THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XXIII.

W. P. MARSHALL,

GASTONIA, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1902.

(01.05 per Anusan)

New Arrivals

newest designs.

NO. 11

THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZRTTE is scheduled to appear the first week in April. Of course we are more or less dependent upon the type magnates for getting our new material to hand in time, but we 2,000 MILES FROM CORNWALL HE know nothing at present to forbid the expectation that THE GA-ZETTE will meet its published schedule.

It will be printed with new type from head-rule to foot-slug. Its make-up will be somewhat changed and, as we believe, improved thereby. In contents and character it will be a little different from any other paper on earth.

Of course, in keeping with its motto which has so long stood just beneath the heading, THE GAZETTE will be devoted as here-It will be a paper fit to go into the home and welcome there because of what it brings of profitable information, of pleasing entertainment, and of helpful instruction. Devoted to the interests of day morning. He made another statetofore to the protection of home and the interests of the county. the county with all its heart and strength, it will appeal as never before to Gaston county people-to those who live in the towns, to those who live in the country, and to those who are dwellers abroad.

We are grateful for the substantial evidences of the hearty welcome with which our recent announcements have been received in the way of renewals and new subscriptions. "The only thing I have against THE GAZETTE," say our friends, "is, that it doesn't come often enough for so good a paper. Welcome, Semi Weekly! Hurry up with the daily?"

Oh, it is coming along.

PRICE OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY.

We wish to make ourselves quite clear about the subscription price of THE SEMI-WHEKLY GAZETTE. The price has not yet been fixed. Our subscribers will determine that. It costs more to publish a paper twice a week than once a week, and naturally its subscribers expect to pay more. A one dollar paper coming twice a week ought to cost two dollars a year. But in case of THE SEMI-WERKLY GAZETTE it is our earnest desire to publish it at the present popular price of one dollar. We can easily do so if there are enough people in Gaston who want a semi-weekly at that price.

If, therefore, a sufficient number of those who want a one dollar semi-weekly will say so with the money before the first of April, we shall be able to let the present price stand and to give two papers a week for the price of one. Hence we announce that all who subscribe or renew for THE GAZETTE before April 1st, will get the semi-weekly for this year at the present price of one dollar.

Whether the price will be advanced when the semi-weekly starts depends upon what the people of the county say before that time. Meanwhile, until the first of April all who want it have an opportunity to get THE SEMI-WHEKLY GAZETTE at the rate of one dollar a year.

The place for everybody in Gaston county who wants county paper twice a week for a dollar is on THE GAZETTE'S subscription list. Get your name written there at once. It will cover the county like a blanket. Already the people are coming.

We would thank our friends to keep the good word going. THE GASTONIA GAZETTE-prints the news and tells the truth-Gaston county's oldest, youngest, neatest, livest and most reliable newspaper-only one dollar a year semi-weekly after first of April.

LUMBER INDUSTRY IN AMERICA

the Value of Products.

a preliminary report on assumilia, planing mills. (operated in con-nection with sawmills), and timber

cumps of the United States in 1900. It

shows a total of 38.035 such establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$511,611,524 with 48,822 proprietors

These plants have a total of 12,530

salaried officials, clerks, &c., drawing \$11,260,608 in salaties and an average of 263 260 wage earners drawing total wages of \$104,840, 591. The misocila-

neous expanses of these establisements aggregated \$17.791.519 and the materials used cost #317,923 546.

The value of products aggregation \$566,832,564, which includes \$422,812, 061 for sawmills; \$107 629,519 for plan

ing-mille, and #36,398,404 for timbe

An item like the following, which is recorded by the Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, is calculated to make one think that the world is at least growing better, if indeed the millennium is not at hand: State Auditor Dixon was stricken with astonishment today, by the return of a pension warrant, a letter

turn of a pension warrant, a letter accompanying it saying the pensioned did not need the money.

But the following, from the same

source, is syldence that all of us are not yet meet for the kingdom: A pensioner of the fourth class to

day returned a warrant with the con-

The names of both these persons ought to be made public; the first that he may receive the honor due him the second that he may receive the

tion is making an advance which is, their jadgment, the situation in North Carolina does not warrant. It is Carolina does not warrant. It is always well to patronise home concerns

and the home insurance companies in this incident prove themselves to be en-titled to especial consideration.

turned for such a reason.

The Greens

The Census Bureau yesterday issued

Capital Invested in the Sustan

\$1,000 FOR MEING COURTEDER. Logney Left a Bailroad Conductor by Inaquisitivo Passenger.

Culcaro Tribune. Liewellyn Mason a conductor on the Chicago and Alton Railroad. can testify that courtesy sometimes proves a profitable investment for a railroad man. In his early railroad days, Mr. Mason invested in a little of it and the investment has just paid a dividend of \$1,000 in the shape of n legacy dend of \$1,000 in the shape of a legacy left him by the late W. A. Tyler, of Eluomington. When the will of the Bloomington millionaire was probated it was found to contain this clause:

"To Liewellyn Mason 1 bequeath the sum of \$1,000 as a recognition of the contains the contains the contains to the contains the courteous treatment seconded me

while travelling on the Alton Bond."
Mr. Mason is over 60 years of age, and has been a conductor on the Alton for nearly thirty years. He now runs the

nearly thirty years. He now runs the "silk stocking" suburban train between Chicago and Joilet, which daily carries the steel magnates and other wealthy residents of that suburb.

Mr. Tyler was exceedialy curious when traveling and was wont to ask many questions. In 1878 he happened to take a train upon which young Mason was the conductor. The road was then the Great Western Railway of Illinois, and Lewis Mason's father was the operating head of the road. Mr. Tyler then lived in Jacksonville and Mason spent all of his spare time on the run to Chicago in talking to bim.

Three or four times each year Mason

Three or four times each year Mason carried the rich mun between Jack sonville and Chicago and later be-tween Bloomington and Chicago, and be never tired of the old man's ques-

"Mr. Tyler made his last trip with temptuous message that if this was all the State could pay be did not want anything. It is the first postance in which a warrant was reme four years ago and had almost passed from my mind." said Mason.

It is impossible to copesive of any set revolting enough to shock Penn sylvania, into a sense of shame. The

sylvania, into a sense of shame. The machine there was never no powerful as today. There has never before been a time when one or more of the large ofties was not in the revolt. But to-day the machine is dominant in every city and village from Lake Erie to the Schuylkill. It would be a mistake to look on the recent election in Pitta-burg as a vistage for the inderies denta: ry for the independents ourg as a victory for the independents; it was mersly a minor quarrel between machine landers and even when regues fall out in Penseylvania the honest seem too few and too auping to seize

"The Detroit River floats four time The Detroit siver floats four times as much tennage as peases through the Suez Cansi and one and a half times the aggregate of all vessels engaged in foreign trude that enter our ports on the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Pacific meaboard—an amount about equal to that of Lendon, Liverpool, and New York combined."

MARCONI'S MID-OCEAN TRIUMPH.

all Brunges, Plate, and Attented by the Philadelphia's Chief Officers, Received Over 1,500 Miles From Puldba Station.

William Masoui, the young inventor who in Droember startled the world by aunouncing that he had succeeded in ment in regard to results achieved on the way over by wireless system, little less remarkable than the achievement be suncurred from Newfoundland in the winter. In Newfoundland Mare winter. In Newtoundland Mar cont and toprocate the sound of the sig-ual "6" through a telephone receiver, but yeaterday he exhibited slips of pa-per o, which the receiving apparatus recorded the messages, which up to a distance of 1,651 miles, were actual messages, and after that and up to 2099 miles, the signal letter "E." Each of the pleces of tape bere the signatures of Capt. A. B. Mills and Chief Officer Marsden of the Philadelphia, in whose presence the particular messages Marcoul, although he said he was

marcoust, atthough he said he was not at all surprised at the results, was nevertheless a very happy y-rang mun yesterday afterneon when he received the reporter in his suite at the Hoffman flouse and to them explained what he had done and what he proposed to do in the near future with wireless telein the near future with wireless tele-graphy. The sign of measures were all exhibited, each bearing the longitude and latitude, in which it was received. The Philadelphia satied from Cher-bourg, her last part of call, on Satur-day, Peb. 2 at 6 o'clock P. M. Com-munication with the station at the Liz-ard was immediately opened but the measures received did dot come within the experimental realm until the fulmessages received did dot come within the experimental realm until the fol-lowing day, when the liner, then 250, miles west of Poldhu, in Cornwall, re-ceived from the station located there, the first message to be signed by Capt. Mills and his chief officer. Capt. Mills and the chief officer were in the opera-tion lumina and as the message was reting house and as the m-esage was re-corded Marconi calmiy took it off the fastrument rad lead aloud; "Stiff southwest bre Sr. Fairly heavy swell." The inventor then hunded the mesage

The inventor then handed the measure to Capt. Mills, who signed his name to it, and then headed it to his chief officer, who did likewise.

That night, when the Philadelphia was 500 miles off Cornwall, Capt. Mills and Officer Maradru once more repaired to the room where the apparatus was kept. Soon the instrument began to click, and the little white paper tape slowly unwound. As the instrument ceased ticking Marouni snapped the paper and read the second of the measures from Cornwall. It read: "All in order. Bign. Do you understand?" in order. Bign. Do you understand?"

ALL RECORD EXPERIMENTS. Like the first, this measure was uttested by the Mills and Officer Marsden. (Wher signals and messages were coming in constantly, during these days, but only those that were received in the presence of the ship's two senior

ments.
The next day, the Mith, when the Philadelphin had passed the 1,000 mite mark of her voyage, Capt. Mills and Officer Maradel. once again left their Dinces on the bridge and went to the little fucionire, where Marconi was working the instrument. Again the familiar click was heard and the tap-

familiar click was heard and the tape unwound. This message being translated read: "Fine here. Thanks for telegram." Handed to Capt. Mills, he wrote his name on the caper and announced that or its receipt the liner was 1,082 miles west of Cornwall.

On the morning of Feb. 25, the fourth message, the Philadelphia being then I.163 miles west of Poldhu, was received. It read; "May every bleasing attend you and your party." The fifth message, which was the last that came in words, was also received on the came in words, was also received on the 25th, and was in phraseology similar to the message that was received at a distance of 500 miles.

After this the communication After this the communication was in the nature of signals, the letter "a" being used by the operator at Corn wall in order to let Marconi know that he was still on duty. The signals kept on coming, and were recorded on the tape until the liner was 2,000 miles off from Dalder. The tape to the later than the line of the later than the line of the later than the late Poldhu. The tape on which the letters were recorded at this distance was signed by the officers of the Philadelphia. This ended the official tests.

pbia. This ended the official tests.
After the signal letters received at 2,092 miles had been recorded in his presence, Capt. Mills compiled a chart of the Atlantic, showing the track the Philadelphia had taken, and the points at which the messages from Poldhu had been received, indicating them by little red stars. The chart was then indured with this statement, signed by the Captain and chief Officer:

Stongare received on board stoneship Phileleiphia from Marcoun station at Pobles
(Cornwall) as follows:

Ro. L.—50.5 suites,

Ro. 2.—50.5 suites,

Ro. 3.—150.5 miles,

Ro. 4.—150.5 miles,

Ro. 6.—150.5 miles,

Ro. 6.—

The indorsement on the message sived at 1,551 miles reads.

Fids February, 1988.—Meenived on steamship Philadulphin, Insitute 65.58 mprth, ionaisade 35.68 week, from Politics, Corrowall) over a distance of LSAL (fitnes) insideed and fity-one and a heat) statute uties. C. Manangs, Chief Officer.

Greenstore Telegram.

It is gratifying to know that the Greenstore five Insurance companies will not follow the lead of the South Eastern Tariff Association in the recent 25 per cent advance is rates. It would have been the eastest and simpless thing for them to put up the rates, pocket the resulting profits, and go about their business an if nothing unusual had happened. But the right and conscientous this g—and it will doubtless prave to be the part of good policy—was for them to refuse to be governed by the South Eastern Tariff Association in making an advance which in C. Manager, Chief Officer.

The indormed messages were only a faw of those received, the operator at Cornwall being constantly in communication with the liner. The talk was about all sorts of topics, but the instrument on the Philadelphia was too weak to reply after the liner's second dayout. The powerful instrument at Puidin, however, had no trouble in transmit-

ting its currents to the Philadelphia, and the signs on the tape were just as plain as they would have been had they been received at thirty miles instead of 1,506 and 2,000 or more.

When he landed yesterday. Marconi was asked if he was at all surprised at it e results achieved, and smilingly responded that he was not, as he knew from the beginning what he could do. Asked if he thought there was any doubt about his eventual success in transmitting messages, commercially and otherwise, across the Atlantic, he was equally anguine, and aski that in three months he expected to have his

was equally sanguine, and said that in three months he expected to have his stations on both sides of the Atlantic equitped for regular business in the sending and receiving of messages.

The station on the other side, Marcomi said, would be at Pridhu, white on this side there would be two, one at imposition and the other at Capa Cod. Work on both stations will be begun at an early date. For the sending and receiving of the wireless currents substantial towers that can stand the fary of the elements are to be of the latest type as well as of the grasiest power yet med. The stations, Marconi expects, will be ready for use in about pects, will be ready for use in about

The inventor will go to Ottawa in a few days, used after a short stay bere in the interest of his invention will rein the interest of his invention will re-turn to New York, salling soon after ward for England, as he did on the voyage that ended yesterday, utilizing his time at sea experimenting with his pperatus.

MARCONI'S EXPLANATIONS. At the Hoffman House Marconi was asked many questions. Of what had been done during the voyage across on the Philadelphia he said:

"It merely confirms what I have pre-viously done in Newfoundiand. There is no longer my question about the ability of the wireless triegrals to trans-mit messeess across the Atlantic. As to distance over which weembes cin be sent, I will say that that is a matter

sent, I will say that that is a matter that depends solely on the strength of the apparatus used.

"You have asked use why I did not reply to the messages from Cornwall. That is very easily answered. The instrument on the Philadelphia was rot constructed for long distances. As for the curvatures of the earth affecting the currents, as the cable propie thought it would, that has been proved nature. That of inction on their mat. untrue. That objection on their part. ary than a real one. The wish was probably father to the thought."

"Do you think that a measure could be transmitted around the world from the same place, the sending apparatus facing in one direction and the receiv-ing apparatus in the other ?" Marcour was usked. "V/-il, its possible" was the reply, "but I do not think it would be what

von might call a paying investment."

When saked what he thought the speed of the wireless current was, Marconi replied:

"I have made no calculation as to that, but assume it travels at the same spred that light does—that is, at a rate of about 186,000 miles a record."

As to secrecy in the studing of measages and the possibility of other ships and stations intercepting ansecages, Marconi said there were many vessels now renipped with the apparatus on the Atlantic, and that it his tauling process was unappeared by the atlantic training process was unappeared to him from l'oldhu. Ils continued:

ile ountinued:
"You haven't heard any of them report catching any of them have young gricultural pursuits more than this portion. And yet three cleven states, with their 963,155 square miles, and did not affect us, and as she did not. why should any of the rest do so ? Why should any or two rese to so; There some 250 tunes, and to intercept you would have to guess which one I was using. And since I bave the choice of an many, the guess would e a rather difficult one,"

be a lather difficult one,"
Accompanying Marconi over were
H. 8. Saunders, of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Loudon,
two of his engineers, T. Vyygan and J.
D. Taylor, and the operators, Messra,
Stacey and Fanklin, and Marconi's
secretary. Most of thus party were
present during the experiments, and
Mr. Saunders especially was very enthushatic over what had been accomplished.

plished.

TRIUMPH FOR THE STREM.

It is a grand triumph for the Marcuni system," he said "and confirms all
that Mr. Marcoul has claimed for it
and more, too. We are prepared to
meet any one who may dispute nur
claims on this trip, and are prepared to
confirm, there with impostructivity control them with incontropertible proof of what has been done. The messages transmitted were all of a private character and dealt to a great exvate character and dealt to a great ex-tent with the experiments we were making. After we lost the station at Poidbu we did no more talking until 11. P. M. Friday, when we spoke to the Manuschet station and sent several private messages ashore.
"On the night of February 20 Mr.

"On the night of February 20 Mr. Marconi addressed a meeting of the shareboiders of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company in London and gave them a clear statement of what had been come and what he expects to do in the cear future. The charcholders are all outmainstic over the results already secondished, and have the utmost confidence in Marconi as in the future." the future."

As the reporters left Marconi one of them turned to him and said : "How about that station is South Africa ? "Let's Snish the Atlantic Brst," was the answer given with a smile.

Baffney Ledlar.

Don't make it a babit to borrow your saighbor's paper. The paper is too cheap to do that.

Don't make it a babit to lend your paper. You might want it acceptime when it's away from home.

Don't ask us to credit you. We don't want to hurt your feelings by refusion.

refusing.

Don't be a clam, but take your county paper like a good, industrious citizen and keep posted on the happenings of your section.

FARMERS' PROTECTION.

WHAT THE AGRICULTURAL POP-ULATION NEEDS.

An Able Presentation of a Great Eur statute Question Stefore Pressylyani Parmers.

nellanasolia dentinel

Indianajolis seminei,

In discussing "What l'roisetiou Do Farcuers Need ?" James J. McSparran, who addressed a recoust Farmers' institute in Pennsylvania, asid in part:

By comparison we find that every crop produced by the farmer has depreciated in price to such an extent as to realize only from one half to two thirds as many dellars per acre as in 1870. This depreciation, too, is in spite of the fact that while our population has increased 100 per cent, our products have but barely kept pace in percentage of increase. Not only that, but during this period our exports of the leading currents have increased to such as extent as to amount to quite a factor in cereals have increment to such an extent as to amount to quite a factor in relieving the estuation. Exports of corn in 1870 were a little over two mitmion bushels, or only .34 of 1 per cent, of the crop. In 1890 we exported over 218 million bushels, or over 10 per cent. of the entire crop. Exports of wheat in 1870 were a little less than fifty-four million bushels, or 21 per cent. while in 1890 wheat exports were cent.

million bushels, or 21 per cent. while in 1890 wheat *xports were over 165 million bushels, or 34 per cent. of the entire crop. Figures derived from the same source in regard to the live stock upon our farms are not any more encouraging. We find that although they baye increased somewhat in numbers—especially the more valuable, such as horsess and sules—they were not worth as 1890 by several hundred million as much as during the twelve years begin. in 1890 by several hundred milition as much as during the twelve years beginning with 1893 and ending in 1806, not withstanding the fact that our exports of live animals and their product amount yearly in value to hundreds of millions of dollars. So much for the price thereof. What effect is it having on our investments? Is there depresation or advance in the price of our lands, and wherein has the farmer been handled by the great expansion in benefited by the great expansion in menufacturing?

menufacturing?

Our forms have depreciated in value very decidedly. It it surprising? Capital will never neek investment in those channels where the returns are the best. With our returns are the best. The new decay of the result is depreciation. How much? The result is depreciation. How much? In the aggregate simply immuse. If the farms of the United States were placed upon the unriet to-day and a price dired upon sud paid for them ac cording to their actual value as an investment, the depreciation in the im-proved farms as compared with a score and a half years ago would be ap-

The crisus of 1900 gives us the most convincing systemes of the upsatisfacory condition of agriculture in the United States.

United States.

Take the states of Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kunaa, Montaus, Rebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming—eleven states, embracing an immunas section and including the flocat farming section. of our nation, notably excelling in the production of the great cereals, wheat and corn, se well as five stock. Me portion of our country would naturally levite the attler best upon creased in population during the last decade 53,000 less than New York alone with its 60,000 square miles, and population (in 1890) of 5,997,853. What can we say of Pennsylvania on this point -a state not only excelling as a mi f-et aring center, but whose productive and well tilled farms are among the thest in the nation? Many of us know only too well by notical experi-ence the condition of farm vilues in our state. With all due allowance the social shrinkage in the value of our improved farms cannot be reckened at less than four hundred million dol-lars since 1870. Are the agricultural interests in this nation worth caring

whenever a resumerative market is provided us.

But there are o her ways, other directions in which, the farmer anust he projected. Trade in all relations must bendinsted upon a businfair and equitable to all classes. If agriculture must compete, as it is origed to, with other countries in the seis of its products without the possibility of protectice, it cannot be maintained on any principle at all iangible that it can after to buy upon a different bass. Agriculture, then must be protected segment any system of import deties on manufactured guods included in the list of its purchases which scheme the prior thereof above and beyond their legitimate cost with a reasonable pargin for profit. It would then be protected from the avariefous gired of capital which takes advantage of the opportantly high import duties afford to enhance the prices of the very necessaries of life through trusts and combinations and to pocket the bind money. Farmers, again, must be protected against any system that would restrict our commercial relations with other nations. Our commerce must be enlarged. Other nations wast our commodities; we want theirs. Through this extension, brought about winely and judiciously, an impotus would be given every industry in our land, agriculture included. And in conclusion, farmers must learn that while we cannot control the price of our products—nor would it be wise if we could, for the great principle of supply and demand should do this—no calling cas prouper by levying tribute on itself uses is receives corresponding pecualizations of the great principle of supply and demand should do this—no calling cas prouper by levying tribute on itself uses is receives corresponding pecualizations of the great principle of supply and report the excessible for our inside remos suffer avery time. If history were not replets with evidences incontrovertibly proving that a calling must stand by not proving that a calling must stand by not proving the accusable for our inside remos to the gloom that surrounds as. Lay a hand ever so lightly on a monufacturing industry, insist ever so middly that it shall but its legitimate share of taxation; give expression to the thought that possibly these infant industries of ours are about self-sustaining and might shand alone, and a howl is heard from one sud of the land to the other. Millions are poured into the other. Millions are poured into the other. to the other. Millions are poured into the Tressury of the party that exposes their cause and the purchasable vote is bought at any price rather than the millionaire manufacturer should be deprived of the privilegs of taxing you and see to bis astisfaction, or at least, to all the traffic will bear. But aggleuther, which represents more invested capital than manufacturing or any other single interest; which employs more persons than any other, and which stands as the mighty bulwark of the nation, not othly on account of the which stands as the mighty bulwars of the nation, not only on eccount of the industry itself, but as well on account of the solid, conservative element en-gaged in it, is made the burden bearer of all other industries, and withough alowly but serely suffering and declin-ing, yet searcily has the manhood to enter a protest much less to assert with manly dignity its determination to have its rights. It is said that a physician has little chance to benefit his patient until the patient realises that he is sick and is willing to shey him as to prescriptions, etc. Those of us who realize that our grand calling is that he is sick and is willing to step him as to prescriptions, etc. Those of us who reside that our grand calling is under a deep, dark cloud and who would awaken the farmer from his indifference, six by pertain disinterested classes called calaunity howlers but—my word for it—the time is not far distant when we will be regarded as phtlanthropiet for our effects to stem the tide agains' the interests of this calling. The farmer of the United States is very sick to-day, He needs medicine. Is protection the medicine? Our sources of notice wealth are our

Corsets. The Celebrated P. N. All that is new in Spring styles from the Girdle up to the 14-in. length.

Laces, Embroideries,

are arriving every week in the latest designs. Embroidered Turn-over Collars in assorted patterns,

of all kinds of Battenburg material.

Pancy Shirt Waist goods in all the

Millinery.

supplying his own people with the aid of a tariff for reverse only on such articles as compate with foreign productions, then he deserves to go to the wall. And I am just as free to may that if the American manufactures

wall. And I am just an free to may that if the American menufacturer cannot commete with the foreign, with a like tariff for revenue only, which would represent many times the difference in wages (taking the preductive capacity into consideration) then he, too, deserves to be driven out of business. I take the position that no class of laborers under our government has any right to any protection except in so far as equal mutual advantage, either directly or indirectly, is deprived by all classes. The American farmer is practically without protection to day and from the very nature of circumstances cannot be protected, instances as we produce that the me each counting of amount of the me can counting of amount of the produce that the we can counting of amount of the me can counting of amount of the produce that we can counting of amount of the carry producers.

cousume of almost every product, and can increase to almost any extent whenever a removerative market is provided as.

But there are o her ways, other direc-

Villeban's Responsibility.

Our Millinery Department is busy making preparations for an early exhibition of new Spring styles.

J. F. YEAGER, Ladies' Purmishings a Specialty.

not neglect these, if we are mindful of our well-being as a nation, neither WANY NEW NATIONAL BANKS. not registrated as a matter, neither must we be assimpted of the fact that it will prove a murual advantage and tend to develop all our various resourcetend to develop all our various resouraes to encourage swary legitimate enterprise or industry for which we have
ordinary or special adaptation. Greateurs, than, should be exercised in the
adjustment of my berdens which must
of necessity be borne. The legitimate
expenses of the mational government
be met. Perhaps the majority of our
voters are of the opinion that the must
equitable way to meet these expenses,
in a measure at least, is through a
general system of import duties levied
with great care and occaideration.
The imposing of these duties serves a
double purpose as a source of revenue
to the government and protection asour later. Inasmoch as agriculture
must bear its cleare of these expenses,
the practical question with us to-d-y
in: What protection do we send?

If the American farmer, with his
immense resources, improved machinery, intelligent labor, cannot c respecwith the till-r of the soil cleawhere in
supplying his own people with the nid
of a teriff for revenue cash or mash

A report issued by the Tream partment shows that alone the of the act of March 14, 1900; the born organized 878 national associations, with aggregate stock of \$45,519,000 and bond of \$12,875,400. Of these, 38 aggregate sapital of \$15,256,0 individual capital of last thus \$ and bond deposits. \$5

26 there were in active operation 4 national bunting associations a suit arted capital stock of \$673,279 boads on deposit to secure orienta \$825,575,080; stroulation outstand secured by boads, "250,074,996 and culation ascured by lawful money posited on account of innovent he associations voluntary liquidation, those reducing stroulation, \$55,330

Manufactures' descrit.

L'hout the most inner comminer of the visit to this exentry of Prince 13 of Prussis in the complaint that effort has been made to impress the al visitate with the magnitude of United States and the vastesses of united States and the vastesses of united States and the vastesses and the men whose brain and canargy largely responsible for the present standing, industrial and commer of the United States seems in source of irritation to a few individual that Prince Henry has been a an opportunity to be impressed. an opportunity to be in the wealth and power are

a source of grievance to them.

What do they want? Would they have the Prices obtain impressions of the United State through summand trips? When a gentleman entertains a visitor, does he quarter him is the color, or initiate him into the mysteries of the titoteen and the best yard of Does he wear ble olders clother, or does he dies use guest at a free-lanck continu

Critics of the entertainment offers the Prince had better be silent, if the can find no other came of companie than the decent hospitality which the United States has offered the representative of Germany.

the City Journal (Bey).

The powers are deceiving the ith the ballet that the Amer cherishing resoutment against the action against France or Germany or Austria treasure of anything they may introduce the desire of anything they may introduce the desire of anything they may introduce the desire of anything they may interest the force and dusting our me with Spain. At to England, the Austria has active aupport of the unified Helish scope would have heave now with the United States. We have now with the United States. We have now with the United States. We have now forgotten the statement of a landing British statement who and that If Austron was forced to also a European condition. England would be at me olde in a wenty-four house. It Austreasure with a first anyther datasement selded. The notion of Englishmen calmy looking on while foreign Seals were attacking New York, Energy, and Buttimore it simply authoritation.

ord conductor who have been a conductor who arrays took a conductor who arrays took and to the first took and to the first took and to the first took and to

Greenville Mountaines.

There is not a word in the collowing that makes Tillman responsible for anything except the utterance of his belief, based upon circumstantial evidence, and be expressly avowed his inability to bring direct proof. The Senate and its presiding officer are largely resonablibe for what followed, as neither Tillman or McLaurin was called to order and there was no interference to prevent the diagraceful stone. During the past calcular year his and of calife and between 600 1000 sheep were experted through M per News and Norfolk.