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THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

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SIMMONS ON LIQUOR PROBLEM

He Wants Its Manufacture and Sale Confined to the towns and He Wants Liquor to Pay More Taxes to the State.

Washington Special. 2d. to Charlotte Observer. Senator Simmons, speaking about the work of the Legislature soon to assemble, said that it was greatly to be hoped that the Legislature would take some action looking to the regulation and adequate taxation by the State of the manufacture of liquor. He said there was a strong sentiment in the State for confining both the sale and manufacture of liquor to the incorporated towns. But whatever might be done with regard to this action it was manifest that the manufacture of liquor should be brought under State control and police regulation as far as that could be done without conflict with the laws of the United States. He said if the manufacture of liquor is to be allowed at all in the State, it should become a source of larger revenue to the State than under existing laws.

There is, he says no greater evil in the State than those little copper distilleries scattered about through the country where police regulation is impossible. Generally speaking they exert a demoralizing influence upon the community in which they are located, debauching the morals of the public within the radius of their influence. Besides many of them have become recruiting stations for the Republican party. In large measure, they are undermining the work of schools and churches in these communities.

If liquor is permitted to be manufactured only in incorporated towns, he said the distilleries can be subjected to rigid police regulations and the evil of the business would be largely diminished. At any rate, he said, they ought to be adequately taxed by the State and no retail establishment ought to be allowed in connection with a distillery, for a large part of the evil of these concerns grows out of the retail house which is almost universally run in connection with them. If the Legislature shall determine to confine the sale and manufacture of whiskey to incorporated towns, each town should by general law be given an opportunity to vote upon the question of prohibition or a dispensary, so that the continuance of the traffic in each community would be made to depend upon the majority vote of that community. Of course this general law, should be so framed as not to require a vote in towns where prohibition or a dispensary already exists.

Senator Simmons expressed the hope and opinion that the Legislature would give these questions earnest and mature consideration, and he added that if the manufacture of liquor was confined to the incorporated towns and the usual bar-room accompaniment prohibited, it would greatly diminish the work of the Federal Courts and might in the near future make it possible to dispense with one of the Federal Court districts in the State, as well as a large part of the revenue force now necessary and relieve the State of the odious political activity of so many revenue officials when the Republican party is in power in the State.

The Belgian Queen's Daring.

London Truth. The talk about the queen of the Belgians' memoirs is all stuff and nonsense. Marie Henriette kept a diary, but not regularly. She jotted down merely for the purpose of refreshing her own memory in after time and always in the blindest and dullest manner. All her mental energy ran into music, in which she attained high connoisseurship, and into horsey affairs. She was not a writer, and never knew what the writing impulse is. In a circus she would have been the right woman in the right place. I think, as I write of her daring drives in her pony phaeton across the railway near Laken. She generally timed her crossing for the closing of the gate across the high road. When a man at the station came out to shut out the public because a train coming at full speed had been signalled, the queen made a sign to him, which he understood. She then gave a whip and rein to her four cream-colored ponies and dashed across the railway, not much to soon to escape being crushed by the train. When on the other side she was pale as a death but thrilling.

THE SOUTH BEFORE THE WAR.

A Large Proportion of its People not Idle, but Engaged in Many Pursuits.

Norfolk Landmark. "Life in the Old South" is a fine paper, contributed by the Rev. J. M. Hawley to the September-October number of Things and Thoughts, a bi-monthly magazine of merit published at Winchester, Va. Mr. Hawley's contribution deserves special attention because it refutes the oft-heard charge that the ante-bellum South was a nation whose citizen, as a whole, posed in graceful idleness and let the slaves do all the work. People of the present day, even in the South (perhaps) have come to think that in the years before the great struggle between the sections the white men of the North did more work, man for man, than the white men of the South. The overdoing of the theory that the South was settled by the Cavaliers and the North by the Puritans has, by simple association of terms, had a great deal to do with the deepening of this impression.

We consider the following extracts from the Rev. Mr. Hawley's article to be a valuable contribution to American history: "There were in the South (by the census 1850) in round numbers 174,500 persons owning from one to five slaves. If these whites represented a family of five persons each on an average—and many Southern families were large—we have got less than 872,500 persons dependent upon five slaves or less to the family for support, when only two in the five were capable of profitable work, their own support to come, at the same time, out of the profit of their own labor. Was a population of 1,745,000 souls ever clothed and fed by the labor of only one-fifth of their number?"

"However much Southern men may have been accused of idleness and indolence, very many of them—slave-holders and non-slave-holders alike—were compelled to rely upon their own energy and industry for a livelihood. To rely upon the labor of the few slaves they owned signified increasing poverty and embarrassment.

"And how were the thousands of families that owned no slaves, and yet comprised two-thirds of the white population of the South, to be supported? Here again, the United States census for 1850 gives us many interesting and significant facts. The number of white persons engaged in laborious occupations in the South in the year was larger in proportion to population than in the North. The census gives us the number of white persons over 15 years of age engaged in any occupation in each State of the Union. The figures are decidedly to the credit of the South.

"Let us compare a few Northern with a few Southern States. In Massachusetts the percentage of persons over 15 years of age engaged in work was 45.39; in Rhode Island, 46.71; in New Hampshire, 45.05; in Connecticut, 40.46; in New York, 47.61; in New Jersey, 47.35. Now let us glance at an equal number of States in the South. In Maryland the percentage of white persons over 15 years of age engaged in work was 51.80; in Virginia, 46.54; in Georgia, 47.18; in Florida, 53.04; in Mississippi, 51.23; in Texas, 54.03. The average for all the States in the North was 47.92; for those in the South, 49.14. But one Southern State—Missouri—fell to an average so low as Massachusetts. But two in the North—Pennsylvania and Iowa—rose to an average so high as Maryland or Mississippi, not one of them equalling Florida, Arkansas or Texas.

"These facts are decisive of the question of industrial conditions in the South. Whatever may have been the influence of the African shadow upon the people south of the Mason and Dixon line, it did not produce men who despised labor and lived in idleness and luxury. Go to any State of the South and the fact remains that the average of the white population living upon the interest of invested money and having no occupation was considerably smaller than in the North."

Eight thousand people witnessed the start of the six-day bicycle race, the tenth annual championship event in Madison Square Garden, New York which began early Monday morning. Six teams are competing for the prize.

\$3,000,000 FOR A HOSPITAL.

Armour's Gift of Gratitude for His Child's Recovery.

Chicago Special to the Baltimore Sun. As a monument of gratitude that his daughter has been reclaimed from a life of helplessness and given one of activity, J. Ogden Armour, millionaire, now turned philanthropist like his father, has begun plans for the Lolita Armour Institute of Bloodless Surgery, which is to be endowed with \$3,000,000.

The first active step in this direction was taken to-day at Mr. Armour's home, while the packer, his wife and daughter were entertaining Prof. Adolf Lorenz and Dr. Fredrich Mueller both of the University of Vienna. Mr. Armour's child, little Lolita, whom Dr. Lorenz and Dr. Mueller had treated for congenital hip dislocation was brought into the room and walked across the floor as spryly as any child.

Mr. and Mrs. Armour looked at each other and both turned to Dr. Mueller. "I know," said the millionaire, "that Professor Lorenz could not be induced to accept the invitation I am going to extend to you. I cannot find expression for my gratitude that my daughter is healed. Mrs. Armour and I have discussed time and again the best way of commemorating the seeming miracle. I intend to establish a hospital or institute for your school of surgery," he said. "You must be at the head of it. It makes no difference what the cost may be; my daughter has practically been given back to me, and I and my wife are grateful. For the first time since Lolita was born we are happy."

"Other parents are joyless because their children are afflicted with the same trouble. They cannot afford to employ you and you cannot afford to come from Vienna every time one needs you. Stay here. Make Chicago your home and you will not regret it."

York County Items.

People are quite slow in catching on to the fact that the post-office department requires two-cent stamps on free rural delivery letters. Many people mail such letters with only one-cent stamps.

Mr. T. A. Wadsworth, for sometime past the assistant agent at the C. & N. W. Depot, leaves to-day for Cliff's, N. C., to take charge of the telegraph office at that place while the railway people are putting in a new bridge across the Catawba river between Cliff's and Granite.

Although there is much to be done, the Southern has improved the physical condition of their line between Camden and Marion wonderfully during the past few months. In addition to many thousands of ties put in all along the line, all the bridges and trestles have been materially strengthened.

Mr. D. C. Clark, carrier on Rural Route No. 1, claims that his mail wagon is "the thing." There was rain all day Tuesday; but Mr. Clark made the trip without the inconvenience or discomfort of a wetting. He says that if he had been in a buggy he would have been drenched to the skin.

If the railroad people can just arrange to deliver a morning paper in the town on the day of publication, they will confer a great favor. As trains now run, it is impossible to get a single daily paper delivered from any direction until the day after publication, and the New York papers are as fresh on their arrival as are any of the state dailies.

There was another homicide at the works of the Catawba Power Company last Wednesday afternoon. A negro woman named Mary Emerson, shot and killed a negro laborer, named Solomon Carlisle. According to the woman's story, the two were amusing themselves with a gun. They had fired it out of a window, after which Carlisle placed the muzzle to his head and told the woman to pull the trigger, assuring her that the gun was no longer loaded. She pulled the trigger and he was killed. The coroner's jury decided that the killing was accidental.

"Be Ware."

Richmond News. A handsomely furnished and comfortable room. The peace and silence of 11 o'clock at night and but these two present. She is in a wide easy chair, her head thrown back against the dark velvet, her eyes looking into his from beneath half-closed lids. The conversation has become intensely personal and his voice is low and a little tremulous, while hers are deep and tense and immeasurably sweet, and each word carries the suggestion of caress and invitation. She wears something soft and filmy and dainty, cut to show a neck as round as an alabaster pillar and white and smooth as satin. One hand dangles temptingly on the arm of her chair and looks particularly white and small and alluring, while the background against which her head rests becomes her wonderfully and accentuates the blush-rose tint that has come over her face. Her lips half-smiling, with just a glint of pearl behind them, are red and tempting as ripe strawberries. She is beautiful and high-bred and charming, all woman and in loving and complaisant mood—in brief, perfect.

He bends forward at last and ventures to take the hand in both of his very gently. The resistance is slight, and the words which have been swelling his heart and driving it to his lips.

Her eye-lids droop, the flush on her face deepens and her breast rises and falls fast with her quick breathing. The lids lift again from her dark eyes and once more she looks into his with a new light and tenderness and yearning and she whispers the answer she has already told.

He bends forward eagerly and his arm slips swiftly behind her shoulders. His lips are within six inches, two inches, half an inch of hers.

With a swift, evasive, sinuous movement she twists herself from his embrace, and a few firm, rapid steps carry her to the door, which she quickly opens.

An Unchanged Bill.

New York Times. Ex-President Gates of Amberst college was a man with three salient characteristics—belief in compulsory worship as a means of grace, nicety of language and a fondness for bargain hunting that was almost feminine. As illustrative of the latter it is told that on a certain occasion, Mr. Gates bought for \$3 a pair of trousers that had been marked at \$6 and had them charged.

The first of the month a bill came in: "To one pr. pants, \$3"

Mr. Gates crossed off the "pants" and substituted "trousers," then remailed the bill. The first of the next month another bill came in:

"To one pr. pants, \$3."

This time the bill was returned as before, but with the following legend:

Dear Mr. Thompson—I am always careful about the language I use, and like other people to do the same.

The first of the third month Mr. Gates received a bill: "To one pr. pants, \$3."

This time he went in person to visit Mr. Thompson. He explained his position, Thompson looked at him a moment and then replied:

"President Gates, I've been in the clothing business for twenty-five years, and during them twenty-five years everything in my shops above \$5 has been trousers and everything below \$5 has been pants. It's pants you got, egad, sir, and pants you'll pay for."

REPUBLICAN SCHEME DENOUNCED.

Senator Simmons Says the Plan to Indict Registrars is an Effort of the Leaders to Carry Foyer With the Administration.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Democratic members of the State congressional delegation denounced without reservation the proposal of Republican Federal officials to indict Democratic registrars. Senator Simmons gave utterance to the prevailing sentiment among the Democratic members when he characterized the contemplated proceedings as outrageous, and worthy only of the discredited Republican leaders who wished by such a course to curry favor with the Republican administration, and win back the negro vote that has been lost by their own ill-advised performance. "There may have been isolated cases where qualified negroes were denied registration," said the Senator, "but these rare instances merely occurred through a misunderstanding of the law and afforded evidence of no criminal intent. Every intelligent man in the State knows that the small negro registration was the result of a determination on the part of the negroes to rebuke the Republican leaders for the brutal treatment accorded them; and now these Republican leaders are seeking to use the machinery of the Federal courts to punish the Democratic registrars for bringing about the state of affairs for which they alone are responsible. This scheme of the Republicans merely confirms the Democratic contention, frequently made, that in the event the Republicans were not successful in the new ventures of the last campaign they would again join hands with the negroes." The Democrats were not disposed to uphold any willful violation of the election law, but there was no justification for these wholesale indictments and as chairman of the Democratic State executive committee the Senator declared it to be his intention to stand by the registrars; not only would he do so, Senator Simmons concluded but the Democratic party as a whole unanimously approve of such a course.

Ex-President Gates of Amberst College.

New York Times. Ex-President Gates of Amberst college was a man with three salient characteristics—belief in compulsory worship as a means of grace, nicety of language and a fondness for bargain hunting that was almost feminine. As illustrative of the latter it is told that on a certain occasion, Mr. Gates bought for \$3 a pair of trousers that had been marked at \$6 and had them charged.

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Money for You!

There's money for you in our cash-saving prices on Ladies' and Children's Coats. While they last the prices are for the \$12.50 kind, only \$8.00; 16.00 kind, only 7.00; 8.50 kind, only 5.50; 5.00 kind, only 3.50; 2.50 kind, only 1.50.

BARGAINS IN WALKING SKIRTS. Have just received a big lot Walking Skirts that I am making a run on at \$3.50 each. They are leaders in price and quality, and such bargains in Walking Skirts have never known on the markets before. Also see our \$5.00 and \$6.00 Skirts.

HOLIDAY GOODS. We have all the latest things in Holiday goods, such as Ladies Handkerchiefs, Table Covers, Bureau and Washstand Scarfs, Belts, Belt Pins and Buckles.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES. Our line of Infant's Caps are unquaranteed, and you can find the latest at our store for the little ones. Prices, 25c to \$2.50 each.

YOUR MILLINERY WANTS for the Holidays—have you looked after them yet? You've been deferring this, perhaps, but do not defer longer. Come right to us. We have just what you want—material, style, skill, and prompt work.

Dress Goods and Waistings all in the latest designs.

JAMES F. YEAGER.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY.

READ! READ!

GOOD NEWS FOR YOU!

For some weeks we've been talking stock to you—the fine stock we've been getting in and wanting you to see. The people came; they saw the stock; they liked the stock; they bought the stock and they were satisfied well with the stock. Yes, we've been selling lots of animals and good ones, too.

Now, we have just received a pretty bunch of stock that walked through the country from Tennessee, also a full car-load of horses and mules that arrived last Saturday from the same State, making in all some 60 head now on hand.

Among these are some specially desirable saddle and driving horses, a few extra good family horses, and a plenty of good farm animals of almost any class in size from 14 to 16 hands high and weighing from 800 to 1200 pounds.

NOW LISTEN!—We are anxious to close up our year's business in order to make a new start with the new year, and for this week and next we are going to offer **SPECIAL BARGAINS IN HORSES AND MULES** for cash or on time. Stock will surely be higher after Christmas. Buy now and save money. Don't fail to call and see our stock.

REMEMBER we guarantee every animal as represented to you when we sell it, and remember also that you will save money by buying before the end of the year, and by buying from us.

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Makes the bread more healthful.
Safeguards the food against alkali.