

### PENSION ROLL'S TOTAL.

Government has Paid Great Sum of \$2,900,854,302—Mostly for The Civil War—All Other Wars Combined Have Cost in Pensions Less Than \$200,000,000.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, Eugene F. Ware, made public yesterday shows that the number of names on the pension rolls is still under the million mark, despite a net gain of 5,732 pensioners since 1898. The total enrollment in July 1 last, was 999,446 against 997,735 last year. The total comprises 738,809 soldiers and 260,637 widows and dependents. The aggregate includes 4,695 pensioners outside the United States. The number of death notices of old soldiers, not now in the service, received by the bureau during the year was 50,128; but only 27,043 of them were pensioners. The report says that the death rate among the pensioners for the coming year will be about 40,000 and the losses to the rolls from other causes will be about 6,000. The total amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was \$137,504,268, and the yearly cost of operating and maintaining the bureau and the agencies, outside of the payment of pensions proper, aggregates \$3,590,529. The pension system, says the report, since the beginning of the government has cost \$2,992,509,019, exclusive of the establishment of the soldiers homes. The pension disbursements by the United States from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, were \$96,445,444.

### TOTAL COST OF PENSIONS.

The following amounts have been paid to soldiers, their widows, minors, children, and dependent relatives on account of military and naval service during the wars in which the United States has been engaged:

Revolutionary war (estimated)	\$70,000,000
War of 1812 (on account of service without regard to disability)	45,025,297
Indian wars, 1835-1842 (on account of service without regard to disability)	5,814,267
War with Mexico (on account of service without regard to disability)	31,861,338
War of rebellion	2,744,878,270
War with Spain	5,776,116
Actual total disbursements in pensions	\$2,900,854,302

The amounts paid as pensions on account of disabilities and deaths as results of military and naval service during the wars of 1812 and with Mexico, and in time of peace, to the beginning of the war with Spain, are included in the payments, on account of the war of the rebellion. It is estimated that \$16,000,000 were paid in pensions for disabilities and deaths to military and naval service in the wars of 1812 and with Mexico and during the time of peace prior to the war of the rebellion, making the payments, the pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion and of the regular military and naval establishments since the close of said war of the rebellion and their widows, children, and dependent relatives amount to \$2,728,878, 276. This is outside of the cost of maintaining the bureau, agencies, and soldier's homes.

### WORK OF PAST YEAR.

The average value of each pension is now a little over \$132 a year. The number of applications for pensions filed was 188,626; rejected 118,464, and granted 117,268. During 1902 the bureau handled 47,106 more pension applications than it received showing progress in catching up with the accumulated work. The number of cases now undergoing examination in the bureau and in the process of adjudication, known as the "pending files," as follows:

Under the general law	137,100
Under the act of June 27, 1890	122,279
War with Spain	34,738
Army pensions	2,238
Services prior to March 4, 1861	2,211
Accrued	22,811
Total	339,435

Commissioner Ware recommends that the New England pension agencies of Augusta, Boston and Concord be consolidated and that Congress provide for the storage outside of the Pension Bureau of the great amount of accumulated and combustible records now seldom needed or examined. The report shows that on July 1 last there were pending 15,604 appeals from the decisions of the commissioner. The summary of rejected cases shows that 23,073 of the rejections were on legal grounds and 95,390 on medical grounds.

### Pleasant Tones From Central.

We are pleased to note how much more gently "Central" speaks to us since we published that story about the millionaire who married a telephone girl because he fell in love with her voice.

### BATTLE BETWEEN BEARS.

Crowd at a New York Menagerie Sees a Big Grizzly Beaten by a Trained Cinnamon Bear.

New York Times, Sept. 28.

Bear fighting as a popular amusement was revived at the Central Park menagerie yesterday, when nearly a thousand men, women and children saw Garibaldi, a cinnamon bear, weighing 450 pounds, driven into the cage of Rocky, a grizzly of double his weight, by keepers who knew that the meeting would be apt to result in a terrific fight. Word to that effect was passed about the Park and accounted for the crowd which alternately cheered and groaned at the battle, which continued with absolutely no interference for fully twenty minutes.

Disappointment awaited those who expected to see the smaller brute's life crushed out by his gigantic adversary, for Garibaldi, who had been carefully trained for exhibition purposes, always managed to evade the deadly hug and return a shower of stunning blows. The conflict, which was waged up and down the face of the cliff in the big bear cage, ended only when both animals were exhausted. Keeper Tryson believed they would renew it soon.

"I shouldn't be surprised to find a dead bear in the cage in the morning," said one keeper.

Garibaldi was presented to the city a week ago by Joseph Saxe, an itinerant Italian showman, who explained to Director Smith that the animal was becoming too dangerous for his purposes. Saxe said that Garibaldi was as agile as a prize fighter, knew all the tricks of wrestling, and was exceptionally strong, all of which he abundantly demonstrated in the conflict.

Mr. Smith first put the new animal in a wooden cage until he was accustomed to his new food and surroundings. Garibaldi at once tried to force the sides, and yesterday morning Keeper William Snyder, on going to give him his breakfast, found that he had gnawed through the planks at one corner and would in a few hours have made the hole big enough to crawl through.

Director Smith thought a fight would ensue if the new bear was put in the big cage, but he called a council of keepers, at which it was decided that it was the only thing to do. The conclusion was reached that the little bear could not kill the big one, while, if Garibaldi was killed, the city would lose nothing, as he was a gift.

Police reserves were called from the Arsenal, a rope was stretched to keep the crowd at a moderate distance, and then Garibaldi, who had been in the meantime placed in a small iron traveling cage, was dragged up the hill, roaring with rage. After much resistance he was driven into the grizzly den.

Rocky had been roused by the crowd and by the noisy protests of the new-comer. He has long been the master of the bear cage, and his looks do not belie his dangerous character. The little bear was no sooner behind the bars than the big one started to climb the face of the cliff towards him, snarling and growling, as his claws slipped gratingly over the rock. Garibaldi did not flinch. He stepped forward to the very edge of the cliff and watched the big fellow approach. No sooner was Rocky within reach than Garibaldi leaped forward and gave him a swift blow on the head. Rocky uttered a roar of pain and anger, and tried to retaliate, but the smaller bear had the advantage of position and landed three blows on the big fellow for every one he got in return. The spectators were in an uproar in a moment, but all their shouts and cries could not drown the savage noises of the struggling brutes.

With a mighty effort the grizzly pulled himself up on the narrow level space above the rocks, despite the efforts of the other to batter him down. From then on it was like a fight between a light, scientific boxer and a big untrained man who relied upon his strength to win. Several times the big bear fell as if stunned, but when the grizzly hurled himself upon him to finish the battle he would throw himself spryly out of danger and before the other could recover deal him a staggering blow. Both animals were badly torn. The fighters were becoming exhausted, but the cinnamon still dealt powerful blows, while the grizzly's efforts to clinch with him became more and

more helpless. Finally, growling, the bear started to climb down the rocks. Garibaldi followed him closely, but striking no longer. They reached the cemented floor and stood glaring. It seemed that the fight might be resumed, but suddenly Rocky backed into a corner and lay down. The cinnamon watched him for a few minutes and then fell over where he stood. The crowd cheered the victor and the police took the rope away and let all who wished crowd up to the bars. Last night the animals were as far apart as they could get in the cage, licking their wounds.

### Mr. Roosevelt Obeys Mark Hanna

St. Louis Republic.

President Roosevelt's declaration in his Cincinnati speech last Saturday night to the effect that "the trust question has no connection with the tariff" sounds the keynote of the Republican campaign from this time forward and calls for the thoughtful consideration of voters.

It is apparent that the recent conference between the President and Senator Hanna and other Republican leaders who visited Oyster Bay for that purpose has resulted in the triumph of Hanna's high tariff views. The Republican party will stand stubbornly firm in defense of Dingleyism, despite the popular sentiment for a modification of the Dingley schedules. Its speakers, with Mr. Roosevelt in the van, will answer the people's demand for tariff revision by claiming that tariff revision offers no remedy for whatever evil exists in the trust system. They will hold out the unsubstantial promise of Government control of the trusts instead.

The voters at the polls must make answer to this Republican contention. It is a plain and simple task. They have learned by bitter experience that the protective Dingley tariff created the trust evil. They know that the great majority of monopoly trusts are maintained by this tariff in the enjoyment of their oppressive monopolies. They know that there is no excuse for the "protection" of these multimillionaire combines that are now underselling European competitors in all European markets. They have seen that the most certain result of destroying competition in American markets is that American consumers are compelled to pay more for the products of the American trusts than foreigners pay for those same products in foreign markets.

The President does not appeal to the intelligence of American voters with the arguments found in his Cincinnati speech. He insists that intelligence instead. The Republican position as dictated by Mark Hanna and now by the President is directly antagonistic to the people's interest. The people's action at the polls in November should be in accordance with this truth.

### Sympathy for a Crosser.

New York Press.

Two men hurriedly walking east in Liberty street almost ran into an elderly fellow turning the corner at Nassau, headed for Broadway. The latter's overcoat was roughly put on. Far too tight across the back, it was wrinkled into horizontal corrugations. The collar was partly turned down. The texture was cheap, the shade a rusty brown. An old felt hat was on the gray head, a hat of many seasons which had been pearly and spotted with perspiration. The dark brown trousers were knee and almost frayed. The shoes had not known blacking for weeks. One of the men paused to salute the veteran deferentially, and after passing the compliments of the day rejoined his companion. "How much did he strike you for?" the latter asked. "Strike me?" said the other with a puzzled look. "Yes; I saw you put your hand in your pocket and thought the old coddler might have beaten you out of a quarter." "Oh! Why, that was Russell Sage."

It is noted that those points which have none but Southern Railway connections are not getting any circus dates this year. The explanation is that the circus trust finds the Southern's rates for transportation too high and refuses to patronize the road.

A number of store-buildings were unroofed at Monroe Tuesday afternoon by a cyclone. The destructive current seemed to move in the upper atmosphere as only the higher buildings were damaged. No lives were lost.

### OLD-TIME SHOOTING-MATCHES.

York County Marksmanship in the Days When Crack-Shots Shot for Beef.

Yorkville Enquirer, Oct. 1st.

Discussing the recently published story of Brit Bolin, the "giant deer slayer," an old citizen, who has passed seventy years, reverted in his conversation to the shooting matches which used to have a general vogue in this vicinity over fifty years ago. In those days they used to shoot for beeves with the rifle. A party of crack shots would make up a purse at so much a shot, and the prizes, five in number, would go to the shooters who came nearest the mark. The target consisted of a charred board with a diamond of white paper in the centre. On the paper was a cross, and the quality of the shooting was estimated by the distance of the shots from the centre of the cross. The object of charring the board was to insure a larger "tear-out" by the bullet, thus throwing the outer edge of the hole nearer to the cross mark. The usual regulations were 50 yards "off-hand," and 100 yards with a rest. The 100 yards shot was usually taken lying down, with a rest over a log. Some shooters preferred the off-hand shot at 50 yards; but a majority of them were inclined to 100-yards shot. The first two choices were the hind quarters; the second two the fore-quarters and the fifth, the "hide, horns, and tallow."

"One of the best shots in the country," said the gentleman referred to, "was Jas. F. Carson, who was a coach-maker by trade. I remember, when a boy, of going to a shooting match at the Joiner Place, about six miles east of Yorkville where the Chester road intersects with the Yorkville and Rock Hill road. There was a grog shop there, and shooting matches were frequent. On this occasion, Mr. Carson was one of the participants. His rivals feared him and tried to fill him with liquor. They did get him to take several drinks, and the party that was with him began to remonstrate. 'Never you mind,' he said 'all I want is somebody to wipe out and load my rifle, and I'll show you how to shoot.' The shooting commenced, and after some 15 or 20 shots it was found that Mr. Carson had won all five choices. He and his friends drove the beef home on foot. This feat of Mr. Carson's was remembered by the rifle shots of the county for many years afterward as altogether unparalleled in the beef shooting of the day.

Mr. Carson went off to the Mexican war a few years after this, and died on ship while returning. He was buried in the Gulf of Mexico. Other famous rifle shots of the day were Finch Branch and Wilson Garner. Branch was especially known as an off-hand 50-yard shot, and it used to be said of him that he could not shoot much until he was pretty well under the influence of liquor; but how true that was, I do not know."

### Still Persecuting Morgan.

Philadelphia Record.

It is repeated that but for the high duty on works of art Mr. Morgan would bring to this country and eventually donate to public galleries his vast collections of paintings which are now in Europe. Mr. Morgan's art commissioner is authority for the statement. These collections are almost without parallel, as they include rare examples of many schools of which this country has few specimens. As it is known that Mr. Morgan has no idea of selling his paintings, it is ridiculous for the government to keep them out by high duties. The American artists will not sell one picture more because of the exclusion of the Morgan paintings, while they do lose the benefit of a study of the pictures.

### Miss Rose Cleveland a Maine Farmer.

Lebanon, Me., Dispatch.

Mistress of a 70 acre island, on which there is only one cottage besides the one occupied by herself, Miss Rose Cleveland, sister of the former President, has become greatly interested in agriculture and stock raising, which she finds profitable. Miss Cleveland has about 800 chickens, a large herd of cows and a big vegetable garden on her island, where she raises prize pumpkins fat chickens, and makes prime dairy butter. She handles her affairs herself, it is said, but employs a large force of men.

### REGISTRATION OF ILLITERATES

How It is Provided for in Election Law.

Chatham Record.

The last Legislature passed an act (chapter 550) providing for the permanent registration of illiterate voters under the "grandfather clause" of the suffrage amendment. This registration will begin next Thursday (the 2d of October) and close on the 25th of October.

By this act any person who cannot read and write may register if he or any ancestor was a voter on the 1st of January, 1867, or at any time prior to that date. The names of these voters will be kept on a separate list from other voters, which list the registrar must return to the clerk of the Superior Court, who must make an alphabetical list by townships and record the same in a book provided for that purpose. The clerk must also send a copy of such list to the Secretary of State, who must record the same in a book provided for that purpose.

In this manner the names of all such voters will be permanently preserved and they will always be entitled to vote. The registrar must also give every such voter a certificate showing that he is a duly registered voter and the clerk must certify under his official seal to the genuineness of such certificate, and any person having such a certificate, and moving to another county, can register and vote in any county in the State, notwithstanding his inability to read and write. If a voter loses his certificate he can get another which can be used in place of the lost one.

The Legislature has thus provided the way by which illiterate white men shall always be entitled to vote, as was promised during the last campaign. And, strange to say, Republicans in the Legislature voted against this act which provides for this permanent registration.

### Fort Mill Bank Robbed.

Yorkville Enquirer, Oct. 1st.

Burglars entered the savings Bank of Fort Mill, sometime during yesterday morning, blew open the vault and safe with nitro-glycerine or dynamite, and carried off between \$2,500 and \$3,000 in cash. The news was received here by telephone a few hours after the discovery of the robbery.

From such information as can be had, it appears that at an early hour, a passer by noticed that one of the bank windows had been shattered by splinters. He looked inside and beheld a scene of confusion. The vault door, twisted and bent was standing wide open and the floor was littered with papers.

Cashier Meacham was informed of the situation without delay, and upon investigation he found that the doors of both the vault and safe had been blown open. In the safe he had left the night before about \$1,200 in silver and a considerable sum in currency. The silver was gone and so was the currency, all but a lot of fragments, which had been left by the explosion.

The first report was that the burglars got in the neighborhood of \$5,000; but a later story which seems to be more authentic, is that the loss does not exceed \$3,000. The burglars did not attempt to carry away anything but cash, and so far as has been reported, no valuable papers were destroyed by the explosion. There was no burglar insurance.

It will take several days to repair the furniture and restore order in the wrecked bank room; but the bank officials hope to be able to resume business this Wednesday morning, or at least to-morrow.

Davidson College is to have at once a new dormitory. It will be built of brick, contain 30 rooms, will be furnished throughout, and be heated by steam.

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## JAMES F. YEAGER.

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