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W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE PROTECTION OF HOME AND THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTY. GASTONIA, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1903.

A CLASH WITH GERMANY

Critical Incident of the Late Chinese War.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S VIGOROUS ACTION

American Officer's Protest Against Wanton Destruction of Hospitals Building at Peking Resulted in an International Dispute—Diplomatic Note Appointed German.

Former Attorney General Griggs in a recent talk let out some state secrets regarding the events which followed the landing of the allied forces on Chinese soil in the summer of 1901 and told of a clash between Germany and the United States never before related, says a Washington special to the Chicago Tribune.

"The story which General Chaffee is now telling," said Mr. Griggs, "about how America saved \$80,000,000 for the Chinese government reads almost like a romance, and yet there is another story in connection with our forces in China which I am a convinced American newspaper has never heard of, and that is about a letter General Chaffee wrote to Von Waldersee, the commander in chief of the allied forces in China."

"Shortly after the entrance of the German forces into Peking the soldiers of the kaiser entered into and destroyed the great and historic observatory in that city. So flagrant was the outrage that General Chaffee wrote a letter of protest to Von Waldersee.

"The letter of General Chaffee was read one morning at a cabinet meeting, and upon the conclusion of its reading the members of the cabinet were found applauding the sentiments therein expressed. I can only remember the tenor of the letter, and now that the Chinese war is a closed incident and our soldiers, as well as the soldiers of the nations, have been drawn from the oriental empire it seems the incident of the Chaffee letter should accompany the story General Chaffee is now telling.

"In substance the letter was a protest against the destruction of an ancient observatory as that of Peking. In the letter General Chaffee said it was the act of barbarians, and he wanted to protest as strongly as he possibly could against such ruthless demolition. In due course General von Waldersee returned the letter to the German ambassador at Washington without comment. Speck von Sternburg, then chargé d'affaires, presented the letter to Secretary Hay and demanded an apology from the American government.

"It was a serious moment in the Chinese situation. General Chaffee's letter was couched in diplomatic language. It was the letter of a sturdy American soldier protesting against useless and wanton destruction of property that should have been held sacred.

MOVING A PINE GROVE.

Costly Operations to Transpose a Stand of Pine Trees.

When C. L. Blair's new mansion at Blairden, near Fox Hills, is completed it will be surrounded by a grove of 800 full grown pine trees, says a special from Morrisville, N. C., to the New York Times. Mr. Blair does not want to wait for the trees to grow, knowing that with modern methods full grown trees can be transplanted.

All the trees are very large and most of them will have to be moved by rail. The distance from Blairden, where the grove is located, to Chester, where they will have to make quite a long trip on the cars in order to reach their destination. It will require two cars to carry each tree, and it is expected that it will take from now to April to accomplish the task. It is estimated the cost will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

LORD BERESFORD EXPLAINS

Deemed Anglo-German Union in Venezuela Case Imprudent.

Lord Charles Beresford when seen by a reporter for the New York Herald the other day was somewhat perturbed over what he said was a misunderstanding of his remarks on the motive of England and Germany in proceeding against Venezuela and denied that he had ever said or intimated that the underlying motive was an attack on the Monroe doctrine.

"I never said that Germany and Great Britain joined together in an attack on the Monroe doctrine," Lord Beresford said. "What I did say was that I thought it imprudent for two great nations like Germany and Great Britain to join together over a small affair like the Venezuelan dispute for two reasons:

"First, that Great Britain might quite conceivably do something to irritate Germany or Germany might do something to irritate Great Britain. This could not occur if both nations worked on their own bottoms separately.

"The second reason was that the mere fact of two great European nations joining together in a matter probably requiring armed forces and connected with a state situated on the continent of America might reasonably arouse American susceptibilities with regard to the Monroe doctrine.

"In fact, the words that I used were almost identical with opinions expressed by the press of Great Britain and the United States when discussing the question and also represented a large amount of press opinions in Germany. It was quite impossible," Lord Beresford continued, "for me to have inferred that the British government was anything but a supporter of the Monroe doctrine.

"My government declared to that effect in the house of commons in December. I am thoroughly aware of its feelings on the question and know that the sentiments of the British people are most certainly in sympathy with the government."

"THROWING FITS" IN COAL.

New Scheme of Fuel Gatherers to Make Lodon Wagons Pay Tributes.

The coalwagons situated at One Hundred and Thirtieth street and the North river, in New York, being too well guarded to make prospecting profitable to young fuel seekers, they developed a new trick the other day to get anthracite. A dozen or more urchins, clad in rags, gathered in the vicinity of Manhattan street and Broadway, where the large wagons laden with several tons of coal each pass continuously. Very little coal fell from the carts as they rumbled along, and occupying the tops of the loads with sticks and rakes did not yield much of a supply, says the New York Times.

Finally one boy, seeing an unusually large load of coal heaped high on a three ton wagon, climbed over the tailboard and, throwing himself down in the coal, fumbled about like one in a fit, scattering the fuel in all directions. The astonished driver turned about in amazement and did not realize the clever trick until he saw the crowd gathering the plunder; then, making a wild leap from the seat, he started after the crowd, which disappeared around the corner before he had taken twenty strides.

The next wagon that came along was treated in the same manner, each boy taking his turn at "throwing a fit in the coal," as they called it, while his companions gathered up the spoils. Citizens stopped to watch the fun and seemed to enjoy it immensely. The policemen on post either did not see what was going on, or, if they did, paid no attention to it. During the afternoon at least a ton and a half of coal was scattered through the street. Every piece was gathered up and carefully hoarded.

ARMOR SUIT AT A BALL.

Member of New York Arion Society to Wear One Lent by the Kaiser.

At the Arion ball, to be given Friday night, Feb. 6, in the Madison Garden, in New York, one of the wealthiest and best known citizens of Chicago, a member of the Arion society, will attend in a complete suit of armor which has been lent as a mark of special favor by the German kaiser, who consented to have it taken from the royal collection and sent over to New York for the occasion. The breastplate and helmet are studded with precious stones, and its value at \$18,000, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. After the ball it is to be returned to its original place. Emperor Wilhelm ordered a lively interest in the great German society on occasion when its members visited Berlin, and several costly evidences of his interest are trophies of the club.

A University Innovation.
President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton university is at work on the development of a plan of his own which will be an innovation in American universities. It intends to introduce the tutorial system into Princeton, such as is used in Oxford and by which tutors are available for every student in his individual preparation for classes. This and other changes proposed will require \$12,500,000, which President Wilson has faith he will obtain.

Woman's Picture in Wood.
As Mrs. H. R. Norton of Otis, near Winsted, Conn., was about to put a stick of wood into the stove she saw what she thought was a picture of a woman peered on one end, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It proved to be a formation of the wood and was a correct picture of a woman in walking attire. Edward Uhl of New York offered Mrs. Norton \$10 for the stick of wood, and she accepted.

SUN'S REPULSIVE FORCE

New Astronomical Discovery Discussed by Scientists.

SMALL BODIES CHIEFLY AFFECTED

Effect of Light on the Larger Bodies Sensible—All the Planets and Comets Repelled From the Sun as Well as Attracted to It—Views of Professor See.

The great gathering of scientists just held in Washington devoted much attention to the study of repulsive forces, which have recently attracted so much attention among astronomers and physicists. Since the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Since the time of Sir Isaac Newton, about two centuries ago, astronomers have explained nearly all astronomical observations by the law of universal gravitation. This great law of nature accounts for the figure of the earth and planets and the motions of the planets and comets around the sun, and it also accounts for the motions of the double stars, of which many thousands are now known.

Recent physicists have proved that light exerts a slight repulsive force, and consequently all the planets and comets are repelled from the sun as well as attracted by it. Even a candle repels all bodies a little, but of course its effect is too small to admit of measurement. The astrophysicists recently in session discussed these new discoveries and kindred questions relating to the nebula and new stars.

Professor T. J. J. See of the navy has an elaborate paper on this live topic in Popular Astronomy for December, and this latest contribution came in for a share of comment. Professor See is commenting on all these recent discoveries shows that very small bodies are most repelled by light, while the effect on larger bodies is hardly sensible. If the particles repelled have a diameter equal to one one-thousandth that of a grain of sand the repulsion from the sun is equal to the attraction of gravity, and if the bodies are still smaller, the effect is even greater. This accounts for the tails of comets, the solar light and other celestial phenomena.

The tails of comets have long been known to point from the sun, and this is now accounted for by the repulsion acting on the small particles which compose these airy bodies.

Most distinguished scientists write on this new subject with caution, but none of them doubt its vast significance for future discovery. Professor See says: "In conclusion we should remember that gravitation condenses the matter forming the stars from a state of infinite diffusion and chaos. This condensation produces heat and light and the radiation of electrons, and the waves of light and electric forces emanating from such centers repel all matter of a certain fineness or of a certain chemical constitution so powerfully as to diffuse it again to the bounds of the universe.

"There is thus in nature a partial counteraction of the condensing and aggregating tendency of universal gravitation. Some of the matter is again spread over the universe by the indirect effects of the same agency which caused the condensation. How far this process of redistribution goes and what proportion of all the matter now falling into the stars for the maintenance of their radiation is thus effected cannot at present be determined, but probably only a small fraction of all the matter drawn in is ever expelled, so that condensation continues, with slightly retarded rates.

"It is interesting to notice, however, that if this explosion of matter should by any possibility of future discovery prove to be equal to that drawn in by the attractive force of gravitation it would be conceivable for the universe in its present state to last forever, a thing heretofore considered impossible. This perpetuity of the universe, to be sure, does not at present seem very probable, but we know as yet too little to say that it is wholly impossible. There may be some laws of nature of a far-reaching character heretofore unknown and wholly unsuspected yet to be discovered. And these may show that repulsive forces in nature called into play by gravitation itself aid in redistributing what gravitation has accumulated by its condensing power. At any rate, in the future study of the heavens repulsive forces must be considered before forming any final estimate of the destiny of the physical universe."

Made Wolves Settle For Damages.

A Natrona county ranchman recently had a heifer killed by wolves, says a dispatch from Casper, Wyo., to the Denver Republican. He placed strychnine in the carcass. Up to a recent date he found eight dead wolves and one coyote beside the remains. The heifer was worth only \$25, and the wolves and coyotes will return to the ranchman something like \$200 in bounty and sale of skins.

Actor's Remarkable Pillowcase.

Louis James, the Shakespearean actor, received a telegram not long ago from a big hotel asking him to return two pillows. His reply was an insult, and now he has sent the hotel management for \$20,000, says the Portland Oregonian. This looks like a remarkable pillowcase.

DOCTOR OF ENGINEERING.

New Degree Offered by Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A degree never before conferred by students in American technical schools has just been offered by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A young man who has completed the work of one of the regular courses of four years may now study special problems in electricity, sanitary engineering, railroad construction and the like and as a result receive the degree of "Eng. D." (doctor of engineering), corresponding to the doctorate of philosophy (Ph. D.) granted by literary colleges (for valuable achievements in the field of scholarship).

The degree has never before been given in this country for actual work, though it has been granted as an honorary distinction. In Germany, however, it has been bestowed upon advanced students since the Royal School of Technology at Charlottenburg was started by the Emperor William in 1830. The kaiser himself established the degree and declared his intention of making the standards of the great scientific schools as respectable and respected as those of the regular universities, and although one of the Germans who has already taken his Eng. D. is Prince Henry of the royal family the honor was conferred as a recognition of his attainments as a naval engineer.

As in Germany, therefore, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology intends to graduate no doctors of engineering who have not given to the study of practical problems of living just such devotion and painstaking accuracy as characterize student life in the graduate schools of Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Michigan or Chicago. A student in other words, cannot get the right of writing Eng. D. after his name until he has found out something valuable which the world did not know before.

RECORDER GOFF A BLEUTH.

His Invention Led to Identification of a Prisoner's Confederate.

Recorder Goff of New York brought about the capture of an alleged highwayman in his courtroom the other day and committed the man to the Tombs, says the New York Times. Charles McCarthy of New York was on trial charged with highway robbery in a saloon, the complainant being John Connolly, aged sixty-five, of the Bronx, who said that McCarthy had a confederate.

When the recorder had heard the old man's story, he ordered the attendants to close the doors of the courtroom and not to allow anybody to leave.

"Now, Mr. Connolly," he said to the witness, "go among the spectators and see if you can find McCarthy's companion."

The old man seemed not to understand at first, but he made his way to the spectators' seats outside the railing. He went among the crowd for about two minutes, peering into the face of each man there. Finally he stopped at one of the rows of seats in the rear and gazed hard at a young man seated in a corner.

"That's the man, your honor," he exclaimed in a voice that was shrill and loud so that all the courtroom could hear him, pointing at the young man, who attempted to conceal his features.

The recorder ordered the court officers to bring the young man before him. He gave his name as Edwin Cahoon, and he did not say anything to indicate that Connolly had made a mistake. He was led away to the Tombs, and the trial was resumed, with the result that McCarthy was convicted of robbery in the first degree.

VALUE OF MENTAL SCIENCE

How Mrs. Roosevelt Endured Great Pain.

Mrs. Roosevelt cannot be classed with adherents of mental science, but she has confided to her friends that she is able to smile with ease and intense physical fatigue, and without apparent effort, by following a few suggestions of that cult, says a Washington special to the Chicago Record-Herald.

During a recent week, which was one of phenomenal brilliancy, the mistress of the White House received and conversed with nearly 5,000 persons. In consequence, the cabinet members were nearly prostrated by their exertions, which were much less than Mrs. Roosevelt's.

Mrs. Roosevelt says that when she first went to Albany an old friend gave her the following directions: "Coup up yourself to become interested in your surroundings, and your bodily exertion will be forgotten. Do not think how long you have been standing or how much your hand pains from too much contact with your guests. Try to think if you have ever met those people before. See how many you can remember. Even try to note the gowns and if you think them becoming. Get yourself interested, and you will forget all about the fatigue."

This mental remedy for physical over-exertion is attracting much attention from women in official life. It has proved so successful in Mrs. Roosevelt's case that it will become a fad.

FORMALIN'S NEW USE.

Successfully Tested in a Case of Blood Poisoning.

DISCOVERY OF DR. C. C. BARROWS

He Saved a Dying Woman by Injecting a Solution of the Antiseptic into Her Veins—There Was an Immediate Improvement—Her Temperature Marked Ten.

What is regarded by many physicians as one of the most important medical discoveries of the day has been made by Dr. Charles C. Barrows, a gynecologist, who is one of the visiting physicians to Bellevue hospital, in New York, and has been connected with that institution for sixteen years.

Revolutionizing the method of treating blood poison, Dr. Barrows' specific—for such it may be—tends to rob that disease of its terrors and, some members of the medical fraternity believe, will prove most valuable in other maladies that usually have a fatal result, says the New York Herald. The one patient whom Dr. Barrows has treated by his new method was at the point of death when he was called in. Now she is practically well.

By destroying the bacteria that create blood poisoning does Dr. Barrows baffle the disease. To do this he encloses the use of medicines and injects into the patient's veins a weakened solution of what is known as formalin. This is a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde gas in water. This gas, which is an oxidation of methyl alcohol, has strong germicidal qualities, being stronger than carbolic acid, and only slightly inferior to corrosive sublimate. Formalin, its solution in water, is a powerful antiseptic and is frequently applied outwardly in surgery. For years it has been used as a preservative for food products.

In his observation of the many cases of blood poisoning which came under his notice Dr. Barrows arrived at the conclusion it was absolutely necessary to destroy the bacteria if the disease was to be fought successfully. In his search for a remedy by which the end might be gained he thought of formalin, and a careful study convinced him it might be employed effectually, with no harm to the patient.

He found his first opportunity of putting his theory to the test in Bellevue hospital. Alice Bentley, a negro, twenty-six years old, was taken to the institution on Christmas day suffering from blood poisoning. She had fallen downstairs a month before, injuring herself severely. When she entered the hospital, her temperature was 104.8 degrees and her pulse was 124. After the birth of a baby she had a severe chill, and her temperature was 105 degrees. She was transferred to the gynecological ward and her temperature increased to 106.5 degrees. She became worse daily, and on Jan. 2, she seemed to be at the point of death. She was unrecognizable and was suffering incoherently. Her respiration was rapid and labored, her pulse ranged from 150 to 160 and her temperature was 108 degrees. Never had a person in such a condition been known to recover.

It was reported to Dr. Barrows that on Dec. 30 a small portion of the patient's blood had been drawn from her arm and that Dr. Boston, a bacteriologist connected with the Cornell Medical college, had made a culture, which showed the presence of the virulent bacteria of septicemia, or streptococcus. She had blood poisoning in its most virulent form. Into one of the large veins of the right arm Dr. Barrows tried to inject one liter of formalin solution, of the strength of one part of formalin to 5,000 parts of water, but the woman's delirium and restlessness made this a difficult operation and a small quantity of the formalin was lost, about 500 centimeters of the solution finding its way into the circulation.

The result was such as to make the physicians marvel. The temperature fell almost immediately, and the pulse showed an instantaneous improvement. This continued, and at 9 o'clock the next morning, sixteen hours after the injection, the temperature was 101 degrees instead of 108, and the pulse had fallen from 160 to 104. (It was on the day passed the temperature rose to 102.4 degrees and then fell again until it was only 95. The next day the patient, whose general condition had improved, had a relapse, and her temperature recorded 108 degrees.

The day after the injection another blood culture was made, and it was found that none of the bacteria was present. Thus encouraged, Dr. Barrows made another injection of the formalin into the woman's left arm, this time of 750 cubic centimeters. Again the temperature fell to the normal, and at no time thereafter did it vary materially. Two days after this another blood culture was made, and the bacteria were absent. The woman became convalescent rapidly, and now she is well.

When the Days Begin to Lengthen.

When the days begin to lengthen
And the shadows shorten grow
And the merry sun comes higher
Where the gray clouds dully go,
Then my heart leaps up rejoicing
Like a starved and "prisoned" thing,
For 'tis longings, longings, longings
For the coming of the spring.
Oh, I hate the winds that bluster,
And I hate the chill that bites,
And the days of gray depression,
And the drowsy fog that lingers
When the light begins to lengthen,
Then my heart begins to sing,
For 'tis longings, longings, longings
For the coming of the spring.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CASTRO EASY TO PLEASE.

Willing to Sign an Arbitration or Fight. Why He Accepted Surrender.

When the New York Herald's special correspondent in Venezuela called on President Castro at La Victoria on Dec. 27 and informed him that the whole Venezuelan question had been referred to The Hague tribunal, President Castro replied:

"I would, of course, have greatly preferred President Roosevelt as arbitrator to the strange tribunal of which we in Venezuela know nothing, but convinced by the justice of our cause and by the advice of our advisers in Washington, we willingly accept the course they wish us to pursue. Whatever it may be, we will accept in good faith the decision of the august tribunal.

"When all the facts are known, I think the world will see we have acted with wisdom and courage and with every safeguard. The impetuous course of Germany has certainly tended to bring international law and order into Venezuela, and I am sure it will be a great benefit to the country."

"I do not want to be partitioned into 100," continued the general, "and I frankly admit that for a moment under the terms of a few articles of the powers I perhaps lost my head in calling the arrest of all Germans and English. My intentions were good, and it was only a momentary error. I am sure that I will have an agreeable interpretation placed upon this step.

"My purpose has been misunderstood. I would like to see these things done under strict control not only for our protection, but for their own safety. For it was to be expected that when the news of the outbreak in Venezuela was received, the blockade in Puerto Cabello reached Caracas demonstrations and perhaps acts of violence against the fellow countrymen of the aggressor would follow, and I would admit it was my intention to send them out in safety by the first neutral ship.

"Do not regret having accepted this. I have no regrets. I am sure that the first moment the joint action of the allies resulted in a state of open warfare, indeed a few days later still, had I not been in the house of commons, when we captured that the general blockade was a violation of the law, admitted, though indirectly, that I was fully within my rights even when I acted on the inspiration of the surprising news.

HEADLESS DOG LIVED.

Cleveland Surgeon Discovers a New Headless Dog.

The importance of the discovery by Dr. George W. Crile of a means of restoring suspended animation, which he has practiced upon dogs, announced briefly the other evening, is fully recognized by all Cleveland physicians who are familiar with Dr. Crile's standing as a surgeon and investigator, says the Philadelphia Press.

One dog was decapitated and its veins infused with adrenalin. This was followed by the establishment of artificial respiration by rhythmic pressure over the thorax. Signs of life were maintained in the headless body for eleven hours. Another dog was killed by putting a clamp upon its windpipe and causing a suspension of respiration. Fifteen minutes after the suspension was apparently dead adrenalin was injected and artificial respiration established. Within a short time animation was restored. The dog recovered and is alive and well today.

The great value of the discovery will be in its application in cases of death by lightning, electric or surgical shock and suffocation.

Cable Walk Conquers Paris.

Paris has gone deaf over the cable walk. "We all know without reading American journals and magazines," says L'Illustration, "that the Yankees are in trim to conquer the old world. In 1900 they began the invasion of Paris with Sousa's band, an American fanfare of marches, epigrams and frantic gallops. Now they have given us the cable walk—dansa du gazouan."

The cable walk appeared for the first time in Paris last season, according to a correspondent of the New York Press. It was introduced in certain Franco-American drawing rooms by young American girls, just arrived, who "walked" a step or two for their French friends. Now comes the Nouveau crime, the first to introduce successfully the cable walk with a troupe of blacked up professional dancers, who nightly receive special applause. Society has taken up the cable walk. Dancing masters are being employed to direct the movements and figures, and transform the cable walk of the plantation into the dance par excellence of Paris drawing rooms.

A Plucky Southerner.

Edward Irwin, a Washburn soldier, in charge of the Continental Hotel, made his run the other day with freckled hands and feet, says a dispatch from Fort. Ind., to the Chicago Tribune. His train was given hours late, at Lafayette he was compelled to crawl under the locomotive to make temporary repairs. When he had finished, his hands and feet were frozen, but he completed his run to Danville, Ill., making up thirty minutes of the lost time. His hands and feet were swollen to twice their normal size.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more beautiful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powder on the ground is injurious to health of the present day.

WAISTINGS.

We have left about thirty of these elegant waist patterns, which were sold regularly from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per pattern, and were good values for the money, which we now propose to close out at the following reductions:

The \$1.25 kind for 99¢
The \$1.50 kind for 99¢
The \$2.25 kind for 99¢
The \$2.50 kind for 99¢

These waistings have the very elegant Persian effects. They were much sought and bought at our regular prices, and are very superior values indeed at the reductions now made on the small lot remaining on hand.

First to come, of course, gets the best choice.

J. F. YEAGER.

LADIES' FASHIONS A SPECIALTY.

I Want Your Trade.

I take this method of showing my appreciation to the good people of Gastonia for the kindness and patronage they have given me since I have been here. I have been doing business for near two years and I have done more than I expected before I came here. I have tried to please my customers and a great many of them appreciate it. Again I am here to serve you as best I know how and I expect to treat you as I would have you treat me. I will make anything good that is not right. Will guarantee all goods sent out and when anything is not just right please tell me in a mild way of it and I will thank you for it. Now I want your trade as a part of it. I think I will sell you as cheap as any one and some things possibly cheaper. I have no specialty, only my entire stock I make a specialty of. Now don't forget to call up 115 and I will send you goods the first chance.

Yours to please,

G. W. ABERNETHY.

Southern Railway SCHEDULE.

Trains from Atlanta, Greenville, Spartanburg, and Columbia to Gastonia, N. C.

Train	Day	Time
No. 1	Mon, Wed, Fri	7:30 a.m.
No. 2	Tue, Thu, Sat	7:30 a.m.
No. 3	Mon, Wed, Fri	1:30 p.m.
No. 4	Tue, Thu, Sat	1:30 p.m.
No. 5	Mon, Wed, Fri	5:30 p.m.
No. 6	Tue, Thu, Sat	5:30 p.m.

Trains from Charlotte and the West to Gastonia, N. C.

Train	Day	Time
No. 7	Mon, Wed, Fri	7:30 a.m.
No. 8	Tue, Thu, Sat	7:30 a.m.
No. 9	Mon, Wed, Fri	1:30 p.m.
No. 10	Tue, Thu, Sat	1:30 p.m.
No. 11	Mon, Wed, Fri	5:30 p.m.
No. 12	Tue, Thu, Sat	5:30 p.m.

Trains from Gastonia to the West and South.

Train	Day	Time
No. 13	Mon, Wed, Fri	7:30 a.m.
No. 14	Tue, Thu, Sat	7:30 a.m.
No. 15	Mon, Wed, Fri	1:30 p.m.
No. 16	Tue, Thu, Sat	1:30 p.m.
No. 17	Mon, Wed, Fri	5:30 p.m.
No. 18	Tue, Thu, Sat	5:30 p.m.

Notice: There will be a meeting for all persons in the county who are interested in good roads at the Court House in Dallas on the first Monday in February, 1903. F. B. HANCOCK, Vice-President Good Roads Association of North Carolina for Gaston County.

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