

# THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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## ART ON MYTHOLOGY.

Barrow Philosopher Draws Visions From Ancient Records.

In all ages man has felt the need of a God. There is a feeling of helplessness in our nature and if man can't find a God he will make one. It is curious how strangely similar are all the heathen mythologies to the Bible religion. St. John says, "And there was war in heaven and Michael and his angels fought against the dragon and his angels and buried them down. That old dragon which is the devil, was cast down into the earth." Just so in Greek and Roman and Scandinavian mythology; there was a war in their heaven and the good deities prevailed and the evil were cast out, but not destroyed. Jupiter had war with the Titans and destroyed them. Odin, or Woden, as he was called, had war with Loki and destroyed him and gave him Hele, the hell, for his kingdom. The Scandinavians believed in it as plausibly as we believe in our bible and Christianity. Indeed it took centuries to overthrow it and plant Christianity there. For centuries it held sway over all Germany and even to this day all Christendom uses the names of the days of the week that came down from the Norsemen; for Wednesday was Woden's day, and Thursday was Thor's day, and Friday was Frigg's day. Frigg was Woden's wife. Just so we get the names of the months from the Roman mythology and we get the constellations in the heavens from the Egyptian mythology and it remains unchanged to this day. But I wish the young people to know and remember that in all mythologies their religion was founded upon a faith that truth and justice and virtue must prevail over evil. The good were rewarded and the evil were punished, not only in this world but in the world to come. The difference is that our religion is founded upon love and mercy rather than justice and we have but one God instead of a hundred.

the sweat and toil of the poor. Carnegie, the New York Herald says was worth not less than \$600,000,000 and no doubt is the richest man living or that ever lived. According to human laws and human morals, his wealth was honestly earned, more honestly earned than that of more millionaires, but in the sight of heaven he was wronged his fellow men. No good Christian man can ever become a millionaire except by inheritance. He can't earn it, and comply with the scriptures which say, "Do justly, love mercy and obey the Lord thy God."

But the poets and preachers and philosophers have from time immemorial written and spoken enough on this subject to encourage the liberal and alarm the greedy, and yet most of our rich men are struggling for more. The Paderode and Peter Coopers are rare exceptions in philanthropy. Yesterday I received from a friend a late copy of the New York Sun, in which a whole page was devoted to a review of "Maelay's History of the United States Navy," which has just been published in three volumes by the Appletons. I read with deep interest all about the destruction of the Maine and the fight at Santiago when suddenly I came upon a scolding scolding criticism of Commodore Schley which made me hot and fatigued my indignation. I had thought that whole controversy was settled—his confabularized but this will cause it to break out a fresh, for the Sun lavishly indorses all that Maelay writes. He tells what Admiral Phillip told him about Schley's disgraceful conduct (Phillip is dead now), and that he actually turned tail and ran away from the light, and that his contribution to naval strategy throughout the campaign was. "Avoid your enemy as long as possible, and if he makes for you run!" How can I be comforted, for I have been eagerly perusing Dr. Curry's last and best book, "The Civil History of the Confederate States," Bloomsburg. It is a small book, a calm considerate review of the past and full of his personal recollections—his confabular and common with our noble men—Davis, Toombs, Stephens, Ben Hill, Howell Cobb, Longstreet, Judah Benjamin and others. It is almost an autobiography. It does not seem to be a school book, but I wish that every young man in the land would read it. It would take but a few hours and would establish him in the faith—the true faith—the faith of our fathers. Dr. Curry is almost alone. All his contemporaries who figured in the scene he has narrated in the scenes are dead. All but one—Judah Cabell still lives. How fortunate we are that the good doctor lived to write this book, for what he writes is respected at home and abroad. He has long moved in an atmosphere far above envy or malice or distraction. Long may he yet live.

### Abolition of Indian Tribes.

*Atlanta Journal.*

The United States government has had much trouble with the Indians and a great part of it has been due to the incompetency and corruption of its Indian agents. Various experiments in the government of the Indians has been made, hardly any one of which has proved a decided success. The latest scheme is the abolition of the tribal organizations. By an act of congress passed in 1898 it is provided that within two years the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory shall lose their identity and be compelled to become citizens of the United States or move out. The Indian Territory was set apart many years ago under a treaty with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw and Seminole. Twenty millions of acres were included in this reservation and the five tribes were told that they should have a permanent home there. The government has decided to abrogate this treaty, to abolish the tribal councils and divide into small tracts the land which has hitherto been held in common. It is believed that this course is necessary in order to protect the Indians from being grabbed up by the shrewd and unprincipled whites, whose business is to prey upon the red men. A large number of white men live in the Indian Territory and have by one means or another, managed to possess themselves of a very large quantity of the best lands that the Indians held. Some of these white men have married Indian women and thus strengthened their hold upon that people and their opportunities for successful trading and manipulation among them. It seemed probable that the whites and half-breeds would soon own practically the entire territory unless something was done to check their rapacity. This led to the civilized tribes. Under the Curtis act a commission was appointed especially for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Five Tribes, and the work will be completed in two years. The laying out of the town sites and the enrollment of the Indians for allotment of land is proceeding. The government officials have great hopes of this new scheme, but they probably expect too much of it. It will be almost impossible to devise any plan which will protect the Indians from the greed, deceptions and frauds of unprincipled white men and half-breeds.

### A Baby Note's Story.

*Frontier Visitor.*

The male that plows five days and a half in the week, goes to town on Saturday and hauls home box meat to feed the family and baked hay to feed himself while driven by a teamer craned with mess whiskey, and must play baggy horse on Sunday at a hand-hill game, may be said to have a pretty hard time.

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### WHITHER DO TRUSTS LEAD?

No Certainty as to Result Until the Problem is Worked Out.

*Detroit Free Press (Cont.).*

Inquiry is not made for the reasons that the steel trust is confronting a strike, but because of conflicting views presented by leading students of economics. No prophet of sufficient hardihood has come forward to predict all that will result from the current policy of concentration so brilliantly exemplified in the "billion-dollar trust" and the centralization of all our railroads into a few groups that are being manipulated with a view to a still closer alliance. Ventures are made in forecasting certain specified consequences, but the seers see so far apart that they only add to the complexities of the problem.

One highly respected authority declares that the trusts are doing more for socialism in this country than all favoring influences combined have ever done before. The assertion is predicated upon alleged popular discontent because the necessities of life are being monopolized one after another and the great sources of wealth with which this country is so blessed are being gathered into the hands of the few. If there is to be such a monopoly, argues this authority, the people are rapidly making up their minds that they want it to be public, not private. To that end more and more of them are advocating governmental ownership of all the facilities of transportation and communication, while those who go beyond this to call for a division of private property so that all have equal advantage, comfort, and enjoyment, are growing in number. The logical sequence of this view is that the very men who are centralizing wealth are hastening the day when it will be claimed as common property.

Another equally respectable writer sees nothing but good in financial consolidation. He holds that the promoters of trusts and organized labor are "the constants of security." Their joint control of the field tends to grind out unnecessary middlemen and to eliminate speculation with so long engaged in wrecking schemes that are serving the great properties that are now being gathered in and fostered by combined wealth. He gives it as his judgment that neither organized labor nor concentrated capital can gain anything approaching complete mastery, and that the solution will be found in cooperation, thus gaining the greatest security in the realm of investment and the fairest division of profits between the two dominant forces in the industrial and commercial world. This may be a utopian theory, but it is as strongly grounded in common sense as the first one cited. Comparison at least serves to show that there is no certainty as to the result until the whole problem is worked out.

### Lord Roberts' Opinion of Lee.

*Richmond, Va. Dispatch, 1901.*

In a letter just received by Miss Mary Curtis Lee, Lord Roberts, now commander-in-chief of the British army, says that it is his hope some day to visit Lexington Va., and there look upon the tomb of Lee, the great Southern chieftain. The following is an extract taken from the letter to Miss Lee:

"It may be that I shall never be able to carry out my wish of visiting your great country, but I hope that some day I shall do so; and that I may see the monument in the college chapel at Lexington. I shall consider it a privilege to be able to show my respect and admiration for one of the greatest soldiers of any age—Lee, of Virginia."

"With kind regards from Lady Roberts and myself, believe me, dear Miss Lee,

Yours sincerely,  
"FRUD ROBERTS."

### SHAPPER AND SCHWAB.

Four Pictures of the Leaders in the Great Trust Battle.

*Yorkville Enquirer.*

On account of the great strike of the Amalgamated association against the steel trust, the leaders of the two organizations—Theodore J. Shapper and Charles M. Schwab—are likely to figure prominently before the public during the next few months.

#### THEODORE J. SHAPPER.

He was born 50 years ago in the Monongahela coal district, and as soon as he was able he went to work as a mine boy. While still very young he became a sheet piler in a tin mill. Nights, after he had finished work, he studied, and finally saved enough money to enter as a student in the Western university. He could not complete his course, but kept up his studies, and was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. For three years he was a pastor of the Bryer-ville church of that denomination. Charges of intemperance against him forced him to quit the ministry. He went back to his old job. That was 15 years ago. He afterwards was one of the organizers of the local lodge of the Amalgamated association.

He was elected assistant president of the association seven years ago, and in 1897 was elected its president. He has been thrice re-elected. He is not a magnetic man being too reserved and stoical, but he is a first-rate talker. His talk, however appealing to the reason than to the emotions. He is married, and like Mr. Schwab, is childless. He lives in a modest little cottage in Rosetta street in the East End of Pittsburgh. His salary is \$15,000 a year.

### CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

He was born in 1863 at Loretta, Pa. He was educated in the same town, at the age of 15 drove a stage across the mountains. A year later he was a clerk in a grocery store at Bradock. The same year he became a stake driver in the Carnegie engineering corps at a salary of \$1 a day. Seven years later he was chief engineer and built the Homestead steel plant. He was its manager for two years.

At 27 he became manager of the Edgar Thompson Steel works, and remained there two years, after which he was made a general manager of the entire plant. In 1896 Mr. Carnegie made him one of his young partners in the Carnegie Steel company. He was elected president of it soon after at a salary. It is said, of \$1,000,000. When the billion dollar United States Steel corporation was organized Mr. Schwab was elected its president at the same salary.

He was married when 21 to the daughter of his landlady. He has no children. He does not believe in college education for a business career, and studied metallurgy, chemistry and the process of manufacturing steel in a laboratory fitted up in his own home. He is said to be worth from \$10,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

### So Thought It Was Coming.

*Denville Times.*

It happened that he had never been on board a boat, but he had an itching longing to ride the bounding billows. He sailed on board a whaler, and was leaning over the stern rail, making a minute examination of the Atlantic Ocean, when the captain shouted:

"Heave up that anchor?"

The landlubber just then saw something interesting in the depths.

"Hey, they! Are you going to heave up that anchor?" eagerly demanded the captain.

"I think I am, sir," replied the new one, convulsively; "I think it's coming up now, sir."

### DEWEY AT EDWARDS' CORONATION

Suggested that Admiral Be Present in Command of Fleet.

*Washington Post.*

The suggestion was made yesterday by a rear admiral in high standing that Admiral Dewey should be given command of a large squadron, comprising the best types of our new ships, to be present at the coronation of King Edward VII. The Navy department has not thus far taken up the question of naval representation at this event, but the suggestion concerning Admiral Dewey and a large squadron of the ships meet with general approval among high naval officials.

The ships recently ordered to the European station are not considered fair representatives of our new navy, the Albany being a foreign built ship, the Chicago is one of the early products of the new navy, and the Nashville a comparatively small gunboat. It is expected that the naval contingent at the time of the coronation will bring together one of the finest ships possessed by European countries and for that reason it is urged that the United States should be represented by some of its best ships under Admiral Dewey.

### Quick Work Night No. 11.

*Exchange.*

A lady was recently reading to her young son the story of a little fellow whose father was taken ill and died, after which he set himself to work to assist in supporting himself and his mother. When she had finished the story, she said:

"Now Tommy, if your pa was to die, wouldn't you work to keep mamma?"

"Why, no," said the little chap, not relating the idea of work. "What for? Ain't we got a good house to live in?"

"Oh, yes, my dear," said his mother, "but we can't eat the house you know."

"Well, ain't we got plenty of things in the pantry?" continued the young hopeful.

"Certainly, dear," replied the mother, but they would not last long, and what then?"

"Well," said the young incorrigible, after thinking a moment, "ain't there enough to eat till you could get an other husband?"

Ma gave it up.

### A Golden Rule Moral Advertisement

*Chicago Record.*

A gentleman who has a Christian spirit and a horse for sale. Advertisement as follows in a Minnesota paper:

We have a good family driving horse for sale, providing you carry insurance. He is not over particular as to feed. In fact, he prefers our neighbor's hay-stacks and corn piles to our own. We feed him when we can catch him, which is seldom.

He is partly gentle. The other parts are not, and you must govern yourself accordingly.

We will throw in the derrick and telegraph pole combination which we use to hitch him up with.

If you are fond of driving we would advise you to engage a cowboy that overs a fast horse, to do your driving and be sure and get on top of the barn before he begins to drive the horse.

For price and owner's address apply to the owner.

To Drive Away Negations.

Dumb Animal.

To expel mosquitoes, take of gum camphor a piece about one-third the size of a hen's egg, and evaporate it by placing it in a tin vessel and boiling it over a lamp, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and expel the mosquitoes, and not one will be found in the room next morning, even though the windows should be left open all night.

### SMART SET

For August,  
**25 CENTS.**

### PEARSON'S

For August,  
**10 CENTS.**

### DELINEATOR

For August,  
**15 CENTS.**

### GASTONIA BOOK STORE.

"The Medicine of My Household." From the President of the North Carolina Railroad Co.:  
ELKIN, N. C., May 15th, 1901.  
VADE MECUM SPRING COMPANY,  
Gentlemen.—You will please ship another barrel of Vade Mecum water at once and ship also a barrel to my brother at Charlotte. We have all derived so much benefit from drinking the water that we do not like to be without it. It is the BEST medicine ever used in my family.  
Yours truly,  
H. C. CHATHAM.  
On Sale by J. H. KENNEDY & COMPANY, Druggists, GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA.

## Belmont Academy

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Opens twelfth annual session under present management September 2, 1901. For particulars write to  
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We carry a good stock of men's and women's shoes of our own make, we make to order, and we do all sorts of repairs all the time. Call on us.  
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Yes, indeed, after their wire-netting arrived. They have a full stock on hand and are ready to help you in keeping the flies out.