W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

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

GASTONIA, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1902.

One Dellar a Tour la Adva-

VOL. XXIII.

M'KINLEY AND REED. An Estimate and Comparison

of the Two Men. VIEWS OF WILLIAM ALLES WHITE

Editor of the Emperia (Kan.) Quzette Tells of the Rivalry That Existed Between the Two Statesmen and What Would Have Happene if Reed Had Boon Elected Presidont Instead of MelCinter.

The death of Tom Reed closes the chapter of one of the strangest rivalries that over occurred in American politics—the rivalry between McKinley and Reed, says William Allen White in the Emporia (Kan.) Gasette. The contest was not bitter-it rarely came above the surface of things—yet it was an inevitable conflict and was made so by the characters of the two men and their propinquity in political life. The men were as antithetic to another as a dog and a cat. no trait of their characters were they similar, and each irritated the other. McKinley was solemu, rather pompous, devoid of humor, given to Prince Alberts and white string ties, never revealing himself except to his inmates, canny, tectful, urbane, adroit, smooth, olengir is and placid, itsed was brusque, a jolly man who liked to re-veal his real self and hated shams and pretenses, a scholar who despised the patter of politics that passes for learning in congress, a wearer of sack coats and clothes with lots of pockets in them-wrinkled clothes and a soft hat: tactiess and proud of it; not afraid of making an enemy where it would do the most good; bristling with retort and invective

In congress McKinley and Reed were members of one party and protection lats in theory, but there stopped the parullel. Reed became floor leader and afterward speaker of the house. McKinley was defeated for speaker of the house and went into committee work. Reed rose to his glory. The qualities which McKinley would have put into the speakership would have made him a failure. Reed was the man needed, and his work there has changed the current of usage in American congress as greatly as an amend-ment to the constitution. McKinley rose afterward to his glory and forced Reed out of political life. McKinley's tactics there were distinctly his own. He used no outward show of force He did not appear to be moving at all. Yet he ground Reed as with a glacier. There is no doubt that if Reed had been president he would have forced McKinley out of action. There was bad blood between them, but Reed would have done it before all the people and perhaps would have disrupted the party. He would have gloried in it. Beed disliked McKinley and was frank to his acquaintances in discuss ing it. In 1807 McKinley shut the door of patronage on Reed, except in his congressional district. Reed was as mad as a bull and bellowed out a good to his friends.

The day McKinley died Reed and a mutual friend and I happened to meet at luncheon in the Central club in New York city. Heed was big with the philosophy of the hour. His rival was dead; the race had been run. Heed was out of it; the book was closed on his ambition. He knew it. After a simple meal had been put away Reed pushed back his chair and began to talk. For three long hours he discoursed most beautifully upon life, its uncertainty, its real rewards and its checks and balances, upon fame and its accidents and its emptiness, upon its accidents and its emptiness, upon death and immortality and God and all his ways and works. It was a kind of funeral gration the like of which few men are privileged to hear. At the end of it all the big man threw back his head and looked up at the great oak rafters of the room for a while and then let his hands fall heavily on the short arms of the chair all mean? Where is it going? Who are we? What is this unfathomed we call life? God knows.

Reed was McKinley's intellectual so perior, and he couldn't help but know it. Reed was a scholar of wide and judicious reading. He knew things at the base and understood the ultimate sophy of them. So he wrote well He got a chapter in a sentence. He was always sure. His style was epigramatic. McKinley had the wordy style of a man who is not quite cettain of his position and is trying to convince himself. He two men over revealed themselves so nelsedly in their styles as McKinley and Reed, In McKinley's written and spoken language a kind bearted man shows himself; in Reed's, a big brained man. McKinley's strength was not in his head, but his heart. He grew to real greatness because he was kind; 'He would hot offend any one, and he leved to please. The greatest calamity that could have, befallen America was to have gramatic. McKinley had the wordy

have, befallen America was to have had Top Bood elected propident when McKinley was elected. He would not have allowed America to 180, 19, war, with Spain. He would have been ke-peached by congress and war declared in spite of him. From an intellectual standpoint Reed would have been right. But there is a force in this world stronger than brains. There is a destiny of nations as well as man, and when we would put our own little wills in its way semething outside ourselves—call it destiny or race benderey or God-intervence and brushes the chem-men saids and plays the own game. Human wiedom is so limited: brains count for no little; the thing which seems wrong often brings great events

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right; planning and scheming and looking ahead avail nothing. Quly when we look back over things that we would have done and see how foolist are our desires—even the wisest of them in the light of the days that come-when we see what calemity would have followed our prayer's fuldilment, we gain a faith in the moving spirit outside ourseives that "doeth all things well." Human wisdom counts for little. Learning counts for little. No man can tell wint a day will being forth. Faith is the beginning and end

of all philosophy.

The wise men of the country if they would have made Roed presi dont. They feared Mckluley. They could not see the kind of a man needed for the events that were coming. Reed in the White House would have been a national disaster. The destiny of millions of human creatures in the is lands of the sea would have been changed from that which looms ahead of them today. But the sanity of the people chose McKinley. There seemed to be a prescionce in it. There was this: McKinley was the common average man. He and his ideals and his rage, which was not of the strong est, but which was average and he man; his viewpoint, his education, his aspirations for America, were those of the average American, and so were instinctively those which should reflect all the people, and the people's destiny life, which would have been embittered save for his buoyant philosophy, he saw these things and recognized that he was born out of time. Certainly be had in him the making of a great man. But his day was not come. God rest his soul till its appointed

FACED DEATH IN TIBET.

Svon Hedin Describes Horrors of Sven Hedin, the explorer, who recent-ly attempted to reach Lhama, the capital of Tibet, gives in an interview with the London correspondent of the Phila-delphia Times a vivid narration of his sufferings on the journey from Charkik to Ladakh, which occupted eight

He lost nearly the whole of his caravan owing to traveling at enormous altitudes. Even the valleys were higher than the summit of Mont Blanc. The mere act of breathing was most difficuit. Four members of the expedition died simply because they could not breathe. Two died gradually from their fect upward, the brain being the last

Sven Hedin was less affected than the others, but was quito unable to walk and only saved himself by keeping immevable in the saddle from morning until camp was pitched in the evening. Even unbuttoning his coat involved acute pain and tension to an overwrought heart, which was literally at the point of breaking. The explorer in describing the awful

desolation around Lobner, which is a dried up lake, said there was no sign of life of any kind. It was a land of death. He found ruined temples and houses with high towers in four villages a few miles apart. The streets were wide. He found among the ruins eart wheels, iron axios, clay jars and Chinese manuscripts which it can be proved are 1,000 years old.

Undoubtedly, the road was a great postal highway from Peking to Each gar 1,600 years ago and was probably the longest road in the world.

HATCHET STORY WAS NEW

Bayacian Pensant Insulted Whon Compared With Washington A dealer in pigs in Wolden, Bayaria was testifying, according to a special cable dispatch from Munich to the New York World, in court to the honesty of his son, who was the defend ant in the suit, and swore he pever

"He reminds me," the judge re marked, "of George Washington."
The witness, detecting something ironical, as he thought, in the judges tone, flared up and said he knew noth ing of George Washington, and his lawyer demanded that the Judge axplain. Then the judge told the anec-dote, which the peasants of Welden beard for the first time.

Coal is so scarce at Watertown, N I., that where there are sick persons in the family the head of the household goes to the attending physician for a certificate stating that coal is a necessity, says the Philadelphia Pres The certificate is then taken to the coal dealer, who furnishes all the coal he can if no more than a sackful is

What Pa Would Do.

What Pa Would Do.
"What started all the trouble, though?"
na. said to ph again,
"And why should Christians want to go
and light with Christians want to go
and light with Christian reen?
And why should we be mixin' in somebody stee's war?
It seems to me there's nothin' left that's
hat worth lightin' for.
In Veniousela part of us? What does it
own that thepThe Germans and the Englishmen—would
like to take away?"
"You wouldn't understand," pa said. "No
woones away could.

women't understand," pa said. "No women ever could, And what's the good explaints' things that can't be understood? I only what that I was there and runnin' things today;

bings today; idn't wait, like Teddy does, withou a word to say,

Td give the ships to Dewey, and I'd send him out to see, And-pratty soon, you bet, the world would hear from Cleorge and me!"
We talked a whole lot more about the thunble! but, somehow, The only thing I know he that they're stirrin' up a row.
Ps said it was a principul, but didn't tell so where it come from at the start or how it happens to be those;

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CASTRO FEARS ASSASSINS.

Venezuelan Fresident, Alwara Close Comparatively little is known in the United States of the personality of President Castro of Venezuela, now a prominent figure in international que lons. In fact, he was hardly known at Carneas when he became president of Venezuela three years ago, says the New York Tribune. At that time he was a popular here because of the fight be unde for the presidency against General Ignacio Andrada, Since then he has displayed ability and cour

age in battles with the revolutionists Physically, President Castro is not so big a man as, reports and pictures would make him appear. He is it fee 2 luches tall, but well built. His shoul ders are deep and broad, and he walks with a long, military stride. He has been the practically absolute dictator of his country, self willed, cruel to an extent and not to be awarved from a docision. President Custro has only such men in his cubinet as he can contrul in every matter of state.

Bluntness is one of the characteris-tics of President Castro. He is shrewd and cuming, but he is not diplomatic. An incident occurred in Coneral Cas tro's private railroad car which illus trates just how fur he trusts even his cubinet and friends. The trip was from Macato, a scaside resortPelose to La Gusyra, through the latter city and up the mountains to Carocas. Only person was in the official car besides the official family of the president. President Custro entered first and took the last sent in the car, against the door. From his seat he could see before him all those in the perly, whose backs were toward him. who have knowledge of the andden end that has befallen many Latin-American presidents will recognize the reason for this action. At the hotel in Macuto, too, he was constantly guarded by officers of his army selected personally by him for that purpose, while outside, day and night, stood a com-

pany of troops.

Besides being always escorted by a bodyguard, whether out on horsebac or in a carriage, President Castro is also armed. He carries in an outsid pocket on his left side a small 32 callber pear! handled revolver. This be covers up with a handkerchief. It is his babit to wave this handkerchief in acknowledging greetings instead of se-luting or removing his hat. Two years ago a crank attempted the life of Pros-ident Castro. It has been said that the bandkerchief when he takes it out. But if he does he does it remarkably

GRANT'S SISTER'S DREAM.

Says it Feretold to Her Death of

Mrs. Mary Graut Cramer, a sister of General U. S. Grant, who lives with her sister, Mrs. Virginia Grant Corbin, in East Orange, N. J., says the death of Mrs. Grant was foretold to her in a

"The dream was exceedingly vivid," "The dream was exceedingly vivid, said Mrs. Cramer to a New York Trib-une reporter. "I thought Mrs. Grant came to my bedside and, placing her hand on my shoulder, said impressive-ly, 'Mary, I have come to talk with you and may goodby because I am not go ing to be with you much longer."

Mrs. Cramer told her dream at the breakfast table the next morning, and to her surprise a friend of the family, Mrs. Katherine Lawrence, who was visiting at the time, said that she, too, bad had a singular dream. Mrs. Law. rence said that she dreamed that she, Mrs. Cramer and Mrs. Corbin stood in the portal of Grant's tomb on Riverside drive, New York, and that there appeared to be a large crowd of per-sons outside, drawn up in two lines, awaiting the arrival of a cavalcade of

VENEZUELA'S DEBT.

Prancis S. Loomis Tolle a Ster About its Ability to Pay It. "Venezuela ought to have enough money to settle this debt," said Fran-els B. Loomis, minister to Portugal, the other day to the New York Hor ald's Washington correspondent. Mr. Loomis, who was formerly minister to Venezuela, had just called at the White House to talk over the situation with Prosident Roosevelt.

"Yes," be continued. "I know for fact that they have at least \$25,000,000 tu cash. Not long ago 1 met Castro's secretary in London, wearing a very

'Indeed,' said I, what is it?' "'I bave obtained a toan of \$25,000,

'Good! I compratulate yes.' "Thanks. And would you loan me \$100, so I can buy a ticket home?"

One of Tom Reed's Jokes On a howeward bound trip from Lon flon the late Tom Reed was with a party of Americans in the Buston express for Liverpool. Something went wrong with the brakes, and the train pulled up with a vast amount of jerking an screeching at a little town called Holla-by, between Chester and Liverpool. Mr. Reed poked his head out of the window and rend the sign on the station plat

"Hell's by?" he exclaimed. "Good gracious, I hope not."—New York

Barned Billiard Cues For Warmer Being unable to get wood with which to start a fire in the quarters of Research hook and ladder company in Bloom field, N. J., the other ovening, the mem bers rolded a cack in which were now eral billard eves, broke them and them in the store, mys the New York Tieses. The men succeeded in warming the place sufficiently for them to play pool with the cues that were left.

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MONROE DOCTRINE VIEW

What De Martens Thinks of the Famous Principle.

COMPARES ITTO A DYNAMITE BOMB

Rossian Jurist Says, It May Bushed if Washington Dues Not Mandle It Carefully-He Contends the United States Is Standing by a Theory No. Longer of Use.

The acute state of affairs in Venesuels, the attitude of Germany and England, the action of Italy, Spain and Belgium in joining the utiles in their demand upon Venezuela and, lastly, the spirit of conjecture abroad upon just what course, if any, will be followed in the matter by the United States renews with unaccustomed force the perennial interest in the Monroe doctrine and adds not a little importance to the opinion expressed upon that subject by Professor F. de Martens. This opinion has been given in a special article for the New York Independent.

M. de Martens is a recognised author ity upon many points of international law, and he is today considered by his fellow Russians as the greatest international jurist their country has pro-

In the course of his article M. de Martens says that the Monroe dectrine was "called into existence by the necessity of setting a limit to the me for interference which came into fashion among the great powers of Burope at the beginning of the last contury."
In M. de Martens' opinion, however this doctrine "has been changed from being an instrument of defense into kind of dynamite bomb that may explace." He continues:

"All depends on the discretion of the Washington government, in whose hands the Mouroe doctrine is a conventent expedient for securing the estrango-ment of all European influence within the limits of the entire American continent. It seems to me that it is very difficult to foresee all the complications that may result from the present exag gerated application of this political doc trine. The responsibility undertaker by the United States in relation to those nations who may have any interest is the American continent is great beyond measure. Any such interest may serve as an excuse for creating all kinds of collision. In proportion as the political relations of North America become more complicated will there be all the great er reason for fearing and anticipatin pretexts for conflicts, the final result

and issue of which no one can foregoe.
"There can be no doubt that the new problems in relation to annexed terri tories must call forth new political interests and require new means and methods for their retention. The part of 'citisen of the world' cannot be played without incurring heavy expenditure and sacrifices, and therefore the war budget of the United States has already augmented with surprising ra-pidity. Nor is there a man who can tell us when the limits of this augmen-

tation will have been reached. "All these recent facts in the life of the great American republic are very striking proofs of her power and vitalfty. However this may be, it seems to me that the historical miss United States has been fully defined in the course of its 125 years' exist-ence. It has afforded a brilliant example of the almost fabulous development of all the living forces of a people by means of peaceful labor and the continued cultivation of those great principles on which its political and social life was originally founded. It uppears to me that in the largest deve opment of these principles, in their ex-tension and spiritualization, consists the ever to be envied historical function

English papers state that a recent collebrated criminal case has given to the criminal clauses of England a new word. Mrs. Penruddocke, the wife of

A New Word.

a county magistrate, was accused and convicted of shocking cruelty toward her little daughter. The case has ex-cited intense interest in England not only because of the prominence of the woman, but because she get off with a fine of £50, which for her was merely nominal nunishment. Now when a pr oner gets off with an unexpectedly light sentence or fine he remarks that he has received a Penruddocke. The name may take its place in our language like those of Captain Boycott and Mr. Bowdler.

Agriculture For Soldleys. A scheme is on foot to lustruct the Russian soldiers in rural economy, says a St. Petersburg special to the New York World. Young men torn away from their agricultural labors by their military duties are to be allowed to study scientific agriculture when not drilling or doing guard duty. The instructors are to be selected from a mong specialists or among officers having technical knowledge of agriculture. The project is soon to be sent to fit. Petersburg for official sanction.

General De Wet's Robelto. It is said that when Joseph Chamber ain and General De Wet were intro-duced in Loudon the cotonial secretary addressed the Boar general as "Mr. De Wet." "General." corrected De Wet. Mr. Chamberlain repented the "Mr." whereups De Wet remarked steraly, "General or nothing!" And the colental steratory had to follow the example of Lord Eltcheser, says the San Francisco Argenaut, and recognise the military status of De Wet before the ubiquibous one would shake hands.

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TOLSTOI'S NEW BOOK. "The Corpec" Tolls a Woled Story .:

Dywnkenness and Bribery.

Count Toistol's new book, "The Corpse," tells a strange story of a family on the banks of the Volga, mys a St. Petersburg disputch to the Philadelphia Press. The husband is a hopelena drunkard, so that the wife, who is young and heautiful, is abliged to maintain them both.

Size criters the offer of a frederic

maintain them both.
She cutars the office of a factory, and the manager falls in lave withher. Seeing the unhappiness of her home, he demands that she shall get a divorce from her good for nothing husband in order that he may make her his wife. Divorce in Russia, however, he are accounted inverse which early is an expensive luxury, which only rich people can indulge in, so the may ager of the factory and the woman hit upon the idea of buying her husband's consent to their union.

The drunkerd receives a sum of mouey and disappears. His bat and coat are found so the leanks of the Volga, and the woman identifies the next sorpse washed up—and there age many—as his body. The factory men-ager nurries her, and they live happi-ty together multi one day a demokraly together until one day a drunken loafer in a St. Petersburg tavern shouts: "Leave me alone. I am not alive. I nm a corpse."

These strangs words attract atten-tion, and the whole deception comes to light, with the result that all three are ent to Siberia to explate their offen

TOOK ISSUE WITH J. J. HILL

feller's recent passimistic utterances regarding the country's future, says a Chicago special to the New York Press. He asserted his belief that the United States had not seen its greatest pros-perity and that the financial centers in the cast would not be greatly affected ots and development in the

That money is tight is evident to every one," said Mr. Perkins. "Where-fore it is equally evident that the spec-ulator in stocks, the borrows, is handicapped. But the value of the stocks themselves has not been affected. As a general proposition those that are paying dividends they have corned are still continuing to carn them, so to the investor they have the same value as when their selling price was much

oligher.
"The country is in as sound a condition as ever, thanks to the great crops and the industrial development, and the peasimists should cheer up. The coun-try is not going to the dogs, and there will be no panic in stocks."

PLAN TO BUY PALESTINE.

Young Artist Wants to Make It Christian Republic.

Arthur Smedley Greene, a young do signer of Greenwich Coun, is ngitat-ing a movement to purchase Palestine and transform it into a Christian re-public, says the New York Tribune. Mr. Greene has spent most of his time in recent years in the study of the life of Christ.

Recently, he says, he had a rision, in which he naw the land of Palestine stretched out before him like a roll.
Buddenty the scene changed, and he
beheld Peter the Hermit leading troops
of crusaders. Mr. Greene adds that as calling upon him to redeem the land from the Turks.
The young designer then made a flag

which, he says, is an exact reproduc-tion of one he saw in his dream, and with this banner he proposes to go from city to city asking for contribu-tions. The flag of the Palestine repub-Kazarene blue, with a cross, a crown

ELECTRIC BILLIARDS.

ctest Game In Paris Is fuld to Be One of Skill.

One of Skill.

The very latest thing in Paris toys is an electric billiard game, says the New York World. It is played on a diminutive table, which can 1.0 folded up into the size of a small workbux. The bulls are made of compressed pitch. The cue is a ponisolder with a cork disk at the end, forming a small mallet. The cue is chemically propared. In the center of the table is a pintr parmed of any material which can be actily electrified. The game consists in attempting to make caroom by counterseting the electric induspose behind the tiny balls. A practical player may run up a series of practical player may run up a series of carona, but a novice will find it not at all cary. The game is fully suffied to be called one of skill.

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