

W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE PROTECTION OF HOME AND THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTY.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

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FOR BETTER SCHOOLS.
It is a Crime to Neglect the Education of the Country Children.

To the Editor of the Gazette:
The Tarboro Southerner says: "The advantages of a good school are by no means limited to the student, but influence everybody in its reach. You can no more have an educated people who depend on foreign schools for the training of their children than you can have prosperous farmers who depend on foreign markets for their food supplies." The larger towns have recognized this fact and have established their graded schools to educate all the children. The rural districts are beginning to recognize it. This one fact must be well understood: only a few children that are sent away from the country to be educated return to live there and to bring the result of their training back to their community and to their associates; and the money that is expended on one would almost support a nine months public school. Is it not better to give fifty children a good common school education than one a college course? Another fact must be recognized: the family can not be elevated successfully unless all the children of that family are educated, and this education will not remain permanent unless their associates are educated.

IGNORANCE ENCOURAGES FALSE RELIGIONS.
The newspapers of last week contain some interesting items concerning the Mormon Church. Eighteen Mormon missionaries have recently been sent into North Carolina, and a Mormon temple is to be erected in the eastern part of the State. These missionaries enter districts that are most illiterate; here they make many converts; here they establish their churches and Sunday Schools; and here they fill the mind with false teachings because the country and the State of North Carolina have allowed these people to grow in ignorance unable to discern between the true and the false. Is there not some argument here for united action on the part of the churches and all friends of Christianity in behalf of better schools and diffusion of education among people of rural districts? Should no demand be made for a stronger school, that the children and parents might have the benefit of a strong teacher living in their community?

NEEDS OF THE FARMER.
The farmer needs a generous supply of fresh reading matter that he may keep in touch with the important events of his country, that he may know the supply and demand of the market, that he may know of the latest developments in the field of agriculture; for his family, that home may be made more attractive, that the people may be brought into contact with one another, and that they may be able to converse more intelligently. This can be done to a better advantage where two or more schools are brought together, or where the district is large enough to afford a longer school term, a good circulating library, and a strong teacher.

WHAT IS BEING DONE.
The people have recently consolidated two districts in Vance County, and are preparing to vote a local tax. News comes from ten counties that the people are arranging to unite their schools, and some to vote special taxes. Our Superintendent writes that the children, who are now walking three miles to school when before the consolidation they walked only one-half a mile, say they would not want to go to school if they had to return to the old school building. They now have two good teachers, with the work well arranged. The attendance has increased over fifty per cent, because the new school is attractive. The term has been lengthened one-third, with no additional cost; and the people are now ready to vote a slight tax to increase the term to eight months. Since over sixty per cent of the people in the rural districts pay tax on less than \$500 worth of property, it is readily seen that a small tax for the poor man is a paying investment.

E. C. BROOKS.
Over five hundred employees of the Southern shops at Houston, Texas, walked out on strike Monday. They made several demands which conferences could not settle, so a strike was called.

FIGHTING THE PRESIDENT.
Party Leaders are Evidently Jealous of Roosevelt.

New York Herald.
President Roosevelt's first experience with a congress on his hand has not been successful, because leaders in both branches of congress determined very early in the session to give the president as little credit as possible. In consequence congress has weakened itself with the people and strengthened the president.
A glance at the important recommendations made by the president in his annual message—to some of which congress paid no attention whatever, to others of which it gave only half hearted support, and still others it pretended to favor and then allowed to die—will show that the representative statesmen of the Republican party in congress have sought to prevent Mr. Roosevelt becoming a leader.
A record of this kind can hardly be found in the history of legislation when an administration and congress were of the same political party.

In his annual message in December, in a special message in June, and in hundreds of conferences with senators and representatives during the entire session, President Roosevelt urged reciprocity with Cuba.
President Roosevelt, in his annual message, recommended government supervision of trusts.
Nothing was done.
He recommended publicity as a remedy for certain trust evils. Nothing was done. After being repeatedly urged the house committee on the judiciary refused to report a bill.
The president recommended legislation against anarchy.
Nothing was done. Bills were passed by both houses for the protection of the president and executive officers, but they were not reported out of conference.
President Roosevelt recommended measures strengthening the immigration laws.
Nothing was done.
He recommended a general extension of the principle of reciprocity "so far as it could be done without injury to home industry."
Nothing was done.

The president recommended aid to American shipping, in order to "make advantageous the carrying of American trade in American ships."
Nothing was done. Under the combined leadership of Senators Frye and Hanna the bill passed the senate, but it has not been reported by the house committee.
President Roosevelt recommended a militia law.
Nothing was done.
He recommended a general staff for the army.
Nothing was done.
The president recommended a revision of the merit system and an extension of the classified service "so as to insure honest government at home and in our insular possessions."
Nothing was done.
President Roosevelt recommended a department of commerce.
Nothing was done. The bill passed the senate, but was never reported from the house committee.
The president recommended the reorganization of the consular service.
Nothing was done.
Against all these failures there are to be placed only three matters of any importance recommended by the president which congress enacted into law. These were the naval bill, which was not passed in a form entirely satisfactory to him; the irrigation bill and the bill making the census a permanent bureau of the government. In no sense were any of these measures party issues.

On all the more important matters of Republican party policy congress refused to follow the lead of the president. This is especially true in the matter of reciprocity in general and Cuban reciprocity in particular.
The story of the unhappy fate of the Cuban bill has been told in the Herald. The same principle applies to other measures recommended by the president to the favorable consideration of congress, only in lesser degree, because their turning down was not subject to such widespread publicity.
The most dangerous element in the Republican opposition to the president lies in the secret desires of many leading senators that his first term shall not be a success. As the present session nears its end it is even openly admitted that all this is but the beginning of a general opposition

among the party leaders in legislation to defeat his nomination in 1904. While this has not yet taken the form of an organization it has the effect that organization could have.

Will Revolutionize Printing Business.

Chicago, July 8.—When the machines for setting type were perfected it was thought that the limit of ingenuity in that direction had been reached, but a Chicago inventor claims to have improved upon it with the device for printing by electricity at long distance; in other words, by a telegraphic printing machine. Many attempts have been made along this line without success from a commercial standpoint but this inventor has been working on ideas of his own differing from previous efforts, and is said to have evolved a machine that not only can be, but has been, put into practical operation.
In a description of the invention published in the Western Electrician, it is stated that the system has been in daily successful experimental operation on telegraph lines in Chicago for some time, over a straight circuit of 920 miles long, without repeaters. The speed reached is thirty-five words a minute, but this is to be increased to fifty words by alterations in the present device. Under this system ordinary type-writing machines are used, fitted with special appliances, in which the Morse dots and dashes constitute the sending impulses. The technical description is long and complicated. Briefly the system consists in printing telegraph messages sent through a standard typewriter at one end and received on a similar instrument at the other.

Growing Cane for Stock Feed.
Moore Enquirer.
Until recent years the farmers of this section never thought of raising cane as a feed for stock, in fact they thought that green cane was injurious to stock, but within the past six or seven years there has been a revolution in this respect and now some of the very best farmers in the county are raising large quantities of cane for stock. Mr. Sanford Smith, one of the most progressive farmers of Lane's Creek township, commenced raising cane for stock feed about four years ago and now considers it one of his principal crops. He has a field of cane which he planted about the first of April, now ready for feed. Mr. Smith's cane is the earliest we have ever seen in this section, as the seed are now maturing. Mr. Smith says that when a farmer makes one crop of cane feed he will plant some of it every year. Mr. G. A. Marsh, of Marshville, is another enthusiastic cane grower. Mr. Marsh says that such a thing as cane was never grown in this country. It is claimed by some that cane exhausts land. Of course it does, but not more than any other crop, yield per acre considered.

By Proxy.
Philadelphia Times.
A lawyer living not far from Philadelphia got his pecuniary affairs into such an awful tangle that there was a scandal, especially when some persistent creditors found there was nothing to garnish or seize upon. A revival was in progress in the church of which he was a member, and one of the congregation arose and inquired:
"Has Lawyer—got religion?"
"No, I think not," spoke up another lawyer of the congregation; "that is, unless it's in his wife's name."

Ever Hear the Like of This?
Mooreville Enterprise.
Mr. J. C. Neel, of Linker, carries his right hand in a bandage. On Monday last he was entering the barn door carrying a half-bushel measure under his arm, when a mule made a break for the outside, squeezing Mr. Neel and rubbing his hand between the measure and the door sill. The bruise is a severe though not a serious one.

A correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says that Concord is to have another railroad—the North Carolina Central—which is to run from Concord to Fayetteville through Cabarrus, Stanley, Montgomery, Moore and Cumberland counties. The new road will be built by the lately organized Carolina Colony Company and application for a charter has already been forwarded to the State Treasurer.

PRESERVATION OF BUFFALOES.
Plan Proposed by Colonel Jones to be Executed in Yellowstone Park.

St. Louis Republic, 10th.
Washington, July 6.—The bill providing an appropriation of \$15,000 for the protection and preservation of American bison, or buffalo, is now a law. This was a part of the original bill drawn up and proposed by "Buffalo" Jones of Topeka, Kas., providing for an appropriation of \$30,000 for fencing and restocking a portion of Yellowstone Park with buffalo. It also called for the establishment of an experimental station for cross-breeding various animals of different genera, with a view to obtaining breeds of sheep, goats and cattle capable of enduring the Western winters without shelter or feeding. The experiment station part of the bill was killed, and the \$30,000 was cut down to \$15,000, but even in the shape that it finally passed it will result in a great deal of good and in the protection of big game in the Yellowstone.

Colonel Jones is in the city and is the happiest man in Washington. The bill does not say who shall have charge of the work of fencing off a part of the Yellowstone Park and caring for the buffalo therein, but this matter has already been settled by the Department of the Interior inviting Colonel Jones to take charge of the work and by his accepting the place.
Speaking of his plans, Colonel Jones stated that the first thing to be done with the appropriation will be the construction of a strong and substantial fence around a portion of the park. This, he states, is absolutely necessary, as the buffalo, no matter how thoroughly domesticated, never lose their migratory instincts. He stated that quite recently two animals wandered out of the park and were found by some farmers at a point 100 miles north of that reservation. The parties who found the animals wandering north undertook to head them off and turn them back to the park, but as this is an art that few understand, it simply resulted in the two buffaloes being chased by every Tom, Dick and Harry until they dropped dead.

To try to turn a buffalo by getting in front of him is, according to the Colonel, utterly impossible. The buffalo will simply run over or past the party that gets in his way, but by riding along by the animal's side, turning him a little at a time, it is an easy matter to turn them back after a somewhat lengthy detour or circuit. The Colonel once had a cow bison, valued at \$1,000, escape late during the fall of the year, and true to the instincts of her race, she started toward the South, attracting a vast crowd of rustics, farmers, boys, and hired men, who in their nonsensical efforts to drive the animal into a lot, or turn her back home chased the poor buffalo until she dropped dead, not fifteen minutes before two of Mr. Jones' men arrived on the scene in search of the animal.

Widow of Revolutionary Soldier.
Special to Washington Post.
Bristol, Tenn., July 9.—Mrs. Macy Ann Jones, who was one of the only surviving widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary war, is dead at her home near Jonesboro, Tenn., aged eighty-seven. She was the widow of Darling Jones, who was born in 1790, and served as a private in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Jones was a Miss Huff, a native of Floyd County, Va., but came to East Tennessee when a child. Three of her sons served in the Federal army during the civil war, and one of her grandsons was a soldier in the Spanish-American war.

Good Thing to Let Alone.
Lincolnton Journal.
A petition is being circulated to have the County Commissioners put before the people the matter of issuing bonds to the amount of \$80,000 for the purpose of having the proposed railroad from Pittsburg, Pa., to Spartanburg, S. C., graded from Lincolnton to Statesville. This road will pass through Denver and other points in the county which stands in great need of a railroad.

A cat supposed to have been rabid sprang at Sallie Plonk, 11-year-old daughter of J. L. Plonk near Crouse, says the Lincolnton Journal, and bit her several times on the leg below the knee. She was brought to Lincolnton and the madstone was applied.

York County Items.
Yorkville Register, 12th.

The watermelon crop is far enough along to be regarded as absolutely out of danger and there is promise of a large yield. Casteloupes have been quite plentiful for two weeks or more.
A mare and colt and a mule were killed at Clover during a thunderstorm last Tuesday afternoon. The mule belonged to Mr. H. R. Jackson and was in a pasture at the time it was struck. The mare and colt belonged to Mr. Robert Jackson and were in Mr. Hope Sifford's stable lot.
The county board of commissioners held its regular monthly meeting in the office of the supervisor on Wednesday. There was no business of importance except of a routine nature, the auditing of accounts, the granting of aid to indigent Confederate veterans, and the consideration of applicants for admission to the county home.

There seems to be more complaint about insect crop pests this year than for a long while. In the early spring it was the bud worm in corn, and later the stalk-borer. After that came the chinch bug, and it is still here doing all the damage it can in various sections. Working in concert with the chinch bug also is the cotton louse. The pest is sufficiently numerous in some localities as to temporarily check the growth of cotton.
Lieutenant James B. Allison, of the Seventh U. S. Infantry, arrived in Yorkville Thursday afternoon from San Francisco to spend a month or so with relatives and friends. Lieutenant Allison has been absent from Yorkville for about three years, most of the time having been spent in the territory of Alaska. Unless his regiment should be ordered to the Philippines in the meantime, he will probably remain in Yorkville during the balance of the summer.

A barn and contents belonging to Mr. William N. Jackson, on the Limestone road, about four miles northeast of Yorkville, was destroyed by fire last Wednesday afternoon. The fire occurred during a thunder storm, and was occasioned by a flash of lightning. The building was an old fashioned log structure, worth something like \$300, and was insured for \$50. As good luck had it, Mr. Jackson's mules were away with a thrasher at the time and they escaped.

Mr. R. J. Davis, of Zeno, was in Yorkville Wednesday and the reporter took occasion to ask him about that 36-pound carp, which, according to Mr. G. L. Riddle, Mr. Davis took out of the creek several years ago. Mr. Davis was somewhat surprised at the accuracy of Mr. Riddle's recollection about the matter, but stated that the figures were a little too low rather than too high. The carp weighed 38 pounds instead of 36 pounds, and so far as Mr. Davis knows is the largest ever taken in this neighborhood. He gave it as his opinion that the carp was probably raised in one of the ponds up the creek, more likely in that of Mr. J. B. F. Riddle. Mr. J. B. F. Riddle's pond contains more shallow water and also more mud than is to be found in the other ponds lower down, and is a more favorable place, according to Mr. Davis's idea, for raising large carp. Mr. Davis agrees with others who have discussed the matter that it is peculiarly difficult to catch large carp from the creek, notwithstanding their abundance. He says that it is a common thing to see these fish on the surface of the water in the spawning season and he has tried to kill them with a shot gun, but has never had any success.

The Lincoln Journal says that Will Oates, a night hand at the Daniel Mill got his hand torn so badly in the machinery one day last week that he had to have it amputated at the wrist.

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Five \$2.00 Hammocks to go at	\$1.50
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Buy quick, bring the cash, and enjoy the comfort of a good hammock the rest of the summer. Sooner you buy, the more service you'll get this summer.

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ON THE CORNER.
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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 unhusked to the stock, loaded out 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

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