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A CARGO OF TEACHERS.

MANY SCHOOL MA'AMS WILL SAIL FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The Government Furnishes Railroad Transportation to San Francisco and Then Sends Them to Manila—One Thousand Persons to be Selected and the List is Already Half Filled—They Are to Be Absent Three Years in the Philippine Islands.

Within the next few days, says the Washington Post, a procession of several hundred men and women will be hurrying across the continent. Their destination will be the Philippine Islands, where they are to teach the little Filipinos the ABC of the English language.

The transport boats have never had a human cargo of educators. When it leaves San Francisco on the 23rd of this month it will have a passenger list of about six hundred souls nearly every one of whom has been a teacher in this country and who now proposes to spend the next three years under a tropical sun, surrounded by children of yellow skin. The exodus of school teachers has an interest for Washington, because a number have lived and worked here. Miss Minnie A. Relfenrath, who was formerly a school teacher but who has lately been in the Census Office, has already sailed for Manila, leaving last month on the transport Leeward, but on the Thomas will be Miss M. V. Stinson, now in the Congressional Library; Miss Sara A. Tieboer, a teacher in the Tyler school; Miss Lydia K. Wilkins, of the Census office; Miss M. L. Gilliam of Fort Myer, and Messrs Thomas J. Donovan, J. F. Gilliam, and C. H. Godard. Mr. Superintendent of Schools W. B. Powell has also received an appointment in the Philippines and will continue his duties there three years. Altogether about 1,000 teachers will be appointed, and the principals of 92 colleges, representing 30 States, have been asked to name suitable persons for the school positions. The work in the Philippines is in charge of Prof. Fred W. Atkinson, of Springfield Mass.

TRANSPORTATION FREE TO MANILA. The school teachers for the Philippines are being generously treated by the government. They are given transportation across the continent to San Francisco, including their sleeping car fare, and they are also to be carried under a special tariff arrangement. More than this, they are allowed to take with them any members of their families who desire to make the trip, although these additional members of the party must provide their own transportation to San Francisco, the government carrying them from that port to Manila free of charge. There will be on the Thomas, therefore, quite a number of relatives of the teachers. Up to the present time arrangements have been made for the vessel for 870 men and 170 women including school teachers and members of their families.

The pay to be given the school teachers ranges from \$75 to \$125 a month, in gold, which is worth almost twice as much as the native silver. The only qualifications required are these: Applicants must be either normal or college graduates; must have had three years experience in school work and be now engaged in teaching. They must be physically sound and able to withstand a tropical climate, and willing to accept whatever location may be assigned them by the general superintendent of education.

Even these rules are not strictly adhered to, so far as being normal or college graduates or present work of teaching are concerned, for many of the leading educators of the country have selected persons who do not fill these requirements and yet are considered admirably adapted to the duties which will be required of them.

WILL TEACH ENGLISH, NOT SPANISH. The teachers are not even required to possess a knowledge of Spanish, because it is the intention of the authorities in the Philippines to bring up the little Filipinos in the knowledge of English. It is hoped that eventually the English language will supplant the Spanish, although it is realized that this work will be a tedious one. There is no preliminary examination for the teachers to undergo, the recommendation of the college faculty or school superintendent being regarded as sufficient evidence of the morality, capacity and health of the applicant.

One of the interesting details of the proposed scheme of education in the Philippines is the care which is taken not to mix religion with public school instruction. This has been provided for in a section of the Philippine law, which declares that "no teacher or other person shall teach or otherwise disseminate the doctrine of any church, religious sect or denomination, or shall attempt to influence the pupils for or against any church or religious sect in any public school established under this act." The penalty for the violation of this law is dismission.

Religious instruction is however not to be ignored entirely. Priests or ministers are to be allowed to teach religion for one-half hour three times a week in a school building to those people whose parents or guardians desire it and who express their desire in writing. This authority does not, however, allow a public school teacher to conduct religious exercises or teach religion, and no pupil is compelled to attend religious exercises who does not do so of his or her own free will. Some idea of the conditions in the Philippines is gathered from the fact that if any priest or minister uses his opportunity of addressing the children to arouse disloyalty to the United States, or of disseminating attendance upon the school the privileges accorded to be instantly withdrawn. In the United States no provision of this kind would be necessary.

PARENTS FOR THE PHILIPPINES. Parents will be the principal books from which the school teachers will

give their lessons. They are such books as would be used here in the lowest grades with words of one syllable. The old familiar sentence, like "This is a cat," will be painfully spelled out in the little Filipino schoolhouses, just as they are in this country.

One of the books which is to be used in the higher grades of the school has already been received at the War department for Manila. It is printed in English and Spanish, and presents a brief history of the United States, with the text of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. It looks strange to see the latter in its Spanish version signed by "Juan Hancoc." The history of this country is of course, very eulogistic, and will give the youthful Filipino a great idea of the extent and wealth of a people to whom he has become attached. He seeks to discover how the Philippine Islands became a part of the United States he will not gain much in the way of information. After reading about the war with Spain he will be told that the victory of the United States was very complete, and then he will come across this sentence: "The Philippine Islands were also ceded to the Americans upon the payment of \$20,000,000 to Spain."

This is the only fact which the new educators of the little Filipinos are to teach—at least, it is the only reference to the islands in the little book, half English and Spanish which is now being circulated for the enlightenment of our yellow cousins under a tropical sun. Maybe the 1,000 school teachers will have more to say. They will certainly have to enlarge upon the subject if the youthful Filipinos are as inquisitive as the Yankee children.

Reading Rooms for the Mills. A most excellent plan has been set on foot by some good men in Charlotte to supply the operators of the different mills with reading rooms where they may have access, free of charge, to all the best newspapers and other wholesome and helpful literature. The following details of the work are given by the Observer:

A movement has been perfected here by which it is proposed to establish public reading rooms at a number of the mill settlements about the city. The plan is now outlined is about as follows: Rooms will be secured at each mill where a reading room is to be established, and this will be placed in charge of competent persons living in the neighborhood, who will act as librarians during the hours when the room is open.

The first reading room will be opened next Monday evening at the Louisa Mills. Mr. Jesse Davis has consented to take charge of the room which will likely be open every evening from 7 to 11.

An excellent room has been secured and the Louisa Mill Company has informed Mr. T. A. Siler, who is interested, that they will bear all expense connected with the furnishing of the reading room.

At the Atherton Mills a room in the Joyceous has been secured and this will probably be opened Monday evening at the same time in which the Louisa Mill reading room will be opened.

Capt. A. G. Brenner has undertaken to secure a room at the Ada Mill and the necessary furnishings, while Rev. L. E. Pruett is to look into the matter of establishing a reading room at the Gingham and Alpha settlements. The Atherton room was arranged for by Rev. R. G. Tuttle.

The reading matter will include a number of dailies, a still larger number of weeklies from the mill centers and the best monthly literary magazines, besides a number of industrial publications. The papers and magazines will be collected and sent to the rooms daily. Mr. D. H. Littlejohn will have the charge of the work in charge. The addition of libraries at a later date is also one of the future plans in regard to the work.

A large number of local papers and publications have promised material assistance in the undertaking. The movement will be entirely non-denominational and is to be conducted on strictly business basis as far as possible.

Necesses of a Young Carolinian. Atlanta Constitution.

Arthur T. Abernethy, son of the late Dr. Robert L. Abernethy of Rutherford College, and a native North Carolinian boy, has been selected to assist Professor Aronius Avellan, the celebrated Latin scholar and editor of the Latin Herald of Philadelphia, in the preparation of the general revision of all the school texts of Latin authors and the reproduction of them with easy Latin explanations; and a parallel Latin text for every author—perhaps the most gigantic classical undertaking since the time when the king of France spent \$4,000,000 in a preparation of a similar series for his son, the Dauphin—known to the modern classicist as the Delphin editions of the classics.

A Life of William Tryon. Raleigh Times.

The current issue of New York "Literary Digest" says: "Marshall de Laneoy Haywood, of Raleigh, N. C., now temporarily residing in Baltimore, is in preparation a volume covering the life of William Tryon. Tryon was successively royal governor of North Carolina and New York. He was a master-general of loyalists in the war of the revolution and became lieutenant-general in the army of Great Britain."

It suffered such pain from corns, I could hardly walk," writes H. Robbins, Hillsborough, Ill., "but Buckle's Arnica Balm completely cured them." Acts like magic on sprains, swollen joints, corns, moles, boils, etc.

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ADVICE TO TRUCK FARMERS.

Now by Intensive Cultivation, Rapid Transit and Cheap Freight, Southern Truckers Can Supply the Wants of 5,000,000 People and Make Money—The Remedies of Agricultural Science Should be Taught in the Public Schools.

Making a trip recently from this village to the city of New York I noted two things I would like to whisper in the ears of every farmer of this State, especially on the seaboard. On leaving home March 9th was six and seven feet high and traveling out. Through the State of Pennsylvania it was just up—in most places not ploughed for the first time. The same could be said of Nebraska.

Now a word to the wisest is sufficient. With rapid transit and cheap freights, and five millions of people to be fed in and around New York city alone, the live farmers will take note—and get there. If the average farmer would only learn from experience I could save from the car window the old, slowly way of farming that was in vogue thirty years ago—scratching over a large territory, on the extensive system with weeds and grass disputing for the mastery, the corn or cotton looking sickly and yellow, showing that the soil had been ploughed too wet. Occasionally adjoining fields, on which this alfalfa method prevailed, could be seen luxuriant crops which bid fair to feed the farmer and give him a balance on the right side of the ledger.

There is no question of the South being the best agricultural region of the United States, and the cry should be, go South, young men, go South!

Now how can our farmers be made acquainted with the best way of extracting wealth (yet, wealth) brother farmers) out of Mother Earth? Not one in a hundred of our sons see the inside of a State college, so if they are to be helped and sent down to the land that will spring up in farms and yield a hundred-fold, the work will have to be done in the common schools. Let it be made obligatory for the teacher, or teachers, of schools running for nine months to teach the rudiments of agriculture. The soil, its needs—plants and how they grow, etc., and great good will soon ensue.

Guilford's Conscientious. Greensboro Record.

Guilford county is becoming famous for finks and counterfeiters in the animal kingdom. Visitors to the fair here last fall will remember the "Horn with Horned Feet," which was exhibited on that occasion. Unfortunately this horned feet died last January. The Raleigh News and Observer says:

This horse, whose history has already been published, was bred and raised by John and Mattie Clark, two brothers, who live in Oak Ridge township Guilford county, Guilford county. These Clark brothers now have an ox bred and raised by them, which is eight years old, seven feet high and would easily weigh two thousand pounds if in good condition. His oxlip is of no special breed and evidently gets his immense growth from being so well fed and cared for.

When the Whistle Blows. Greenville News.

There are some people who will have their overalls loosened, their pipes shaken out and their caps at their elbows, to sit and run at the moment the whistle sounds. There are some who will sit out and run at that preliminary whereas the whistle gives before it actually whistles. The men who do not take more interest in his work than to quit it, short-circuit, right on the second, and find their spurs when he gets to his working place a few minutes ahead of time, never makes any progress.

Our Volunteers.

With the assembling out of the volunteer army which was raised, under the authority of an act of Congress, for two years' service in the Philippines another typical American military force passes into history.

This force of 35,000 young Americans was recruited by voluntary enlistment from all sections of the Union. It was a raw and untrained body, and yet it was destined for the most arduous service that soldiers can know. There is no more trying campaign than that in an enemy's country, where the resistance is conducted along lines of guerrilla tactics, where the noncombatant population is hostile to the invading force, where all supplies and munitions of war must come from a home base many thousands of miles distant from the scene of active operations. Add to this the change from the temperate to the tropic zone, and the serious nature of the work confronted by the volunteer army will be appreciated.

Yet this army of volunteers gave an excellent account of itself throughout all the months of its service in the Philippines. Officers of the American regular establishments have repeatedly testified that the volunteers campaigned and fought like seasoned regulars. Two volunteer commands in particular, the Twentieth Kansas Infantry and the Utah battery, covered themselves with glory for daring service. Other volunteer commands were close seconds to these two in the fine quality of service rendered. The raw recruits who sailed for the Philippines, wearing Uncle Sam's blue, were good soldiers and reliable fighting men from the very start. It was in their blood.

It is this ability of the young American to become a soldier at short notice which largely does away with the necessity for a big standing army. We have something like 10,000,000 available fighting men who are more useful in other pursuits until necessity for fighting arises. When need arises they will make the finest army the world ever saw.

A Dreamer's Dream. Raleigh Larkspur.

Mr. Pink Hollis, a vender of patent window shades who had been lodging and boarding at Mrs. Geo. White's boarding house on Broad street for several weeks, dreamed a dream Saturday night the result of which will lay him up for a few days at least. He occupies a room up stairs at Mrs. White's with Messrs. A. A. Covington and E. D. Stogner. The two latter had together and Mr. Hollis beds alone. Saturday night about 1 o'clock Mr. Stogner felt some one crawling over him but thought it was his bed-fellow, Mr. Covington, and thought no more of it until he saw the man walk to the window and crawl up into it. Then Mr. Stogner yelled for him to stop and warned him of the danger, but it was too late, for he had plunged out. Mr. Stogner ran to the window and saw what had happened and then lighted a lamp. But to his surprise it was not his bed fellow on the ground, but Hollis. Covington and Stogner went down and carried Hollis back up stairs. He was considerably bruised but no bones were broken.

When Hollis had sufficiently recovered from his experience he gave the following satisfactory explanation of himself: He was dreaming he said, that he was on a visit to a friend of his near Converse, N. C., and that his friend was showing him over some new cotton mills. There were several of the mills and they had not been completed. The windows had not been put in and the mills were very close together. Mr. Hollis and his friend were snipping from one mill to another when Mr. Hollis stepped out of the window.

Another Woman's Baby.

Mrs. L. W. Harris, of Fairfield, Anderson county, had a peculiar experience aboard the southbound fast mail Monday morning. Shortly after the train left Charlotte, a strange woman asked her to care for her baby a few minutes. The woman never returned. Mrs. Harris had been on a visit to relatives in Rock Hill and was on her return home in Anderson county. She said to a News reporter that after leaving Charlotte about 11 o'clock Saturday night she was rather tired and sleepy and paid little attention to who was on the train. She noticed, however, as she first took her seat, a handsome young woman with a small baby in her arms, occupying a seat just in the rear of her. Before the train had gone very far, Mrs. Harris said that this woman came to her and asked her to watch her baby for a few minutes until she returned. This, Mrs. Harris very kindly consented to do, thinking, of course, the woman would return for the child in a short time. The baby was then asleep and was not noticed until it awoke about half an hour afterwards and began crying. Mrs. Harris quieted the child and waited patiently for the return of the woman who had left the baby in her charge. Up to reaching Greenville Mrs. Harris says that the woman had not yet put in her appearance. She took the baby in her arms together with a grip that had been left on the seat and got off the train to spend the remainder of the night here, before leaving for her home on the 9:40 A. M. and G. train. She was met at the depot by her husband, who had come over from Anderson the afternoon before. Mr. Harris notified the policeman of the lost baby. He said Sunday morning just before leaving the city with a grip that had been left on the seat for the child, but he didn't care to try him up. The little fellow was about a year old, with brown eyes, dimples in his cheeks and apparently possessed of a very sweet disposition. The value which Mrs. Harris brought from the train with her was found to contain a number of fine baby dresses, a milk bottle and everything necessary for a baby's toilet.

The Flight of Captain. Chicago Tribune.

The fear of the enactment of an income tax and other new taxes, the imposition of which is favored by the French government, is driving capital out of the country. On the 1st of January of this year the Bank of France held \$318,000,000 in deposits and securities. On the 15th of this month it held only \$200,000,000. A part of this loss in resources may fairly be credited to investment in new foreign loans which would have been made under any circumstances. The more potent cause of loss however was the determination of capitalists to remove their capital from a country where taxation, already too severe, threatened to become almost confiscatory to some other country where it would be safer.

Land and buildings have no mobility and cannot dodge taxes, no matter how unjust. Men and capital are more fortunate. The European wage worker who is taxed to death can come to America. The European capitalist can transfer his funds here, if he does not depend on the European capitalist. When a state attempts to legislate against capital as Kansas and Nebraska did when under Populist control, capital is withdrawn as soon as possible. When a city government imposes heavy taxes capital keeps away.

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