VOL. XXIV.

GASTONIA, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1903.

One Beller a Year to Ad

NORTHERNERS VISIT ARP.

And Bill Tells Them Some History of the Civil War.

Bill Arp in Atlanta Coustitution

A little scrap from the New York World put me to thinking. A certain Englishman named Hobson lectured Sunday night in Philadelphia on ethics and asked if it was right to accept charity from ill-gotton gains or from such men as Caruegie, Rockfeller, and Rhodes, who made their fortunes by monopo lies and trusts crushing out the smaller dealers.

The editor of The World answers, "If charity money is to be scanned and disinfected, where shall the process stop? Shall we boycott Faneuil hall, the cradle of liberty, because it was built from the profits, the blood money, of Peter Faucuil's slaves? 'The Jolly Bachelor' and from his slave trade and selling beads and watered rum to the Indians? These were the bases of many New England fortunes now being used for generous pur-poses. We are inclined to say let charity have what it can get. The more sinful the channel through which fortunes have come the better it is that it should be diverted to good uses. Luther said it was folly to let the dew have all the good tunes. That is good doctrine." "God sent it, but the devil brought it," has good foundation. But I dident know the cradle of American liberty was built with money made in the cradle of American slavery. Appleton says that prior to 1776 New England had brought from Africa over 300,000 slaves and sold them further south, and for awhile they were in such demand that the negro traders in Massachusetts seized and sold the young Indians who had strayed too far from their wig-warns and they actually stole and carried away and sold the son of King Philip, an Indian

chief, who was at peace with the whites. But what would not a people do who would burn or drown women as witches as they did at Salem? My friend from Oregon seems anxious to handle my book and sell it, but insists that I shall make more proof that General Grant was a slave owner and bired them out until the surrender. I referred him to Grant's biography, written by General James Grant Wilson, who was chosen by Grant to write it. If his people will not believe him, neither would they believe if one rose from the dead. The trouble that most of his people are either foreigners or of foreign birth and don't know anything of American history. The truth is our people are profound-ly ignorant of the history of their fathers and forefathers. Not one in a hundred knows that Georgia was the first state that prohibited the African slave slaves at sheriff's sales as late as is no question that the position 1843. New England abolished slavery long before, but continued the importation Africa on the sly until 1861. Our people bought them because they were profitable in the cotton fields and in the culture of rice and sugar cane. For twenty years before the war our best people wished to abolish slavery, not as an act of humanity. but because they were increasing so fast and were in the way of poor white men and were demoralizing to the sons of the rich and their amalgamation with the whites was a visible curse in many families. And so Joseph Henry Lumpkin, our chief justice, began a correspon-dence with Henry Clay about his scheme for gradual emancipation. My father and many others co-operated with the plan but the malignant threats of the abolitionists smothered it in its birth. The other day I had a social call from some northern gentlemen and as the subject of the war incidentally came up a solid veteran happened tomention something about Premont and said he knew him very well, for he was the first man he ever voted for and that he served under him during the war. "Well." him during the war. "Well," said I, "do you know where he was born?" No, he did not—up north somewhere. "No," said I, "he was a Georgian—born in Savannah, educated in Charleston. His father was a Frenchman, his mother a Virginia lady. The boy was a fine scholar, but unruly and disobedient. Became a tutor in mathematics.

made a topographical survey of fects; also a gallon bucket of molasses. The kind conductor first that ever was made."

My northern friend was amazed. No, we don't know very much until we get too old to make our then able to get out. made a topographical survey of Cherokee, Georgia, in 1838, the

came a tutor in mathematics, was appointed lieutenant of en-

gineers and with Nicolas Nicolet

knowledge useful. Fremont was a very remarkable man. As an explorer he never had an equal on this continent, not even Lewis and Clark, nor Kearney com-passed half the territory nor endured half the perils that he did. When his men died or deserted him he got more. When his In-dian guides refused to go farther he went on without them. He was called the Pathfinder because he found new paths. He was too restless to wait for orders but, like Andrew Jackson, just went ahead. He ascended the highest peak of the Rocky mountain. It is named Fremont's peak and is 15,500 feet high. He quarreled with Phil Kearney and Kearney had him arrested and sent to Washington, where he was tried and found guilty, but

President Polk pardoned him. Soon after this numerous friends began to groom him as a candi-date for President. He accepted on the abolition platform and was beaten. When our civil war came on he was put in charge of the Missouriterritory. One of his first acts was to abolish slavery in that state. This made General Grant mad and everybody else who lived there and owned slaves, so he was reported to Mr. Lincoln, who annulled his proclamation and ordered him to Washington. He was offered other commands, but refused them and retired from active service. After the war he concluded to build a railroad from Texarkana to El Paso and got the state of Texas to give him a liberal grant of land along the entire route of 800

ment to indorse the bonds

pear, but forfeited his bond. How

it was finally settled the record

does notitell. He was a wonder-

ful man and never got tired

of the excitement that nourished

him, and his wife stuck all the closer to him during his

trials. She was a wonderful wo-man and was beloved and ad-

mired by all who knew her. Channey Depew said he knew of one school where twenty-sev-

On the whole I am obliged to

admire Fremont's character, and

Judge Day.

The rumored intention of

President Roosevelt to appoint

Judge Day to the vacancy on

the supreme bench caused by

the retirement of Associate Justice Shiras has been confirmed by

the announcement of Judge Day that the position had been

tendered him and had been ac-

cepted by letter. The distinc-

will be filled with marked abili-

ty. Judge Day has held impor-

tant posts since President Mc-

Kinley called him to Washington

at the beginning of his first

term, and in every one of them acquitted himself with signal ability. The "Canton lawyer," as he was dubbed by those who were unaware of his real caliber,

worked industriously and ably at every task assigned him, and accomplished it without preten-

sion or self-glorification at his

success. He made no claim of brilliancy, but proved himself in

each position to be safe and suc-

President Roosevelt made a

wise choice of successor to Jus-

tice Shiras, and the supreme

bench receives a valuable mem-ber in the person of Judge Day.

Conductors Have Their Trembles.

It is no wonder that the pa-

tience of a conductor on a local

passenger train is at times ex-hausted. When one of the trains on the Western road stopped at

the station a few days ago fthe

first passenger to come out of

the rear door of the second-class

coach was a middle-aged lady.

She was evidently moving here.

She stood on the platform be-

tween the first and second-class

cars and handed out her baggage

to the conductor, who was on the ground receiving it. An in-

ventory of the woman's baggage was taken and showed a crate of chickens, a paper bag, a three-gallon tin bucket, a two gallon dish pan and a large dinner basket all filled with household ef-

Statesville ILandmark.

cessful.

en girls were named for her.

he was a Georgian.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

miles. He went to Paris with this grant and agreed to come back and issue bonds on it and get the United States governpaces of sheet size about a foot wide and ten or twelve feet long. At the left end of the room from the entrance are the electrodes, with three square off tanks for cooling purposes and two all-very globes about the size of a croquet ball. French bondholders never found this out until their money was all spent. Then they had him arrested and bound over to court to be tried for the fraud. When the court came on he did not ap-

There is a space of about four inches between these globes, and it is the crossing of the electricity over this air bridge from one electrode to the other that gives the "spark" and the loud reports when the operator is busy with the key. One of the electrodes, he said, was connected with the serial wires and the other with the ground. When the electricity was switched into the condensers, it gathered force, passed to the outer wires and down to an

The opening and closing of the key caused the wires to charge and the charge and the jumping of the current across the air space from one electrode to the other gave the pulsations which the ether took up and carried to the other side of the Atlantic.

ness. The reports were like the crae kle beard when lightning strikes at no great distance. The letter "P" or the numeral "6" in American Morse aug-gested machine gun fire. Dashes were a kind of "zip," a running together of

coni stuffed his ears with cotton to deaden the sound and told the visitors a sound proof booth to work in.

same room. The ether waves wh they arrive from Glace Bay or Poldhu netic detector rejuvenates the tired vibrations and gives them through a talephone receiver or on a reco

Speaking of his latest and greatest project, which is nothing less than the establishment at some central point in the United States of a wireless station from which the news now sent over wires may be sent direct and simulta-

ounly. Every paper will receive its news at the same instant."

Another idea of Marcon's is that of equipping homes, and at fixed prear-ranged hours the news could be recled off for the delectation of subscribers. It would be the wireless ticker, doing away with all mochanien or living soles whatever, except the equipcolvers. Yet this is no wild dream, it appears. Marconi himself mys it is one of the things under serious consid-eration and will probably be put to the test of experiment very soon.

New Rugitan Ride. The British army will soon possess in improved Lee-Bufield, large num bers of which are now being turned out. The mechanism of the new gun is much less complex than that which was used in South Africa. The veloc-

Description of Sending Appa-Fournier Compares American ratus at Wellfleet, Mass. and French Automobiles.

WIRELESS WAVE BY THURDERBOLT

Lightulus-Jumping Between Electrodes, It Starts Ether Pulsation That Cross the Atlantic-A Plan Por Sonding News to Daily Papers

Signor Marcoul finished his experimental work at the wireless telegraph station in Wellfleet, Mass., early the other forencon and left for New York on the afternoon train, says the New York World.

For the first time that day Marconi consented to take the newspaper correspondents into the operating room and explain the process by which the Hertsian waves are started on their way through the ethor. The room is about thirty feet square. Near the door is a raised platform upon which the opera-tor stands while sending. The key is on a shelf, and on the wall there is a switch which turns on or shuts off the power from the dyname.

First sendings by the wireless methof were done by means of a wooden lever which operated pump handle fashion. The new key devised by Mar-coni, while several times larger than coni, while several times larger than the regulation talegraph key, is like it in many respects. It is about twelve inches in length, made of brass, has a gutta percha button and has platinum contact points. The play between the contacts was about an inch. This, of course, can be regulated, but a considerable play is necessary to prevent

The greater part of the operating room floor space is occupied by con-densers. They are about waist high and form a square in the room. Crossing them from corner to corner are two pieces of sheet sinc about a foot wide

Assistant Kemp turned the current on at word from Marconi, and the quick opening and closing of the key was responded to by a spark between the electrodes almost blinding in vivid-

Before taking hold of the key Mar-

The receiving instruments are in the

wires may be sent direct and simultaneously to every newspaper equipped with Marconi receiving apparatus, Mr. Marconi recently said to a New York
Evening Journal reporter:

"I consider this the greatest apparatus I have yet contemplated. If it is
carried out as at present planned there
will be a central station at my, St.
Louis, or some other controlly situated Louis, or some other centrally situated city. To this point the foreign news gathered at many points and concentrated at London will be sent, and the news of various localities on land gathered as at present, except that the wireless stations will be used. The distribution to all the scattered points of the compass where daily newspapers are published will be done simultane-

ity will be greater, and, as the barrel is shorter, the weight will be less.

Subscribe for THE GAZETTE.

WHERE MARCONI WORKS EXPERT ON MOTOR CARS HEROISM OF MARINES

Flames Roar.

TRIBES US CLEVER IMITATORS.

Famous Chaufeur Says the United States Will Lead the World In Manufacturing Automobiles In Three Years-He Considers Races

Henri Fournier, best known of chauf-feurs on both sides of the ecean, took time from the demands of business and the importunities of questioners at the automobile show in Madison Square automobile show in Madison Square Gardon, New York, the other night to discuss the French and American su-tomobile industries and to express some interesting opinions of the comparative advance each has made during the last two years, says the New

The Purisian automobilist stated emhatically that in two or three years America would overtake and pass France at the present rate of progress both are making. Fournier considers Americans clever imitators and that they are only behind the originals be-cause the latter get out the new tilings a year in advance of the former. The French automobilist thinks that rac-

French automobilist thinks that rac-ing is responsible for most of the for-oign success in automobile building. . "I have been to every one of these Madison Square Garden shows." said he. "The one two years ugo was nothing at all, last year's not ninch and this year's very much," to quote his ex-act words.

"Last year you Americans tried to copy, and you did not copy. This year you copy very well. The machines show a great improvement. You make fine bodies, as handsome bodies as we have in Paris—perfect bod '2s.

"You do not catch up with us because we understand before you understand," he continued. "We understand first and carry out our ideas, and you wait to see what we do, and so you are always a year behind. Your progress, though, is far faster than ours. In two or three years you will be abend of us, so fast is it and so good are your mo-

Fournier then drifted, as might have been expected, into a discussion of rac-ing as a factor in automobile improve-

"What you need are good roads and medag," he resumed. "If you can't have races on good roads, have them on bad roads. Come over and race with us, just as Winton did, nud loarn something. What has made Winton but racing? Who would have regarded highly the Napiers had not Mr. Edge won a race on one?

"Why are the Mora and Panhards at the head in France but because they win races? They did not become great from riding eighteen miles an You remember the bicycle years ago cost \$125 and weighed forty pounds. Bacing necessities made it light."

Fournier was now thoroughly warmed up to his subject and became ele-

"It is absurd to ride at eighty miles an hour," be continued. "but if a maker cannot make a machine that can go at eighty miles an hour be cannot make a good machine. Your endurance runs are no good as tests. You allow compotitors to go but fourteen miles an hour and the poor machine has as much chance as the good one." Questioned as to electricity, he said:
"Mr. Edison showed me his battery.

Electricity is a wonderful power, but I like to try a thing before I believe in it. You make better looking electric reticles than we do, but you make them so weak that they are suitable only for riding in the park. There is no reason why they should not be built to go far out into the country." The Frenchman's prejudice against

steam as a motive power was strong.
"Steam vehicles are nice to look at." he said, "but there is too much for the driver to watch about them. Some engines are perfect. Your steam vehic far outnumber ours. In a ride around Paris you will see 600 gasolis chines where you see one Ourdiner-Serpoliet, our only steam vehicle worth

Fournier has a poor opinion of small low priced automobiles.
"We have no cheap auto-

Those that are in demand bring high prices and those that the euthusiasts don't want bring low figures. You are don't want sping low ago:
willing to take your profit from many
at chonp prices. We seek ours from
faw at good prices. To my mind cheap few at good prices. To my mind cheap automobiles are poor automobiles." And the coarteous Frenchman turned patiently to his next interrogator.

England's Vot of Black Hen in War Mr. Chamberlain's action in declar-ing that the Kaffir chiefe, who fought on our side against the Boers shall reon our side against the Boers shall re-ceive medals marks the sod of a long hypocrisy, says the London Speaker. Up till the close of the war the gov-erament stressoughy denied that any natives had fought for us at all. If they did not fight, why reward their bravery? If, on the other hand, they were noncombatants, to bestow medals at all is to abuse a coveted distinction. But if they were combatants then Mr. Obamberisin convicts his government of a deliberate and complicated is. It is of course a matter of history that the natives did fight on our side and, further, that their employment was our of the two main causes that induced the Bosra to surrender.

Latest In Byoglasse Dr. D. H. Wilcox, optician, of Roches-tee, N. Y., has just invented a new eyeglass mounting with four adjustments It is claimed that the glasses can be lowered or raised and cannot fall off,

THE GASETTE \$1.00 a year.

One Huris Powder Bags While

TERILLING DEEDS ON BATTLESHIP

After Explosion of a Cun on the Massachusotto Lieutenauj Mughes and Gunner Kahlwein Worked on Magazine With Fire Above-Dying Heroes Told Doctors to Kelp Others

Behind the cold, brief departmental report received at Washington of the fatal accident on the United States steamship !lassachusetts off Culebra, Porto Ricu. ilea a story of heroism seldom segunted in fristory, says the New York Evening Journal. Sine of the good slip's jackles, every one of them members of the gan erew, ile in palm sheltered graves as a result of the en-tastropie, but around the name of each one is titwined a wrenth of glory that his bereaves motes are speaking of to-

day in whispered tones.

The navy department knows that the starboard aft eight inch gan turset of the big battlestip was demoljahed, and in the list of the dead are the names of commendation for bravery.

It is for the living mates of those

who with their lives taught the lesson of bow to die like man to take up the of how to die like man to take up the story and tell it to the world in all its detail of subline courage. Not alone were the lost once herees, but there were others on the heat who, seeking to help their dying courades and save the ship, rushed into the very jaws of death and only through almost a mira-

Whon the turret blew on with a voland called deathtrap, Foatswalls Mate-Soneman and Lieutenant William C. Cole, at the risk of their lives, custored Cole, at the risk of their lives, entered the heli-like place with a time of hose, to flood it. There were bags of powder in dangerous proximity to the vicious little darts of flame, and if these were not extinguished the Massachumetts was doomed.

Captain Harry Lee of the marine corps knew this, and, throwing off his sword, he followed Soneman and with the strength of a Hercules began to throw out the powder. Lieutement Hughes and Gunner Kuhl-

wein bethought themselves of the ang-asine below the turnet and tore down to the heart of the ship to make it safe. All this was the work of only a few seconds. Then the agonized cries of the wounded could be beard. One of the dying jackies, with the last of his strength, jumped into the sea. He was brought back by his uninjured mates and laid on the deck to die with the

By this thus the swful shock of the explosion no longer affected the boys. It was the gaping wounds, the broken bones and the torturing burns that compelled the grouns. And here was where the victims earned their right to

fame. Each of the doesed men knew his death was near, and when the surgeons came to ease their pain each pleaded with them not to waste time on him but to look out for "some of the boys wto might live."

And so they died, one after the other, until the nine had gone and all found graves draped in red, white, blue and—black. Guns boomed the coung of "tape" fleated over the southern men, and it was all over except for floors who cure to treasure instances of the

The accident bappened while the Massachusetts was off on a target prac-tice trip. There are two eight inch guns in the aft starboard turret, and one of these was being worked by the new underensign, Ward K. Wortman. All along the sides of the ship the big guns belched forth, and then, as the ship awang around, the signed for the fatal shot came.

The gan was fitted with an electri and a percussion primer. In it was a charge of 120 pounds of slow burning powder. Through an error the breech of the gun was left partially open, and the lanyard was pulled, the result be-ing that the full charge of the big gun was thrown back late the turret.

TO SAVE SOULS OF THE RICH

core to Fland With Hilliantires. General Booth of the full little entree.
General Booth of the full vation Army was interviewed recently on a statement be made while holding a meeting in the Aivio theater, Pitteburg, that he was plausing to reach the millionaires. He said:

Be mid:

"The Salvation Army has been criticised because its workers are not educated, polished and properly fit to present Christ to the manner. It needs no education nor rednament, but energy is necessary, and the men and women are needed who will feach out for the sinners and will go after them. This is what the Salvationists are doing.

"We have not gone among the rick, left that is not far off. Some slay there will be officers specially trained to go among the rick, and there will be a time when the Salvation Army will pay some attention to the American millionaire."

Caribaldl's Thousand.

A movement is on foot in Gence for a superb monument to the "thousand of Marmia." us the men have come to be styled who salled with Garibaldi on the historical expedition which ended in the downfall of the Ricilian Bourbons, and the Popula Comment Assemble. says the Popolo Comano. As a result of action taken by the city the government will take official action in emport of the actoms. Signer Sanardelli in the bring the matter before the council within a few days.

Subscribe for THE GARRYTE.

THE PANAMA CANAL

lens Pacis About the Sount Lette The treaty signed by Secretary May and Dr. Harron, the Colombian minis-ter, is a long step taken toward the construction of the Panassa must by construction of the Panussa cannot by the United States, easy the New York World. A special content of the Co-loubian congress will be held in the spring to consider the imany, and the option of the Prench company, which now rum to March 4, will undoubtedly be extended.

option of the Pronch company, which now rum to March 4, will undoubtedly he actesided.

The casal will cost the United States; (it \$40,000,000 to be paid to the Preach company, the present value of he chapter and construction work as computed by the Walker commission; (it \$20,000,000 of the campated by the Walker commission; (it \$20,000,000 of \$200,000,000 of the casal for the concessions, including the Passams railrend, and (it the further agpenditure of \$140,000,000 on the casal is authorized by the act of 1802; more may be maded. The lease from Colombia rums 100 years and is renewable by the United States. And by an arrangement with Great States will have againstve control of the casal strip, exclusive to arrangement with Colombia. Of the 46.5 miles of the casal strip, exclusive to arrangement with meaning the strip of the Chaptes by a data at Bobio, which will impound their a cubic mile of water. The remaining ten miles, the famous "Unichers out" across the heckbone of the casal structure, presents the grantest dithentity. It will probably be passed by a section about seventy fout above the sea. And the sides of the cut will tower more than 200 feet even above that lovel. The stead of the casal structure (seaf the planned by French considerably more. The backs planned by the French content of department.

These facts convey some impression.

meters (BES feet) planned by French engineers may also be increased.

These facts convey some impression of the magnitude of the undertaking its total cost will be more than twice that of the flow costs. that of the Sucz canal, more than Sec times that of the Kiel canal to Gor

COAL FAMINE POINTERS.

Best of Liebs Fuel.

"We coul dealers," said a pressingst coal merchant to a reporter of the Washington Post, "have certainly come in for our share of abuse in the famine. All housekeepers understand the importance of effing the askes and anving the cinders and unbursed coal, but few people really understand the correct institute of using coal. As a material of feet, you can accomming in the use of each the mans as you can in anything size, with very steellest mentic too. Now, to many people the most natural thing in the world to do in pile on a large bucket of coal the measure a fire needs repleasable, which serves only to deaden the fire and extenuity strength and patience to start it us, also consuming twice as much find as would otherwise be reconsery if the fire had been property managed.

"For instance, a fire to be correctly and economically cared for should be hept bright and clear by countantly removing the usines and when coal is needed put on in very small quantities, which, as experience should prove, quickly ignitus and so throws out the covered beat. By this and another very nimple means—via, the care of the

covered beat. By this and another very simple means—via, the care of the dampera, arranged so that the heat will come into the reens instead of peasing out of the oblinney—many of us could have our bosses much waterer than they are and at the same time use less cost. If this means would be employed, our patrons would be asseptioned at the great difference in the amount of fuel command."

NEW TWO CENT STAMP.

Pearal collectate Constition is these Artists Than Any of the house.

The new two cost peetings stamp with the new portrait of Washington is the same color as the old two cost stamp, but its making in entirely different, anys the Washington Star. The portrait of Washington Star. The portrait of Washington is taken from one of the Stanri pictures and is three-quartery full free. It is regarded as an excellent picture. The portrait is not in a shield simped medallion in attention of the medallion are Assertant flags laughts in praceful folds from standards which appear to stand at the home of the picture.

Over the medallion are the wards "U. S. of A." and beseets the pictures are the dates "1721-1735." The champ is more ornamental and artistic, it is distinct by the postodion authorities, them may of the stamps of the idea and its general composition is in base-ing with the style of the new laters.

"What appears to be another Rice after is talked of on the count new; said Ford Balley of Seattle at the He and Ford Balley of Seattle at the Hel-land closes recently to a reporter of the New York Tribites. This new invitory is in the Tanama river fit-trice, in the United States. The electric that inverses brought in indicate that if will account the Kiendlike in reduces it is small that Girds City is demons-it in small that Girds City is demons-it to small that Girds City is demon-inted, and a will stamped has taken place from Dawson. There are develop-inted, and a will stamped in this place from Dawson. There are develop-inted and property to go in this se-tence of gold as seen as quality open up. Seattle groupered greatly by the vertiler in the Kiendine, and if the new dust proven another Elecation we will all test the breasts."

THE GARRYTE \$1.00 a year.

Baking Powder

Sateguards the food against alum.

WAISTINGS

We have left about thirty of those 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 the following reduction

The \$1.25 kind for \$ \$.95c The \$1.88 kind for \$ \$ \$1.38 The \$2.25 kind for 0 0 \$1,60 The \$2.50 kind for 8 8 31.75

> the very degrad Person effects they can might sought and being our regular prices, and are very superior values indeed at the re-ductions, now made on the small lot remaining

Piret to come, of course, gets the best

a J. P. Yeager, a



What is the morte to a way the Standard

NEG 4

Notice of Petition to Oppor Assembly,

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the General Assembly of North Caroline now in session asking them to pass a law prohibiting the movefacture and sale of anisimons, viscous or malt ligners of any kind in the county of Gaston.

This Jan. 7th, 1903.

NOTICE

On Tuesday the 17th day of Pebruary, 1908, I will sell at public suction at the City Hall door in the town of Gantonis, N. C., at 12 m., for sonpayment of town taxes, cost to be added, the following described be added, the following describe town lots listed for taxen in all

Joe Westbrooks, Happy Bill 34.00.

I. N. ALEXANDER. Tex Collector.