justice and generosity of the American people. The chief of the revolution will urge the insurgents to cease fighting and accept American sovereignty.

"Senator Arellano says that Aguinaldo's manifesto is not yet prepared for publication and that he is unable to furnish the text. The authorities assert that a formal announcement will be made when anything definite is accomplished.

A WIFE'S MANIFESTO.

North Wilkesboro Register.

The course of true love never runs smooth, as William Hendrick will testify. It seems that he and a girl in Antioch township were engaged. They were in town the other day and he spent about \$35 for clothing, etc. for her. In the mean time her mother raised objections to the marriage. Hendrick had papers issued for damage to the amount of \$40—\$35 for the money he had spent on her and \$15 for mental anguish. The officers went down there to get her but the old woman bluffed the whole crowd and he came back minus. The girl's name is Mary Vaughn. Hendrick, though a young man, has been married three times—two of his wives having died and the other is divorced. He is determined to get married, however, and says he knows what there is a girl who will have him—that he does not love the Vaughn girl "nubow."

We learn that the people in the girl's neighborhood are up in arms "agin" him, and that it will not be healthy for him to visit that section again, on account of some threats by him.

Is Siding the Globe.

The fame of Siskin's Arnica Salve, is the best in the world, extends round the earth. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Blisters, Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Piles, Aches, Sprains and all other Eruptions. Only infallible Pile Cure. 25c a box at J. E. Curry & Co's.

ASK PAY FOR SERVICES.

Missionaries in China Yet to be Paid. Washington Post.

The United States will join hands with Germany and other foreign powers in handing to China a gaudy bill for settlement. The amount to be asked by this country is estimated at \$25,000,000. Secretary Hay would not yesterday definitely commit the amount, but said that it would be much more than \$15,000,000, although it might not reach \$30,000,000. Up to the present time Germany's claims for damages aggregate only \$90,000,000 so that the United States is not so far behind.

For some time past American consuls in China have been busily engaged in forwarding to the State Department itemized lists of claims, mainly from missionaries. The latter have utilized every possible legal and diplomatic device to have their claims included in their demands. The value placed upon these various claims according to the ideas of the ministers, in some cases being rated at several hundred dollars each. The claims will not be allowed to become public. In the main however, the aggregate of \$25,000,000 includes recognition for the lives of sixty-eight missionaries or persons in the families of missionaries; ninety-five officers and men who were either killed or died of disease in China, and 177 officers and men who were wounded; property destroyed, etc. It is also to include the cost of military and naval operations, the latter being estimated at \$1,100,000 which includes the damages to the Oregon.

There is a wrang of the shoulders at State Department when China's ability to meet the demands of the United States is questioned, and no definite reply can be secured to the inquiry as to what course will be pursued in case the demand is not complied with. It is stated, however, that if China does not meet the amount, the money will be handed in a lump sum to this government, which will distribute it among the claimants, not forgetting the missionaries whose sermons were destroyed. This is the precedent which this government has established where damages have been paid to China for injuries inflicted upon Chinamen in this country. In all probability a treaty with China will be prepared after the gross amount has been determined upon. This treaty will, of course, have to be ratified by the Senate.

The Week's Business.

Dunn's Review.

The position of general business is satisfactory, being marked this week by increased activity of retail operations throughout the West, and in some Atlantic seaboard cities, which is considered the forerunner of a generally good spring trade.

New enterprise is redoubled in the largest demand for many months for builder's hardware and general materials, and contracts for prompt delivery of all goods are very difficult to place.

Collections are prompt, and railroad tonnage is well maintained. Earnings of all railroads for the month of March to date show a gain of 10.8 per cent. over last year, and 36.0 per cent. over 1899. The gains extend to practically all water carriers.

The textile industry alone does not improve. Short time has been adopted by Fall River cotton mills, and there are reports that some of the southern weaving mills are about to curtail production, but this has been without special effect upon demand for either light cloths or heavy browns cottons.

There is satisfaction in the fact that prices have not further declined this week, and by some the market is called steadier on the current basis.

Bank clearings show 93.0 per cent. gain over last year at New York, with 33.5 per cent. gain over 1898; while outside New York the increases are 25.2 per cent. and 10.8 per cent. respectively.

Major Martin Gets Ten Years.

News and Observer.

Major W. H. Martin, the defaulting clerk in the State Treasurer's office during the Russell administration, gets "ten years at hard labor in the penitentiary."

This was the sentence passed on him by Judge Starbuck, when Judge Superior Court convened yesterday afternoon. In passing this sentence, Judge Starbuck said:

"There is a question as to whether he was a State officer or the money appropriated was State money. There is, I say, some doubt on this point and I'll give the defendant the benefit of the doubt under the law, especially as I can do so still give his adequate punishment. Let him be sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the penitentiary."

The defendant showed no surprise at the sentence. His attorneys asked the judge to specify in his order that Martin should go to the penitentiary and not to the roads. It was so ordered.

He was taken out to the penitentiary late yesterday afternoon, to begin his term of service.

The amount of money taken from the treasury by him is not yet known. The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate his accounts started upon this task yesterday afternoon. They began at March 15th, 1896—the day Martin went into the office—and went over his accounts for about three months. No irregularities were found. To-day the investigation will be continued.

The work of examining these books is very tedious one and will take several days. All the members of the committee—Arington, Winston and Shannons—were present.

THURSDAY, At GRAY & LOVE'S. FRIDAY, and APRIL 18-19-20th. SATURDAY.

We never cry "Wolf!" when there is no wolf in sight. You know the old fable. We are as careful what we say in our ads as we would be if we were on the witness stand. We would not for any consideration mislead or disappoint.

If you see it in our ad, it's so; you can pin your faith to it.

So when we announce a special sale it means something special. Let us name you some of the specialties to be found at our store

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 18-19-20.

50 Ladies Silk Waists

from 98c to \$3.98. These waists are the best values ever offered in this city. Could we put it any stronger?

5,000 Yards Embroideries at 5c per Yard.

These Embroideries were picked up from a bargain grower. They are stunners at the price.

100 Pairs Ladies' Fine Shoes.

Regular price from \$2.00 to \$3.50. Mostly small sizes from 2 to 4 1-2; but while they last they will go at \$1.48.

50 Dozen Towels.

Size 15x30, only 2 cents each. A good cotton damask towel.

50 Dozen Bordered Handkerchiefs

at 5c a dozen. Just the thing for the school children.

8,000 Yards Fine Sheetting.

Same count as Fruit of Loom—unbleached—40 inches wide, to go at 5c a yard.

100 Men's Suits.

All wool, on job counter, at \$1.98 to \$4.98.

200 Pairs Men's Pants on Job Counter at 25 to 50c.

Short Length Silks.

One lot 1 to 5 yard pieces from 19c to 39c. Some 75c and \$1 quality in this lot.

20 Dozen Pure Madras Shirts

At 48 cents! Same quality of goods you find made up in the 75c and \$1.00 shirts.

GRAY & LOVE,

GASTONIA, North Carolina.

SERGEANT WILLIAM JASPER.

The Hero of Fort Moultrie in an Interview.

Mr. Grover's Assistant Leakin writes to the Charlotte Sun as follows: The events associated with Sullivan's Island under that locality historical, on September 9, 1864, when the ocean was apparently calm, a dull, continuous sound indicated a coming storm, and on the next day the tempest came, sweeping away the cottages, and submerging the entire island, except Fort Moultrie, where 900 people spent the weary night until morning, with the announced retreat of the Atlantic navy and the prospect of speedy succor. Many years have passed, but the impression of that occasion is indelible.

On June 28, 1873, Fort Moultrie, built of Palmetto logs, was attacked by a British fleet, and in the midst of the battle Sergeant William Jasper distinguished himself by covering the flag of the defenders, which had fallen on the beach and was in danger of being captured. Alone he leaped from the ramparts and in sight of the whole fleet replaced it on the bastion amid the cheers which welcomed his return.

On the next day Governor Rutledge rewarded Jasper for his valor by presenting him with his own handsome small sword, and thanking him in the name of his country. He also offered him a lieutenant's commission, but our hero, who could neither read nor write, modestly refused it, saying: "I am unfit to keep officers' company; I am but a sergeant."

Subsequently engaged in successful partisan warfare, Jasper was mortally wounded on October 9, 1879, during an assault on Savannah, described by the historian: "The colors of the Second South Carolina regiment, which had been presented by Mrs. Elliot just after the battle of Moultrie, were borne by Lieutenant Bash, supported by Sergeant Jasper, under the inspiring leadership of Colonel Laurens, and planted on the slope of the Springfield redoubt. At the sound of retreat Jasper, already sorely wounded trying to place on the parapet the flag which had already been shot down, received his death wound. He, however, seized the colors from the triumphant enemy and bore them from the bloody field."

Major Henry who was with the sergeant, relates the following conversation: "I have got my furlough, and (pointing to his sword,) this sword was presented to me by Governor Rutledge for my services in defending Fort Moultrie. Give it to my father and tell him I have worn it with honor. If he should weep, tell him his son died in the hope of a better life. Tell Mrs. Elliot I died supporting the colors of my regiment."

WAS MARK HANNA IN.

An Ohio Editor Undertakes to Supply Interesting Information.

The Washington Post says of the suggestion of Senator Mark Hanna as a candidate for the Presidency in 1904:

"The country will have four years in which to study Mr. Hanna in the new light in which he is suggested, and we are quite prepared to believe that the Ohio Senator will gain in the estimation of the people."

This is a kind remark. If there is any subject upon which the people of this country need information it is that of Senator Hanna. The popular ignorance concerning Mark Hanna is most painful indeed to those here at his high, station—his spirit which has enabled him to put behind him any selfish interest in his own city.

It is of the utmost importance that in the next four years the people of the United States should find out who Mark Hanna is and what he has done. It is a delicate subject to discuss in Cleveland. The following main facts, however, are cheerfully furnished to the public:

Mark Hanna is the man who struck Billy Patterson, for one thing; then he kidnapped Charlie Ross, and his ally is not quite perfect in the Cudahy case. Mark is the boy who knocked the underpinning from the republic and set up an empire without the consent of the Nebraska commoner.

Mark Hanna is the Constitution and by-law of the United States. He is the ship subsidy bill, and was the man in at the death of the late river and harbor bill.

He is the army bill and the coast defenses. He was the inaugural parade also a few days ago.

If any further facts concerning Mark are needed; it is safe to assume that The Post is right in saying that they will crop out in the next four years.

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SOME STRIKING STATEMENTS.

North Carolina Company Leads all Others

THE VALUE OF IMPROVED METHODS IN CLEANING AND HANDLING COTTON.—LARGEST COTTON PRESS BUILDERS IN THE WORLD.

LOSING THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION YEARLY.

According to the last census report, North Carolina produces over 500,000 bales of cotton. If this cotton were cleaned and cleaned in the best manner known to the art, that is, in one of our complete outfits, we would save that it would bring one-fourth of a cent per pound more. This means \$1.25 per bale, which is \$375,000. Yes, but these new gin outfits cost money, some say so. So they say, but the ginners do not charge the farmers more. They can gin his cotton at the same price now charged and make money, because they do it with less labor. It is a labor saving device as well as a means of improving the grade.

IMPROVEMENTS NOT IN THE GIN ITSELF.

All our improvements relate to handling and cleaning the cotton before and after ginning. No change has been made in the gin itself—a machine with its own set of teeth and a brush to take the lint out of the seed. A gin is a different factory in the lint, and they are all more or less alike. Originally there was some difference, but the patents have all expired, and the desirable features which one or two had have become common property. The main question to be considered about the gin is to be assured that it is well made, good material and workmanship.

THE BEST AND HIGHEST GRADE.

We have the best equipped general machine shops in the Southern States south of Richmond. There may be one, possibly two, a little larger, but none better supplied with the latest and best tools for the kind of work we do. You have no doubt heard of Charlotte as a great manufacturing center. Well, without intending it in any way a boast, but merely to show that we have the capacity and skill to do good work, we make the statement that we have the largest weekly mill roll of any mill or factory of any kind in Charlotte or Mecklenburg county, and pay the highest wages. Not only this, but our freight business—incoming and outgoing—amounts to more than any factory within the city limits with the single exception of the oil mill, the nature of whose business is altogether different.

ELEVATOR AND CLEANER AND OLD GINS.

We make the machinery that goes into our complete outfits all in Cleveland, Ohio. The elevator, the pulleys and shafting and hangers, and the press, of course. We can put the elevator and improved feeders on old gins, and if not too far gone they will produce a far better sample than when they were new. We can fit our elevators to any make of gin, but we would not advise you to buy an old gin. We can fit them out with H-I gin if desired.

WHAT THE WONDERFUL MURRAY FEEDER DOES.

All cotton gins must have feeders. Cotton ought to be cleaned before it enters the gin. If a gin owner had a feeder, which, while feeding the cotton to the gin, also cleans it better than any single device ever invented, wouldn't it be a good thing? Well, we have the thing. In the first place, there isn't any better feeder. In the second place, there isn't any better cleaner. In the third place, there isn't any more machinery to it than in an old type feeder. In the fourth place, it costs very little more. It is the Murray Cleaning Feeder. It is the invention of the same Murray who revolutionized the handling of cotton by the invention of the Murray Powermill Elevator and Destriener. The feeder fits right in with this and gives a perfect system. But the Murray Cleaning Feeder can be used without the elevator over any gin. It is driven with a belt like any other feeder either from the gin shaft or the line shaft.

IT'S MONEY IN YOUR POCKET.

The cleanest cotton can be made cleaner. Inferior grades, on which the farmer loses from one to three cents per pound, can be raised several grades. Our system takes out the dust which discolors and the best trash which discolors our cotton in the markets of the world. Give us a chance. THE "HOME INDUSTRY" IDEA DON'T GO WITH US.

Other things being equal, buy your machinery near home.

That's good doctrine and good sense. We have been in the business about twenty-five years right here in North Carolina, and we have never yet asked a man to buy from us because we were a "home industry," but we have saved our own.

FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUES ADDRESS THE MANUFACTURERS.

LIDDELL COMPANY,

Charlotte, N. C.

LOUISIANA MADE A DOLLAR BECAUSE THEY DID.

buy from a factory near enough to be easily reached and have their waste promptly supplied. Did you ever wait for a repair for a thrasher or a mowing machine, or a reaper to come from the West? If you ever did, you may have lost enough money to pay expenses from the factory to nearly the whole machine.

ENGINEERS, BOILERS, SAW MILLS, PULPERS, SHAPERS, ETC.

As much has been said in this advertisement about gin machinery that the reader may think that's all we make. Far from it. We build more steam engines than any factory in the South with the country in full of our new mills. We sold a hundred last year. We turn out shafting for the mills and pulp mills and saws. Some of the best cotton mills in the country are equipped with our power transmission machinery. We have built more cotton presses than any factory in the world—a good statement, but true.

COMBINATIONS CAN'T COINcide OUTSIDE INVENTIONS.

The days of the steam gin with no system of unloading is numbered. The man who puts a modern up-to-date glenery which will gin the cotton direct from the wagon will surely get the business. If he buys the best no competitor can come in better, and take away his business. Outside which we include the Murray Cleaning Feeder cannot be considered among the better class. They may have been so considered some years ago, but now like a hackneyed and like old men, they can only glory in the past and boast of what they have been. The world does not look to such as these for advancing its best interest. They die hard, of course, and get together in one big combine to keep opposition and finally control the business. This might have been possible, but they couldn't kill the inventor of methods which are better than theirs.

"WORTH OUR QUARTER CENT MORE TO A GIN OWNER."

Catawba Electric Power Co. (Mountain Island Mills), Mountain Island, N. C., Nov. 21, 1899.

Gentlemen: In reply to yours of the 18th inst., have to say that we are very much pleased to hear of the operation of your Murray Cleaning Feeder, with Murray Cleaning Feeder. I am of the opinion that no glenery in use compares with ours in the item of cleaning cotton. We had no idea that there could be as much dirt in a bale of cotton as the Murray System, including the Murray Cleaning Feeder, takes out. In fact, we consider cotton ginned on this system worth 1/4 cent per pound more to a cotton mill than on any system we have seen.

Yours truly,

W. T. JORDAN, Manager.

ANOTHER HIS COTTON MILL MAN SPEAKS.

Edgewood Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 7, 1899.

Gentlemen: We had the pleasure of seeing your Murray Cleaning and Feeder System at work during the Georgia State Fair held here recently, and can say the cleaning attachment discharged dirt and lint in a continuous stream, while ginning was going on, and the staple was left in good condition. We have purchased sixteen bales of cotton which passed through your gin, and find it clean, stock, and in good condition for spinning. In our opinion, there is going to be a more difference made between badly cleaned and clean cotton than heretofore. We noted that there was little or no dirt or seed that went to the gin, which would result in quite a saving to manufacturers.

We made a comparison of the cleanest bales purchased from you, with other cotton we had on hand, and found yours to contain less seed and dirt.

Yours truly,

Edgewood Cotton Mills, J. D. TURNER, President.

WHAT THE LARGEST COTTON BUYER IN THE SOUTH SAYS.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 1899.

Gentlemen: I saw your Murray Cleaning and Feeder System in operation at our State Fair here some time ago, and was recommended to those who want to buy improved ginning outfits. The attachment for unloading the bale and dirt from the cotton before it reaches the gin saves dirt. It works well and is a saving to the gin sars and brushers. This system will be doubt receive the endorsement of our cotton mills, as it is important for them to have their cotton cleaned well at the gin. Your outfit was a very creditable one, indeed.

HUGH T. LINDAN.

THE STATE AUDITOR GIVES OUT THE FOLLOWING FIGURES REGARDING THE COST OF THE LEGISLATURE: SENATORS, \$13,500 EMPLOYEES, \$3,775; REPRESENTATIVES, \$27,150; EMPLOYEES, \$11,153; TOTAL, \$55,578.

Rev. John Jasper, the noted old colored preacher of "the sun do move" fame, has gone to his reward. He died at his home in Richmond last Saturday morning, age 99 years. His last words were: "I have finished my work; I am now looking across the river, waiting for further orders."

Lieutenant Richard Hobson is engaged to be married to Miss Origen of New York in his absence.

Chicago Times Herald.

Let us then keep our doing. All becoming things. People say we may be unworldly. I've never seen a thing.

Lion of intelligence reeled on that we're not to own the stock. It's not to be sold on the market on every body.

Lieutenant Richard Hobson is engaged to be married to Miss Origen of New York in his absence.