

# THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

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W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

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## POINTS AND PARAGRAPHS ON TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Under this head will be printed from time to time noteworthy utterances on themes of current interest. They will be taken from public addresses, books, magazines, newspapers, in fact wherever we may find them. Sometimes these selections will accord with our views and the views of our readers, sometimes the opposite will be true. But by reason of the subject matter, the style, the authorship, or the views expressed, each will have an element of timely interest to make it a conspicuous utterance.

### Principles More Important Than Men.

Grover Cleveland, in letter to J. J. Osborne.

It seems to me to be much more patriotic and profitable for us to be studying methods of return to sound political principles rather than to be indulging in speculation concerning individuals and the places they should occupy in our party's activities.

### The Difference.

New York Times.

It has wittily been said that the Northern man is usually friendly to the negro but not to a negro, and the Southern man reverses the attitude. As a matter of social and industrial adjustment the Southern sentiment is really more helpful than the Northern.

### The Man Who Can Do Things Well.

Walter H. Page, at A. & M. College.

A man who does a thing well—makes a buggy, builds a house, preaches a sermon, or tills an acre—he is the wise man and the only wise man, and the only useful man in the state. He is saved—he saves himself—he is the only man worth saving. He saves the community. He is the only man that makes the community worth living in.

### Plea for a Greater Navy.

President Roosevelt, at the University of Virginia.

I hope and believe that we shall not as a Nation, in our time ever have to go to war, and the surest way to invite war is to be opulent, aggressive, and unarmed. Now we are opulent and aggressive. Let us avoid being unarmed. Let us so conduct our Governmental affairs that it shall never be said that we made a threat which we were unable to back up. Do not make threats at all, but if it becomes necessary to say what in a certain contingency we are going to do, say it, and then do it!

### Forty Votes the Limit for Clark.

Savoyard in Washington Post.

Mr. Bryan's suggestion of a Judge Clark does not amount to a Parkerism. It was a yawp of despair. It would dignify it to call it "ridiculousness." We have not passed the place where men are nominated for the caucuses they have, and we have come to the place where men are also nominated for the reputation they have made. This is a reading people educated in politics by the newspapers and not by the stump-speakers. The chances are that the audience has dozens of men of more sense than the orator. It was not so in 1844 or 1852. Andrew Jackson made Martin Van Buren the Democratic candidate for President in 1836; but Mr. Bryan is not Andrew Jackson, and on a wager, he can't give Judge Clark two score votes in the next convention to save his life.

### If New York Wants Cleveland—

Savoyard in Washington Post.

The Democratic convention of next year will be intent on but one thing—the discovery of a man who can carry New York, if such a man there be. The President has made the South solid, or rather, everything Southern is solid. In that respect that dial indicates what it did twenty years ago. Some future McKinley may rise to repeat the work of the dead McKinley; but William McKinley's Southern policy is as dead as the man who set it in operation. And so the South is in no condition to stand any nonsense from any quarter. The one question is, "Who can carry New York?" If that man is shown to be Parker, or Hill, or Gorman, or Gray, or Olney, the one so shown will be nominated.

If that man be shown to be Grover Cleveland, he will be nominated, and the party will not take no for an answer.

As goes New York—not the delegation, but the people—as goes New York, so will go the convention, and so will go the country.

### England and America.

London Statist.

Just now the United States is indebted to Europe because of its eagerness to get back its securities and to carry out great schemes pregnant with far-reaching results in the future. But it is to be recollected that if matters go on as they are going at present the United States will each year have an immense balance due to it from us on account of our imports from it of food and raw materials. This immense balance will enable it gradually to redeem its debt and in the course of a comparatively short time that debt will be wiped out, and then the whole immense balance will be at the absolute disposal of the United States. It may leave the money represented by it to finance operations in London, or it may insist upon being paid every year to the uttermost farthing. In any event, our money market will be under the absolute control of the capitalists of the United States. Just as at the present our capitalists are able to send gold from London to Buenos Ayres so as to avoid sending it direct from London, in the future American capitalists will be able to send gold from London to any part of the world they desire, no matter what the consequences may be to the London money market. As the United States grow in wealth the present movement for buying up the national securities of every kind will gain strength. Thirty years ago or so a very large part of the government debt of the United States was held in Europe. Now the amount of the debt so held is hardly worth talking of. Ten years ago the amount of industrial securities of all kinds held in Europe was enormous. Now it has been immensely reduced. In ten years more the remnant that will still be held by Europe will in all probability be quite trifling. Lastly, the United States in another ten years will be a great ship-owning country. Thus the United States will own its own securities and send its goods on board its own ships, and we shall not only have to pay for the goods, but we shall have to pay freight, insurance and commissions likewise. When our imports from the United States exceed our exports to the United States by 100,000,000 sterling or more, what will become of our money market, and how shall we make the payments which somehow or other will have to be made?

## HER MEMORY OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

Story of a Girl of the Confederacy. to Whom he Gave his Picture.

See Turpie Cartet. in the Confederate Veteran.

In the days of my childhood Mr. Davis was a frequent and much-honored guest at the home of my father, in Jackson, Miss. Business often called him to the Capitol, and as they were warm personal and political friends they were much together, and some of the most vivid memories of my life are connected with that great and good man.

Though but a little girl, I would sit for hours listening to their talk of the serious times that were upon us, and of what the future might bring. They were both slave owners, kind and merciful masters, and the question which was agitating the entire country was often discussed between them in a way to interest even a child. Mr. Davis was a brilliant conversationalist; every word of his was chaste and elegant, and such a fund of information was underlying all he said that it was a liberal education to be with him. He was a type of the Old South, bearing in his personality its culture and refinement. His fine breeding was "always present, but never obtrusive." To children he was lovely, listening to them with attention and sympathy. Kind and gentle always, he fulfilled completely my ideal of a Christian gentleman, for he loved his Church and was guided by its teachings in every action of his life. His coming was like sunshine to all, and to me, who had shared a warm place in his heart from my earliest year it was pleasure unspeakable.

I heard my father say after one of his visits: "Mr. Davis is the grandest man I ever knew," and I have letters of his while in Washington, when Mr. Davis was Secretary of War, telling of the high esteem in which he was held, and predicting a future for him that would overshadow even his fame in Mexico.

It is not to be wondered at, then, that we were full of pride and delight when he was chosen President of the Confederacy, confident that this choice had fallen on one entirely worthy. He spent a day with us on his way to Montgomery to be inaugurated. He bore his new honors with his usual calm dignity, was full of interest in our little circle, speaking little of himself, but much of the cause we held so dear. Oh, those golden days of hope, I see them through a mist of tears!

When the cannon boomed and the crowd gathered to escort him to the depot Mr. Davis had a little boy upon his knee trying to mend a broken toe. He put the little fellow down, saying in a tone of voice that touched us all: "This is my last day in private life; to-morrow I belong to the people." Just before he left he turned to me, saying "Daughter, I have something for you," and left in my hand the picture of himself that accompanies this sketch. For many years I have preserved it carefully, burying it with my jewelry during the war at the approach of the Federals, as the discolorations around the face still show.

When the war was ended and Mr. Davis free he came to Jackson as the guest of Governor Humphreys. We had not seen him since those fateful days. He had suffered much and we longed to do him honor. Alas! our little city was garrisoned by Yankee troops and we dared not make a demonstration for fear of harm to him. The young people gathered at our house and planned to "storm" Governor Humphreys and greet his distinguished guest. The Governor, that dear old soldier, grasped our meaning instantly, and I have his note beside me as I write, saying: "Storm on, young ladies; I am ready."

My mother and I were invited to receive with the Governor's family, and I can never forget the deep emotion with which all met Mr. Davis once more with years of suffering and disappointment between us. Mrs. Davis was with him and displayed exquisite tact. Hearts too full for utterance would have broken down but for her timely word or smile.

Mr. Davis came to our home on his return from Scotland. We could have no reception, for the Yankees were with us still, but it was whispered among his friends that he was there, and when evening came there was a constant coming and going in our home for hours, sometimes only a few words or a handclasp,

just enough to let him see that the hearts of the people were with him still. It was a wonderful demonstration, so quiet, so full of feeling.

After the crowd left we gathered around the fire and for hours Mr. Davis talked in his charming way of his visit to Scotland and the kindness he had met there. His love for Scott was intensified by his visit to Loch Katrine, which, he said, Scott had described so vividly that when it burst upon his view he could hear Fitz James' horn and see fair Ellen push his shallop from the shore. This evening he was altogether like himself before the storms of war and defeat had beat so fiercely upon him. I saw but little of Mr. Davis after this. Our homes were far apart, but when sorrow touched us a word of sympathy always came.

As I write a vision of his kind and gentle face rises before me, and I wonder how some should call him cold and indifferent. Too noble for bitterness, too grand for revenge, he bore "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" with a quiet heroism worthy of such a man and the cause he represented.

### POTENCY OF LOOSE CHANGE.

It is the Nickels and Dimes that Build up Great Fortunes.

Chicago Journal.

When the crusaders against policy made the statements that the gross daily receipts from the game in Chicago aggregated \$30,000 the community was astounded. Thirty thousand dollars in pennies and dimes gambled away each day—impossible! But such is the truth. Most persons never stop to think of the power of loose change. They hold it so lightly that they fling it about recklessly—and that is the chief reason for its power.

The pennies and dimes give chief support to the churches of the nation. The magnificent contribution of the millionaire dwindles in the proportions of the widow's mite when compared with the great total. It is the loose change carried up to the altar rail which meets the mortgage, pays the pastor's salary and sends missionaries from four corners of the earth. Go through the books of the big charitable institutions and you will find how dependent they are on the small givers—on loose change. From Sunday school classes, sewing circles, church collections, church entertainments and the penny boxes which stand in the drug and grocery stores comes the greater portion of the revenue. The millionaire philanthropists of the nation would be appalled at their responsibility if the support of the small givers was withdrawn from the charitable institutions.

Dividends on \$55,000,000 of National Biscuit stocks are paid in dimes and nickels.

Close to \$14,000,000 a year in nickels flows into the coffers of the local traction companies and creates a business to attract a Morgan or a Vanderbilt.

In the end it is the housewife's nickel which pays for the harvests of the millions of acres of golden grain.

It is the loose change which keeps the wheels going and the world moving. But how loosely do we throw it about.

## GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING

Outline Program of the Temperance Convention to Be Held in Raleigh, July 7, 1903.

### ORGANIZATION.

Temporary organization 11:30 a. m.

Statement of purposes, Conditions, Call, etc.

Permanent Organization—Election of President, Vice-Presidents, State Committee, Executive Committee.

Appointment of Committee on Declaration of Principles, Policy etc.

QUESTIONS THAT WILL BE DISCUSSED.

I. Law Enforcement. The Watts Act. How Shall we Suppress Illicit Distilleries?

II. Elections in Cities and Towns.

III. Practical Workings of State and Local Anti-Saloon Leagues, as understood by gentlemen who have been engaged in the work in Ohio.

IV. What Shall be Done with the Drukkard?

V. Shall we have a Field Man?

These questions, and perhaps others, including the Dispensary question, will be submitted to the Convention, and discussion will be free. Each of them will be introduced by some one who has given it special attention.

THE OBJECTS OF THE CONVENTION ARE.

1. To form a policy in the work of advancing the cause of Temperance in North Carolina.

2. To assist in the enforcement of present laws.

3. To improve local and State Laws.

4. To meet the organized work of Saloon men.

5. And, therefore, to effect a substantial and permanent organization.

6. To encourage thorough local organization.

It is the most important Convention in the history of temperance work in North Carolina. Every friend of the cause should be present.

J. W. BAILEY, Manager.

### St. John's Celebration.

St. John's Day, Wednesday, June 24th, will be celebrated on the grounds of the Oxford Orphan Asylum. The Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina will meet at Oxford on that day.

An address will be delivered by Hon. W. W. Kitchener, of Roxboro.

The children of the Oxford Orphan Asylum will add to the pleasure of the occasion by their sweet singing.

Many will bring baskets and enjoy an old-fashioned basket picnic dinner in one of the most beautiful, oak groves in North Carolina.

Barbecue dinner will be sold on the grounds.

A favorable opportunity is offered by these annual celebrations for Masons and all of our people to visit this institution, which has, since its establishment thirty years ago, conferred its benefits upon more than 2,200 destitute, homeless, orphan children and which to-day is caring for over 250 boys and girls.

Special railroad rates.

Major W. H. Gibbs, who is said to have fired the first shot of the civil war at Fort Sumter, died Friday at Charleston, S. C.

## MID-SUMMER Sale Continued.

ONE LOT LADIES' GIRDLES.

Regular price \$1 each, best one dollar girde on the market, go while they last at only 75c

We have one lot of beautiful designs and newest styles in

SWISS EMBROIDERIES

which we offer at the following prices: Regular price was 35c, 40c, and 50c per yard. The whole lot to go at 25 cents.

INDIA LINENS AND LAWN.

One entire lot: Regular price 15c to 20c. Whole lot to go in this sale at, per yard, 10c.

Such values have never been offered before in the town of Gastonia.

ONE DOLLAR HATS.

Our one dollar line of trimmed hats has certainly proved a sensation. Catching hold? We should say they are. They are the greatest hat-values ever put on this market. Nothing can touch them. They just simply cannot be matched for the money.

JAMES F. YEAGER.

## In the Good Old Summer-Time.



Love making is made easy when accompanied by the soft strains of one of our Guitars or Mandolins. We also carry a complete line of Violins, Banjos, Autoharps, Accordions, French Harps, etc.—anything you need in the small musical line.

Torrence Bros.

## Craig & Wilson's

to buy your Vehicles. We have now almost any grade you may call for. Our doors are always open during the day and we are always glad to have our friends call and see us and permit us to show them our stock of goods. Your prices are always made satisfactory with our customers. We still have in our stable some fine and nice HAWKERS and BAYING HORSES that we are going to sell.

CRAIG & WILSON.

Jim Dumps found Mrs. Dumps distressed about an unexpected guest. "There's nothing in the house to eat!" "There's something better far than meat." The guest endorsed Jim's view with him. When helped to "Force" by "Sunny Jim."

## Force

The Ready-to-Serve Cook

ready for any emergency.

Persons are being "Forced."

"Thank you 'Force'! I eat it every day. Falls out my 'Sunny Jim'." "You come to the country with me on a 'Force' and the best of them are being 'Forced' now." "Will you?"

## TRUSSES



If you need a Truss of any kind we can fit you. We supply any size or any kind, and the price will be just right. A. A. Can do the same with Shoulder Braces, &c.

CURRY & CO.,  
Druggists.



When you buy your SHOES and OXFORDS

from us, you get the best quality, the best workmanship, and the best price. They can possibly be put into a shoe for the price.

ROBINSON BROS.  
Shoes, Hats, Men's Furnishings