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W. P. MARSHALL,

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(Cash in Advance.)

"ONE LITTLE ...FARM... WELL TILLED."

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A few days ago we published an edi-A few days ago we published an editorial on the agricultural possibilities of the South suggested by statements that the South could easily duplicate the agricultural products of the whole country without materially increasing the present area devoted to farms. Of course to de this good farming would be necessary, not more skimming of the surface, scratching and depending upon nature to do the rest. Since writing that article we have found the following. taken from the Southern Field. showing what one man, a Northern man who has settled at Clairmont, Virginia, did on sixteen acres. He

"My farm comprises only twenty acres, and from this modest area must be excluded eight acres of intractable ravine, of which I make a limited use as a pasture, my farming operations being devoted to the remaining sixteen scress which are under cultivation. The use of a certain purtion of this land for a second crop makes the annual plowa second crop makes the annual prowing area or an average, twenty mores.

"Bookkeeping with mo is one of the farm chores, as strictly so as milking of the cows or feeding of the stock. During the past year my books show the following sales:

300 bushels Irish potatoes. ...\$ 180.00

50 bushels sweet potatoes.... 25.00 Beans and black pees..... 25,00 Apples. 25.00
Uider vinegar. 125.00
Milk and butter from four cows 210.00

Total\$1,009 14 These sales were made after full pro-These sales were made after full prevision for the support of three borses, four mileb cows and some smaller stock, including calves and pigs and chickens. The farm pays full tribute to the home table and only surplus is sold. We have the usual garden space which supplies us with a variety of vegetables and fruits for the house use which are not included in the list of money crops. My expenses I compute as follows:

Labor, exclusively my own.... \$ 81.03

The depreciation in tools and ma-The depreciation in tools and machinery, I believe; is compensated by the improvement in the soil under my plan of tillage. I bought my farm thit teen years ago. The first crop was consumed, by one horse, and I was obliged to 'hire out' during part of the year to meet expenses. Since then I have produced 150 bushels of corn to the acre and can always count on a safe average of 110 bushels. The producing capacity of the land is constantly in creasing. Now I only plant six acres of corn a year and three acres of this are used to fill two small siles, with an aggregate espacity of fifty tons which explains my ability to sell aurplus hay from a sixteen-sore farm after supporting seven head of stock. Last year two cuttings from eight and one-half acres yielded me eighteen tons of hay, which was hardly a fair average. My farm is equipped with every sort of labor saving tool and appliance. When I plow I ride and also when I cultivate plow I ride and also when I cultivate have a gasoline engine which furnishes power for a separator and churn to handle the milk from four cows, an

There are to-day in this country thousands of scres of hand to be bad at \$3.00 an acre that is worth more to start with than mine was when I bought it. To-day mine cannot be

bought at \$400 an acre."

This man evidently understands his business and pursues it as a manufac-turer or a merchant would his, knows turer or a merchant would his, knows what everything he preduces costs him and therefore knows what pays him best, he knows what tilinge means, and how to economize and make his two hands equal to many by employing labor-saving macninery. His figures show a net return of \$700 from sixteen acres cultivated, not taking into cousideration what was consumed by the family, which presumably lived well, for as intelligent and thrifty a man, as he is would not be likely to deny himself the comforts of life, such as he could produce on his farm. This is a net return of nearly \$48 per sere. If this man had cultivated a farm of one hundred acres (which would not be large man had cultivated a farm of one hundred acres (which would not be a large one) with the same system and the same thoroughness that he did this little farm of sixteen acres his net iscome would have been near \$5,000. He says better land then his eas be bought a that metter face the section of the section

which we have referred in this article two yields of corn are mentioned, as showing what could be achieved in that way by thorough culture. This man way by thorough culture. This man raises one hundred and fifty bushels of corn to the acre and never has less than a hundred, which is four times the average yield for the United States, in-cluding the great corn States of the West. He doubtless plants he most prolific serd, the stelks of which may tent three, four or five, or more ears.
There are varieties which produce may en ears to the stalk which makes it easy to understand how a hundred and fifty bushels or more might be produced to the sere

There is nothing erratic about land. Of course different soils require more or less different treatment, and the man who cultivates it must know what to do but what will improve and in crease the productiveness of one acre cream the productiveness of one acre will do the same on a million acres of the same kind of land. Therefore one acre may be taken as an index of the possibilities of millions, and hence averything in the way of an experiment may be done safely, confidently and at comparatively little cost. This being oil is a trange that ferroger do not exso it is strange that farmers do not ex-periment more on their own account, and that States do not experiment more

and that States do not experiment more for the farmers in general.

Any land which has a subsoil, which will hold moisture, and will grow clover cowpeas, alfalfa and some of the luxu-riant grasses, has in it possibilities of practically unlimited production for which some of these grasses sided by other fertilizars its fertility could be so increased that it would produce larger and larger gross every year until they and larger crops every year until they became phenomenal, as that 237 bush-els on an acre of land in South Caroels un an acre of hand in Nouth Carolina was, or forty five or fifty bushels of wheat in this diate are considered to be. Yields like this have ceased to astonish farmers in North Carolina, for they have seen it done on land that was far below the average and considered practically worthless. It was simply starved land and had to be feduntil it recovered its strength, and when it did it rewarded its care taken by growing stronger year after year. by growing stronger year after year, until it yielded crops equal to the virgin lands of the most noted agricultural States. There are many instances of this and one of them is furnished in the above statement. Of what an industrious, intelligent farmer did on a little farm well tilled.

Atlanta Journal.

Trusts sometimes have troubles of their own. In the United States there have been notable instances of overcapi-talization and the purchase at high prices of comparatively worthless plants in order to prevent all competi-

The logical result has followed in the Collapse of such grasping combines.
The trusts in England are neither so
numerous or so reckless as they are in
this country, but some of them are

having a sad experience,

The hardest presend of the big British trusts at present is the English Cotton It absorbed almost all the munufue

tories in its line in the United King-dom, paying for some of them who

The trust has loaded itself down seavily that in order to meet its last dividend the company was compelled to borrow \$250,000 from its reserve.

The announcement that this had been done caused a heavy fall in the securities of the trust and it is threatsecurities of the trust and it is threat-ened with very serious complications. Within the past year there has been a decline of over \$40,000,000 in the self-ing value of the stock of six British trusts which formerly sold at a grem-

The trusts that seem to have a sure thing often overstep themselves and pay the inevitable penalty.

Autumn is the season of the year when the leaves turn brown and your feet get cold riding in the open cars. In the autumn we get out neath the shady woods to commune with nature and gather various kinds of nuts. It is usually called fall, except when one is in company. Autumn is its Fourth Render name. In the autumn we sak the janitor to give us some steam, but he haughtly refuses. Hence we dono get it, and we sometimes alt around the cold radiator and think. We should not murmur at Providence, for Providence is not to blame. It is the jantor. In the autumn we take our books under our srms and trudge off contentedly to school. Education is an important thing. We should never neglect to get an education. Let us ever bear in mind, my friends, that without an education we are spt to come short is doing our duly. It is also improper to wear a straw hat in sutumn.

Strikes a Rich Find

mays better land than his can be bought in that section for three dollars an acre. His could not no bought for \$400° an acre.

It has taken him thirteen years to bring this up to its present productivemens but it is getting better year after year, and is an oddeet leason for the man who mays that farming will not pay. It is also a proof that the agricultural possibilities of the South are simply issestimable, for what this man has done on his farm of twenty-four series, his neighbors could do on their farms small or large, and what they could do to a greater or less extent. In the editorial we published, to

YEAGER'S Millinery Opening

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Oct. 3, 4, 5.

You are respectfully invited to be present and inspect our autumn display of the newest and most fashionable millinery goods. We shall be happy to see you.

DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, BELTS, NECK-WEAR, UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, WALKING SKIRTS, FURS,

J. F. YEAGER.

NEW EPOCH IN PRESIDENT.

No Nore of the Zen Who Fought in the Civil War.

onis Glubte-Deumerat (Bep.),

St. tonis Glubse-Democrat (Rep.).

Mr. McKinley was probably the last of the Presidents whom the country will laye who served in the civil war. Theodore Rosevelt was only three years old in the early days of the war of secession. True, he is younger than any other President whom the country has had. The chances are, however, that the Chief Magistrates hereafter will belong to a later generation of men than did those who controlled the nation's destines from Lincoln's destines.

men than did those who controlled the nation's destinies from Lincoln's days onward to those of McKinley. All this list of elected Presidents served in the army during the civil war except Mr. Clavaland.

When Martin Van Buren was elected, two-thirds of a century ago, the country realized that a new epoch in the nation's history had been reached He was the first of the Presidents who was born after the close of the war of independence. All his predecessors, even Jackson, the man who was in office directly before him, had either of independence. All his predecessors, even Jackson, the man who was in office directly before him, had either participated in the war or were old cough to remember its passions and to be influenced, in some degree at least, by the lesues which that conflict created or by the passions which it generated. Van Buren was born in the last month of 1782, just after the preliminary treaty was signed by preliminary treaty was signed by which George III recognized the inde-pendence of his late colonice

In the present instance also a new land-mark in the nation's history has been reached. It is now over thirtyarms for the last time. Forty years will have passed from that date by the time the next President is inaugurated. Not many men in the army at the close of 1865 were below twenty-two or twenty-three years of age. Few of them who will be slive in 1905 will be under sixty-five years of age, and that mark is pretty close to the dead line in Presidential ambition. Only three Presidential ambition. Only three Presidents have been as old as sixty-tive at the time of their inauguration — William Henry Harrison, Taylor, and Boohanan—and the last named was the only one of them who lived through the only one of them who lived through his term. The chances are that the country has seen in the Presidential office the last of the men who fought in the civil war. The present Presi-dent belongs to a later generation, and it is likely that all his successors will. A new page in the nation's history has been turned.

"They Will Be Welcome."

t, Louis Republic. In the event that the sturdy Bosrs of South Africa, deprived of liberty in what was once their own free country, abail show a disposition to emigrate and settle in the United States, they rest assured of a hearty and com-

These brave and self-governing folk have the making of mighty good mighty good They are Americans in them. They are magnificent plonvers. Their racial spirit of independence. They are a homely and strong breed. Democracy is in their very souls. A simple plety adds to their standhuess of mortal fiber. adds to their standances of mortal fiber.
In many of their obsracteristics they resemble the colonial American who won our own independence from Great Britain and who established the American government, now the world's fore-

rest government,
There is no better sirals of blood to be gained through in migration than would come into the American body with the Boers of the Transvani and Orange F.es State. They should be encouraged to settle in this country. They would make admirable citizens.

The old idea that the body some The old idea that the body some-times needs a powerful, drastle, purga-tive pill has been exploded; for Dr. King's New Life l'ills, which are per-fectly harmiess, gently etimulate liver and bowels to expei poisonous matter, cleanes the gritem and absolutely oure Constipation and Sick Mendachs. Only 250 at J. M. Curry & Co.'s drug store MR. MELLON'S RISK.

The friends of Mr. Ed. W. Mellon to this county, and they are numerous, will be interested in knowing of a tremendous deal in Charlott. In which he

For several years he has conducted a For several years he less conducted a clothing and men,a supply business which has steadily grown until it assumed large proportions. He has just sold this business out to a big corporation which has been formed with a capital of about \$500,000 to run what is believed will be the largest department store in the South. Mr. Mellon was paid \$125,600 for his business and atock. The same occorpt, which will be known as Rood, Shelton & C.A., Incorporated, hought out Barneh, big orporated, bought out Barneh, big by goods store for 250,000 Mr. Mellon will remain with the new

concern, having bought an interest in it. Mr. Baruch will not to identified with the company. The sale of his store probably ends his business career in Charlotte

Mr. Mellon was born in Gaston coun-Mr. Mellon was born in Gaston county, just across the line from York, and has a number of relatives in this county, Mr. J. J. Hunter, of Yorkville, teing a first cousin. He has proved himself a business man of exceptional capacity. He started out to fight life's hattle without a dollar of his own. What he has now is due to his rare black preservance. pluck, perseverance and

The New Mistress of the White House.

Every American citizen is interested in the woman who presides over the Executive Mansion of our nation, and desires to know something of her fit-ness for the position; to learn some-thing of her obsracter, her qualities. her virtues, her a complishments, and her graces. This is right, and we de-airs to gratify this feeling as far as

possible.

Mrs. Roosevelt is the second wife of Mrs. Roosevelt is the sected wife of President Roosevelt, and is said to be a most highly accomplished and a very charming women. Her maides name was Edith Kermit Carew. She is a native of New York, belongs to an aristogratic family that has long held a high social position and wielded a wide influence.

bigh social position and wielded a wide indicence.

In 1896 she was married to Mr. Roosevelt, whom she had known from childhood, and they now have six living children. The oldest is eighteen years of age and the youngest four. She has four homes, a ranch in North Dakota, a summer cottage at Oyster Bay, Long Island, and handsome houses is New York and Washington cities.

She is a lady of wide outtore, is very fond of good literature, and has achieved a manner that as greatly admired by those who come in contact with her. Although fond of social pleasures to a certain extent, she finds her greatest happiness in her home, and while she belongs, by birth, to the ultra-fashionable class in New York, at ill society has been to her an incident

still society has been to her an incident and not an aim.
She is a devoted mother, and has always taken care of her own children and they have given her a love that is beautiful and touching.
From these published statements it is evident that the White House will, during the present administration, be under the care of a lady of high culture and refracement, and one who has the

and reference, and one who has the intelligence and force that will enable her to adorn the high position she has been unexpectedly called to fill, and also prove a real belomest to her honored bushand.

Chester Lanters, Sept. 17: Closlog the front of Joseph Wyles & Go's store has been delayed by the breaking of the immense plate glass, in the hands of the Houthern railway, after it arrived. We understand that the necident cost the railway company \$500, and one of their trusted employes in job. The second shipment of glass has been re-

ROOMEVELT'S MODEL

Kews and Observer.

In a review of Theodore Roc Oliver Cromwell" in these column "Offer Cromwell" in these columns some months ago it was given as the opinion of the writer that it was the buck of the year. It is a life like picture of Englands greatest ruler, warts and all. The last sentence in the book, summing up the character of Cromwell, seems to throw light also upon Roosevelt's ideas of greatness. We quote:

We quote:
"Sooner or later, justice will be done "Sooner or later, justice will be done
him; sooner or later, he will be recognized, not only an one of the greatest
of all Eoglishmen, and by far the
greatest ruler of England itself, but as
a man who, in time that tried men's
souls, dealt with vant questions and
solved tremendous problems, a man

solved tremendous problems, a many who erred, who was guilly of many short comings, but who strave mightily toward the light as at was given him to see the light; a man who had the welfare of his countrymen and the greatures of his country very close to his heart and who sought to make the huws of righteousness living forces in the government of the world."

Most men est before themselves as an ideal some man who has wrought worthily. Is it not probable that the new President has made Cromwell his ideal? Subtract Cromwell's religious real, and is there not something in the Rough Rider that recalls Old fromsides? Put itouswelt back to 1688, and wouldn't he have enjoyed driving out the members of the Rump Parliament?

Read his life in the light of the times in which he lives. Read Crom-well's life in the light of the-age in which he lived, and see if it is not more than probable that Cromwell is more than probable Roosevelt's pattern.

Kows & Observer.

A heavy possily suit has this week been compromised in Morthampton county. It was for penalties amounting to \$22,800 and it was settled for

It was a case in which one E. J. Pechles, of Jackson, sued E. E. Roberts, ex-register of deeds, for penaltic erts, ex-register of deeds, for penalties for failure to record marriage lineases, within the ten days prescribed by law, The law provides that if the licease is not recorded within ten days the register of deeds shall be liable to a penalty of \$300 for each and every failure, to be recovered by any person who may see for same.

It seems that it has been a custom in Northampton for the register to re-

It seems that it has been a custom in Northempton for the register to record deeds, mortgages and like papers before entering marriage liceness on the records after they were returned by the minister or the parties officiating at marriage, and l'esbles found enough failures to record to run the penalties up to \$22,800. They had been recorded, but not within the time presented by law. rescribed by law.

Passed a Million and a Matt. Wilmington Mar-

For the first time in the examerois ory of the country our exports for year coding August 31st passed billion and a balf dollar mark. nearly twice as much as our imports. The fullowing table shows the imports and exports since and including 1896: August 81, Imports.

1880 8787,163,897 \$ 900,403,825 1807 706,678,094 1,096,603,779 1808 633,109,090 1,986,643,983 1800 738,982,313 1,969,504,893 1800 848,675,810 1,399,000,820 1901 940,681,380 1,600,613,380

While there has been an increase of both exports and imports since 1898 the secreme of exports has been over 50 per cent., while the increase is imports has been fees than 18 per cent. As might be expected agricultural products in some form constituted the larger part of these experts, as they also did of the imports, 03.7 per cent. of the former, to 29 per cent. of manufacturers, to 29 per cent. of manufacturers.

ARP LOVES ORPHANS.

his mother an orphan atseven

Minety nine Pears ago today Mohert Remest was executed for high treason. I wonder how many of the sid athood hops have spoken his spaced—his head his companious for the Irish rebellion and their sitempt to seize the arranal and the arms to Dublic and set Irishad free. I weader how many of the modern achood buys ever sensed of Remet, one of the unifiest, purest and most alequant patriuts in all bistory. It took a semant hoy, a gifted buy, a good, kind hearted boy, to speak that speech with feeling and pathos. Chass Halt could do it, and he was the only one of our set wito could make the turkey bangaries on our spines and hearted boy, to speak that speech with feeling and pathos. Chass Halt could do it, and he was the only one of our statement in the series of the section of the series of the series on our spines and hearte go pit put as he statedoch himself a little higher and exclaimed: "Let no man write my epitaph. Until Ireiand is free, let not my epitaph he written." He had already buse tried and convicted, and when the stern old chief justice asked him if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced. He made this speech. The judge could not coursed his emotion, and all the court was in tures. Robert Bauget was a very great man. Although but 32 years old at his death, he was the peer and companion of Curran, Graiten and Phillips, and the friend and college mate of Thomas Moora, the post. When exceeded he was capaced to Curran's daughter, the health of the could not have been tried for he and his fellow patriots who were leaders of the rehelitop of 1798, had already occaped, most of them to America, but Remet linguest for Sarah and his love. Enmet would not have hear the same surples of a see captain, and tried for treation.

A mong thuse rabels who escaped to America are that more loving parenta, no for his faguits, who succaped to this he mand and the deat

tics or raligion but charity is a universal sentiment. The man who loves his fellow man and symputhines with them in their distress is forgiven for his faults for charity hideth a multitude of sias. A man may gamble or chest or drink or lie, but if he is good to the poor and friendless it halances the scales. It is a datch story that Jucob Soyder kept a mill. When he died and knocked at St. Peter's gate for admission, the good saint suid, "Jacob, you did keep a mill down is the lower world, and you did sometimes take too much tell—thes cannot come is." "Ah i goot naint dot in true," said Jucob, "sometimes ven de vater was Juoob, "sometimes ver de vater was low and de stones vrs dall. I did take a little too mach tolt, but I always gave it to the poor." The good salet pondered and ruminated long, but flushly said, "Jacob, Jacob, I vili let you in but it de strain the gate."

pondored and runtinated long, but finally said, "Jacob, Jacob, I vill let you in but it do strain the gate."

In the summer of 1815 the yellow fever, that awful apourge, vialted Checketon, and in a week's time had aweyt the people away by thousands. It was several days before the panis became universal, and them all who could go fied in terror; but in tundreds of families one or more were taken and could not leave. Magnite and life wife were taken the same day. They lived but twenty four bourn, and were layled by night in the same grave. The little boy of 9 was hurried away by a kind-leasted man, and the little girl of 7 by another. Just them the order came from the board of physicians to remove all the children immediately, and James was hurried on a schoomer bound for Boston; and Carolline on another bound for Boston; and Carolline on another bound for fevenanh. They did not meet nor him a said farewell, nor knew of each other's fate nor where they were going. What grief was theirs I What bring tears? Bereft Bereft that is the word, for it means smatched away. Yes I knew something about these orphanes, for this same Caroline was my mother, and meany a time have I said at hir knew and listened and wept over the said story of her orphanes. How in a day she lost her persons and her bother and was left alone without a relative this side of the mea.

Ste was placed in the orphan asylants is dayabout and was cared for by good people until she was 10 years old, when one daya good lady came in a fine exprings to choose and adopt a child. The orphane were all old in their best garnisots and gathered in the great hig company room and after they were wested the grand lady west round and round talking kindly to one and another and after long importion stopped at Uaroline and said, I will tate this

protects of scarcety so must stare middle course between barbaric v lence and maudita hysteria. We show not invoke the sleeping tury of the m —for that itself is anarchy—nor show for that itself is anorchy—nor should be content ourselves with the feet beatings of optome philosophers. A tion is fudiopenentle—action temperate just, yet irresistible, potent feal. We must not be cruel; we must be efficient and so we come lact to that beautiff but remote and inacceptible lated a some tropical and tractons are wise all day long a mist of glory language metall highest prevail; and must from the long wave weaking on the thor make inflables to happy ours. We do not stipulate for landships, for person