

ARP ON THE SWISS.

Reminded of Them by the Story of William Tell.

How the old people cling to the stories and traditions that charmed their childhood. Good old Mother Akin came to see me and comfort me in my sickness. She has had her share of trouble, but is always bright and cheerful and brings sunshine with her. Somehow the story of William Tell came up, and when I remarked that it was now generally set down among the critics as a myth or a pretty fable she said "she would not read any such heartless scandals nor did she believe them. The world is full of these iconoclasts who would break up every idol that we have worshipped. The story of William Tell is one that is fit to be believed and handed down to generations. Voltaire started that fable theory because he did not like the Swiss. Many books have been written on both sides, but the old family traditions that have come down to us for 600 years are still as much the faith of the Swiss people as their religion. William Tell is as much today their national hero and the founder of their republic as Washington is of ours and the little chapel on the lake where he was drowned is still preserved to commemorate him."

Well, whether it is a fact or a fable it is one of the prettiest stories ever told and ought to be repeated to the children of every household. It was in the fourteenth century when Austria had overriden and conquered Switzerland and had stationed her tyrant bailiffs in every canton to subdue and humble the people that one Gessler placed the ducal cap upon a pole in the public place and bow to it. Tell refused and was seized and condemned to death, but as he was known to be the best bowman in Switzerland he was offered the alternative of shooting an apple from his son's head. The boy was his idol and he begged for some other alternative, but Gessler refused. Sixty yards was measured off, the boy stationed and the apple placed. Gessler and his cohorts looked on while Tell bowed his knees in prayer. Raising he looked to heaven and then let fly the arrow and pierced the apple in its center. The boy ran into his arms, and another arrow that had been concealed fell upon the ground. "What was that arrow for?" said Gessler. "To shoot you, you brute, had I slain my son." For that he was condemned to prison and Gessler took him in a boat on the lake, but a violent storm came up and Tell was unchained to steer the boat. He made for the shore, leaped to a rock and with a pole shoved the boat back into the stormy waters. Hurrying along the lake he procured a bow and arrows from a countryman and shot Gessler as the boat passed. "Tell's Leap" and Tell's Rock" are still known to every child in Switzerland. Later on he lost his life while saving a lad from drowning. What is unreasonable about this story? We had a Gessler in Rome at the close of the civil war. His name was de la Mesa, a Spaniard who came over to fight for pay. He did not hoist the flag over the sidewalk and our female Tells (some of whom are living yet) would not walk under it, but crossed over to the other side. Then he stretched another across the whole street and they walked around the block. It was not so much of disrespect to the flag as it was contempt for the foreigner who unfurled it. He refused to let our wives and daughters receive or mail letters unless they came before him and took the oath of allegiance. He had ten of our young men and several young ladies arrested for acting in tabern to raise a little money to replace pews in the churches. The pews had all been taken out and made into troughs to feed the horses in. He was forewarned that night by a negro that if he didn't release those girls he would be killed before morning, and he would have been. Yes, "Leopard Spots" were all around here just as they were in North Carolina. We had Gesslers and we had Tells too.

But I was ruminating about Switzerland, that historical and wonderful country. Now, children and young people, listen. It is only a little scrap of a country about one-fourth the size of Georgia, and nearly half of that is taken up by lakes and mountains. The most beautiful lakes in the world. Lake Lucerne (that's Tell's); Lake Geneva (that's Calvin's); Lake Wener and Wetter—and just think of

the grand old mountains—the Alps and the Jura and the Jungfrau. Think of the hospice of the good St. Bernard, where they kept that fine breed of dogs who were trained to go out in the most fearful snow storms in search of lost travelers and carry food and wine to them and bring them safely to the hospice. One of my first books had a picture of two of these noble dogs digging in the snow for a man and feeding him almost dead. One of the dogs had a bottle strapped around his neck and the other a basket of food. In another picture a little boy was on a dog's back and his arms around his neck and the dog was barking at the door of the hospice for admission. Those pictures and the stories about them were as dear to me as the story of William Tell.

But think of the little Switzerland, with its population of three million people and all at work except the babies. About half are shepherds and herdsmen on the mountain slopes and benches, raising sheep and milch cows, and in the year 1900 they sold over ten million dollars' worth of butter and cheese. Down in the valleys and around the lakes are many towns and little cities that hum like bee hives, for nimble fingers are making watches, jewelry, hair work, lace, silk and cotton fabrics as fine as gossamer and hundreds of other little things which taken all together, make the commerce of that little water covered and snow capped republic nearly double the commerce of any other country according to population.

All the children from 6 to 12 years and her young men have to be taught part of two years in military tactics. There is no standing army, but every citizen is a willing and ready soldier to defend his country. Its government is a republic divided into twenty-two cantons or counties, and to maintain this republic they have been fighting all contiguous nations for nearly six hundred years and have whipped every battle they fought. Austria, Prussia, Maximilian and at last Bonapart tried to subdue that people, but failed utterly. They never had an army of over 30,000, and defeated Prussia with 60,000 in seven pitched battles. Austria demanded 20,000 Swiss soldiers to help her fight Turkey. Switzerland refused to furnish them, and that brought on war, and Switzerland whipped it. We see by the New York papers that they have completed the new government building at Berne, and the pictures of them are lovely and the people are proud and had a great festival when they were opened for business. Grand country—great people. John Calvin left his mark upon them, for of all the twenty-two cantons only three have kept allegiance to the Roman Catholic church. But all are devoted Christians, and on every Christmas day and every Easter morn the young men and maidens come tripping down the mountain paths singing their Christmas or Easter carols and making the cliffs and valleys echo with their songs.

But it is said that their young men fight for pay and are mercenary soldiers. Yes, but they choose the side they believe to be right. They would not fight for Austria against the Turks, nor would they fight for Bonapart, nor for England against the Boers. And now the civilized world has let them alone and the little republic has had peace for nearly a hundred years.

York County's Railroad Stock.

Yorkville Observer, 2nd. In connection with the note of the fact that President Barber, of the Carolina and North-Western has paid the county \$2,500 for its stock in his company, it should have been explained that this does not complete the transaction. The county still holds the stock against President Barber's obligation to complete the work of broad-gauging the road by January 1, next. If he fails to complete the broad-gauging from Lenoir to Chester by the date mentioned, he forfeits not only the stock that has been paid for; but a certified check for \$500 in addition.

Mortgages Recorded.

Lincoln Journal, July 4. The Seaboard Air Line had recorded in the Register's office here Wednesday a mortgage given to the Continental Trust Company for \$75,000,000. This mortgage is being recorded in every county through which the Seaboard passes. This is, perhaps, the largest mortgage ever recorded here and contains 6,500 words.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE SOUTH

North Carolinians are Delighted at Knoxville and are on Hand in Full Force.

To the Editor of the Gazette: The summer school of the South has been organized and established in response to a growing demand on the part of progressive teachers in all of the southern states for a summer school of high grade. Knoxville, Tenn., was selected as the place for the first session. This selection was a happy one, the climate is healthful and pleasant, the surroundings attractive, and the accommodations all good. The total number of students registered is twelve hundred and ninety-five. Three hundred more are expected.

The course of study is all that could be desired; it is arranged under the following heads:

1. Common School Subjects and Methods.
2. Psychology and Pedagogy.
3. High School and College Subjects.
4. General Lectures.

The faculty is a strong one. It contains men and women of mature scholarship and successful experience as teachers. It is an inspiration to come in contact with such master minds. Certificates will be given stating just what work has been done in any course.

Too much praise cannot be given to the management of the school. Dr. Dabney and Prof. Claxton are entering in their efforts to make our stay both pleasant and profitable. The summer school is a decided success and we wish that more of the teachers could come under its influence.

Especially fortunate has the management been in securing noted lecturers. Drs. Wm. T. Harris, E. E. White, Alphonso Smith, Chas. D. McIver, Clinton Hart Merriam and others lectured the first week. North Carolina has about one hundred delegates here. They have organized a North Carolina Club with Dr. Eben Alexander, Professor of Greek in the N. C. University, as president. The "North Carolina" spirit is showing itself in the very enthusiastic meetings of this club. It is a remarkable fact that fourteen members of the faculty are either North Carolinians or have lived in North Carolina long enough to have come under the influence of the great educational movement which has been gaining strength there for several years. Dr. McIver made a fine impression at the open hour lecture. Gov. Aycock will lecture soon.

This Southern educational movement means so much to the South. We are grateful for the generosity of a number of liberal men and the hearty cooperation of the authorities of the University of Tennessee and the citizens of Knoxville and Knox county by which this school was made possible.

Mrs. WILLIE K. DOUGLASS.

Cotton Mill Dividends.

Numerous cotton-mill companies in the mill districts of South Carolina declared their semi-annual dividends on July 1. The mills in and around Spartanburg, S. C., declaring these dividends were as follows: Arlingtton Cotton Mills, 3 per cent; Arkwright Mills, 3 per cent; Beaumont Manufacturing Co., 3 per cent; Clifton Manufacturing Co., 4 per cent; D. E. Converse Co., 4 per cent; Knoree Manufacturing Co., 2 1/2 per cent; Whitney Manufacturing Co., 3 per cent; Mary Louise Mills, 5 per cent; Cowpens Manufacturing Company 4 per cent; Pacolet Manufacturing Co., 5 per cent; Pelham Manufacturing Co., 5 per cent; Spartan Mills, 3 per cent; Tyger Cotton Mills, 3 per cent; Tucapan Mills, 4 per cent; Victor Manufacturing Co., 4 per cent; and Fingerville Manufacturing Co., 1 1/2 per cent. These dividends amounted to \$218,963.

Successfully Handled.

Charlotte Observer, 5th. Many Charlotte people went to Gastonia yesterday to participate in the celebration of the 4th. Everybody—visitors and others—seems to have had a gay time, and Gastonia deserves all sorts of congratulations for the successful handling of the big gala day.

Unique.

Charlotte Observer, 5th. The Observer congratulates its Gastonia friends upon the conspicuous success of their Fourth of July celebration. A great crowd was present and it is to be seen from Mr. Bryant's story that the celebration was in some of its features altogether unique.

MORE QUESTIONS.

A Voter Wants to Know How the Candidates Stand on Church and School House Incorporations.

To the Editor of the Gazette: I see in one of your issues of last week where a voter asks if it is not just that the voters should know how each legislative candidate stands on the question "How are our Roads to be worked in the Future?"—which is right. We ought to know, and we also as voters want to know how those candidates for the Legislature stand on the question of incorporations.

We don't want to vote for a man to go to the Legislature and do all he can to down us in our business. We all know that it is unreasonable to incorporate school houses and little negro churches from 3 to 5 miles. There would not one object to either being incorporated something like half a mile; that would look somewhat more reasonable and would look like more religion about it. Don't you think so yourself? A man don't like to be run over in that kind of way—taking the advantage because he has the chance to do so. I, for my part, never did think that there was any Christianity in that kind of work.

Now we will ask our next Legislature to repeal all of those 3 mile incorporations and incorporate every school house and church all over the State, if they wish a half a mile. That will look more Christian-like, and will give every free-man a living chance. I don't believe in some people having all chances and downing others from their business. Ain't I right? I have always been a Democrat and I think they ought to consider and do better for their friends.

A VOTER.

York County Items.

Yorkville Requirer, 5th. J. R. Healan has been appointed postmaster at Blacksburg, vice M. M. Freeman.

Mr. John T. Crist, of Lenoir, spent Wednesday in Yorkville, leaving for Gastonia on Thursday morning.

Rev. R. M. Stevenson was called to Fairfield county Thursday night by information of the death of his mother.

There is a noticeable scarcity of labor about here at this time. There is plenty of heavy work to do at good wages too.

Misses Annie and Pearl Wallace left yesterday morning for Gastonia, where they will spend several days with relatives and friends.

Miss Mary Ashe, of Yorkville, submitted Wednesday to an operation at the hands of Drs. Walker and Pryor for appendicitis. She was critically ill for some hours previous to the operation and her life was despaired of; but now she is resting comfortably and it is hoped that she will soon be out of danger.

At a meeting of the town council held last Tuesday night, the resignation of Mr. John A. Harshaw, as policeman, was accepted and Mr. Clarence Mendenhall, now of Clover, was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Harshaw resigned because of the bad condition of his father's health. Mr. Mendenhall has been policeman at Clover for quite awhile and has made a reputation for efficiency.

The deposits in the Loan and Savings Bank are larger than at any previous time in the history of that institution at the same season of the year. Not only is the aggregate amount of the deposits larger; but so also is the number of depositors. Within the past year accounts have been opened by a number of farmers from different parts of the country who have never been known to have anything to do with the banking business before.

Major Micah Jenkins has been appointed collector of internal revenue, to succeed George R. Koester, and it is understood that he will accept the position. There is reason to believe that the Republicans will make a strenuous effort to prevent his confirmation also; but there is no probability that they will succeed, for it is not likely that they will get the same amount of Democratic assistance. It is assumed, of course, that Major Jenkins is a Democrat; but so far as we have seen, he has made no announcement on that subject.

Robert Foster, the 10-year-old son of Mr. Robert J. Foster, of Hickory, was drowned in the Cape Fear river at Fayetteville Sunday morning.

BROKE ROOSEVELT'S RIBS.

Result of a Wrestling Match With a Longshoreman.

Philadelphia Post.

President Roosevelt, it is said, is much interested in the demonstrations of the science of Japanese wrestling which have been given at the capital for some months by an American athlete recently returned from the Orient. This recalls the fact that, while serving as governor of New York, the news came out from Albany that he was having a daily bout at the executive mansion with an athletic instructor. These bouts came to a sudden end, but why has never been told because the interesting story is known to very few.

The man who gave Governor Roosevelt his daily wrestle was called away to New Orleans. The governor was not inclined to give up his wrestling, which had done him a great deal of good, and so he asked the "professor" if he could not find a substitute. The instructor sent up a brawny Irish longshoreman, to whom he had taught the "science," and recommended him to the governor's consideration.

At the usual hour the next day the mat was spread on the top floor of the governor's mansion, and Mr. Roosevelt and the longshoreman went at it. Unfortunately the longshoreman had not been trained in the art of self-control and, instead of the gentle scientific resistance which the "professor" had offered, he went at the governor very fiercely.

In an instant Mr. Roosevelt's fighting blood was up and for about twenty minutes there was a fine exhibition of wrestling.

Finally, however, the big longshoreman's brawn, coupled with the science imparted to him by the "professor," told, and told disastrously. The governor was flung violently. The crash almost shook the rafters.

In an instant Mr. Roosevelt was on his feet again, ready to go ahead. Suddenly he felt a twinge of pain in his right side. With much reluctance he concluded that perhaps he had enough for the day. The pain in his side grew worse after he had once more donned his ordinary attire, and toward night-fall a doctor was sent for. An examination disclosed the fact that three ribs had been broken, and further wrestling was strictly forbidden.

North Carolina's Wealth.

Charlotte News.

That North Carolina is rapidly forging to the front as an agricultural State is evidenced by the report just made public by the Census Bureau. The report shows that on June 1, 1900, the total value of the farms of the State was nearly two hundred million dollars. About one fourth of this amount represents the value of farm buildings and three fourths the value of lands and improvements other than buildings. Including farm implements and machinery and stock, the value of North Carolina farms reaches a total of two hundred and thirty-three million dollars.

The same report gives the value of the farm products as nearly one hundred millions, an increase in ten years of sixty millions in value, or practically triple what it was in 1899.

This report should be encouraging not only to the farmers of the State, but every citizen as well. The development of the State has been slow but sure and it must be a source of infinite satisfaction to the inhabitants to be able to gaze upon the facts and figures that speak of the increasing wealth of the State. North Carolina's resources are unlimited and it is only a question of time when she will lead her sisters.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE, One Dollar a Year.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Makes the bread more healthful.
Safeguards the food against alkali.
Also baking powder and the greatest means to health of the present day.

MILLINERY!

All Trimmed Hats at reduced prices, commencing Thursday morning, July 3rd. We also have a line of Dimples, Lawns, Chambrays, etc., which are going at reduced prices.

Children's Ideal Waists,
the thing for hot weather. Price 25c.

EMBROIDERIES,
Laces, and White goods in pretty designs and newest styles.

NOVELTIES.
Neckwear, Belts, Combs, Fancy Pins, etc., always a complete line.

Fans, Parasols, Umbrellas.

J. F. YEAGER,
LADIES' FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY.

McCORMICK CORN HARVESTER AND SHOCKER.

FOR several years the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., has experimented with a machine for cutting and shocking corn, and for the season of 1902 is able to offer the McCormick corn harvester and shocker to those corn growers who prefer to harvest and shock their corn without binding it into bundles. As a corn shocker the McCormick is unequalled in lightness of draft, and its operation in the field is as simple and rapid as is possible with such a machine. When the shock is completed it is necessary to stop the machine, after which the shock is tied by hand, and with the aid of a windlass, which forms part of the shocker, the driver raises the shock, swings it to one side, and places it on the ground. A frame around which the stalks are placed is drawn from the center of the shock after it has been placed on the ground. With a little practice the shock is unloaded in as short a time as is required to form it, thus making the capacity one-half that of the corn binder. This machine will fully meet the requirements of the agriculturists who prefer to husk their corn from the shock in the field and then bind the stalks into bundles by hand. If, however, the corn is to be drawn from the field, stacked, fed unshucked to the stock, loaded onto and unloaded from a wagon or fed to a shredder, it will be found most economical to cut it with the McCormick vertical corn binder, as the labor saved will more than pay for the twine and shocking. For sale by

CRAIG & WILSON.

FIRST!

First in the mails
First on the streets
First in the homes
First with the news
First in the hearts of the people

FIRST EVERYWHERE
FIRST ALWAYS

THE
GASTONIA GAZETTE

Twice a week
One dollar a year

DO YOU WANT GOOD TINWARE?

If the tinware you have been getting was not satisfactory, don't get disgusted and say there is not being good tinware made, for this is not the case. We are making right here in Gastonia a Tinware that is far superior to the ordinary kind, and what is better, the price is not much higher. Call for Long Brothers' hand-made Tinware and take no other.

Long Brothers,

GASTONIA, N. C.