THE GAZETTE.

A Guston County Paper

Gaston County People.

# THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

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W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

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

One Dollar a Year in A

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POINTS AND PARAGRAPHS ON TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Under this head will be printed from time to time soteworthy utterances on themes of current interest. They will be taken from public addresses, books, magazines, newspapers, in fact wherever we may find them. Sometimes there 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.

#### The Do-Somethings and Blood-Suckers.

Gaffney, S. C., Ledger

It beats Bobtail how people who do something are cussed and discussed by those, who vampire-like, endeavor to suck the blood out of everything they come in contact with.

#### Hope and Happines Above Glory and Gold.

Ex-Governor Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee

I would rather be the humblest among those who have given hope to the hopeless, and happiness to the distressed of my race, than to live in history as a conqueror with my hands stained with innocent blood. I would rather have my name written among those who have loved their fellow-man than to wear the laurels which encircle the brow of the Iron Prince. I would rather sleep in some quiet church-yard unknown and unremembered, save by those in whose hearts I have scattered seeds of kindness and upon whose lips I have conjured smiles of joy, than to be coffined in a sarcophagus of gold with desolate homes as my monument and widows and orphans as the living witness of my

#### The latirmity of Eavy.

And as a matter of cold, calm, hard fact, we cannot afford to envy anybody who is not dead with accounts made up and books balanced. Every heart knoweth its own bitterness. Ten chances to one, the people we cat our hearts out with envying have miseries and burdens of their own and we would hesitate to exchange places with them if we knew all they have to carry, the fears they must face, the terrors they feel. They may be down presently rs suddenly as the falling of a star across the sky. All of us who have lived at all have seen these changes of fortune-have seen hapginess, wealth, position, and eminence sapped and undermined and tumbling in a dismal heap of nothing. Why not turn our attention honestly and with love and pity and kindliness to the people who may have cause to envy us?

#### Twe Men.

A man's creed is as his life; and there are many in the land to-day sceptical as to heaven, who have no doubt that there is a hell.

He who mouned, "Vanitas!" was he who gat unto himself houses and vineyards, servants and maidens and cattle: men-singers and women-singers, and the delights of the sons of

Another, who thad been in hunger and thirstings, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent, in deaths oft; shipwrecked thrice, a night and a day in the deep: in journeyings often, in perils and weariness and watchings, could say: I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded.

Rarth has seen many sorry sights. But never has she seen a man who kept the path of duty, lose faith in God and heaven.

### A More Beautiful Country Life.

Charlotte Chroniele.

A gentleman who has traveled over a large portion of the country recently finds that along the macadam road and the rural free delivery routes the people of the country are greatly improving the appearance of their homes by painting their houses and outand by cultivating grass their houses, and otherwise beautifying them with flowers and shrubbery. So much for good roads and rural free delivery. So long as people live an isolated, shut-in life, it is natural that they should often be careless as to the outward appearance of their homes, but good roads and rural free delivery bring them closer together and work marvelous changes in many ways. People who have given thought to the subject are of the opinion that good roads and rural free mail delivery can be depended upon to check the influx of rural population into the towns and cities, and thus save the country people to themselves.

### Widening Politics.

Richmond News-Leader

We rather welcome the nomination of Tom Johnson by the Democrats of Ohio, for governor. There would not be any chance of electing any Democrat anyhow, and Mr. Johnson is likely to bring before the public discussions and questions which are instructive and valuable. It is well to have the minds of the people taken now and then from the immediate grubbing of small politicians for small jobs and the everlasting consideration of making or saving the almighty dollar to larger, wider and cleaner subjects. Mr. Johnson is an impracticable man in some respects and we susnect him of some streak of the fakir, but he forces into prominence subjects which ought to be and must be faced and studied.

Of course when the ordinary citizens begin to study the higher elements of political economy and sociology he is in strange and treacherous ground and likely to fall into labryinths and quicksand. That is one of the inevitable results of widening intellect and advancing thought. People blunder into follies, fanaticisms and crimes of many kinds. All advance and, in fact, activity of every kind means danger and blundering and stumbling for us blind and fallible human creatures; but we must go forward or go backward. We are forbidden to stand still. The man who goes ahead too fast and too far is dangerous and usually invites and encounters disaster, as does also the man who holds back too long and too stubbornly and insist on attempting to check human progress. One of these extremists is as necessary and as dangerous as the other. The great results are accomplished and safety is won by the mass of us who hold to the middle ground between the two and advanced, following the rash pioneer but at a distance and carefully and comprehending our own mistakes in time to

Ohio politics is distinctly foul, unclean, small. The introduction of some purity and new, clean, high thought and purpose, even if the thought be transcendental and the purposes impossible must do good and help to cleanse the atmosphere.

ROOSEVELT AND CALHOUN.

#### Some Striking Resemblances in Their Careers.

Republican protectionist papers do not fancy the Republic's recent citation of a passage from a speech of John C. Calhoun. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's career, if these papers insist on berating Calhoun, may be contrasted with that of the Caroliniau, who was State Legislator, Congressman, Secretary of War, Vice Presi-dent and Senator. In several features these careers bore striking resemblances, which make the point of divergence and antithesis but the stronger. The men rose in rank through not dissimilar gradations; Roosevelt serving as police commis-sioner and Governor, where Calhoun came up by way of the South Carolina Legislature and Congress, and Roosevelt being assistant Secretary of the Navy whereas Calboun had held the portfolio of war. Thus they came into the Vice Presidency by almost parallel paths.

Then occurs the striking com-parison and counter-thesisthence the two young men carried the banners of success to opposite peaks, Roosevelt to the peak of ambition, Calboun to the pinnacle of principle and

truth. These careers approached great climaxes in the same manner, and the climaxes occurred when each aspirant had attained the Vice Presidency and was seeking election to the supreme post. The crucial moments arrived under similar circumstances and involved like states of facts. Identical issues were presented for decision. Action hinged upon the same considerations. In either case fidelity to principle involved a

sacrifice of political opportunity. Up to the time of the crisis which called for his supreme fortitude Calhoun's success had been undisturbed; esteem, affection and renown had been his in great abundance; throughout the country his popularity was uppermost; with the poli-ticians he was in high favor, no breaches having occurred. The Presidency fairly waited to drop in his lap. Then came the hour of trial, when character and purpose were put to the test of fire. The tariff Act of 1828 was on passage-the "bill of abominations." Politicians had taught the people to cry "protection" on behalf of special manufactures and moneyed interests, and those interests were making capital out of the popular

The tariff Act was specially designed for their benefit. Calhoun knew it and perceived that it was an attempt to mulct the people, but he have seemed to envelop every-knew equally well that to fight it body in gloom and discourage-would be to incur the full tide of ment. sectional displeasure and the hatred of capitalists and politipolitical fronted him. He made a clean "Protection, indeed!" he "Call it tribute, levy, exaction, monopoly, plunder!" He had counted the cost and bore the death of his aims philosophically. Malice, slander and uncharitableness came upon him in torrents, and he only remarked calmly that "he who acts houestly seems to be the greatest deceiver."

How did Mr. Roosevelt face this crisis? He had often shouted that he would "die for principle. How did he face the issue when it was fairly presented last year?

"Shackle the trusts!" he had cried, and had loudly proclaimed against a perverted protection which sheltered the trusts. He had led the people to believe the revision would be his weapon against the trusts. Observe that the people were against the existing order of tariffs-they were not beseeching help for the privileged manufacturers, as they had done in Calhoun's The people were ready to stand solidly at Roosevelt's back, should he defy the monopoly and party alliance and make clean stand for his principles and pledges. What would John C. Calhoun have done under the ircumstances? What did Mr. Roosevelt?

His mountain was ambition. ais goal was the Presidency, and he found the trusts and party leaders blocking his path, cry-ing "Stand and deliver!" He yielded his principle to the political highwaymen. It was a compromise and a moral col-lapse. The results are patent. "Revision is not a remedy," Mr. Roosevelt declared in his December message. The trusts were no longer to be "shackled;" the sheltering schedules were not to cash in advance.

be disturbed to the trusts' damage. The trusts and politicians no longer block the path. Roosevelt complacently continues his way up the mountain-but principle, fidelity, and fearlessness shall not be writ large in his history, as in the history of John C. Calhonn.

#### Powers Sentenced to Hang This Time.

Georgetonn, Ky., Diepsteb, Aug. 20.

The third trial of ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers for complicity in the murder of Governor William Goebel in January, 1900, closed shortly before moon to-day with a verdict imposing the extreme penalty of hanging for the distinguished prisoner, who has been in the penitentiary for three years on life sentence. The jury was polled and each man declared the verdict of guilty to be his finding. Powers sat un-moved while his attorneys asked for time to make a motion for a new trial,

Arthur Goebel, the brother of the victim, and a prominent merchant at Cincinnati, who has spent his time and fortune for over three years in the prosecu-tion of those accused of being in a conspiracy to kill his brother, broke down from the strain upon hearing the verdict. Powers has been convicted twice before, this being the third trial in which the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against him.

On his previous trials, he es-caped with a sentence of life imprisonment, as the evidence was not sufficiently strong against him to lead the jury to inflict the extreme penalty. All three of the trials were held at Georgetown and in each of them he had the assistance of the most able lawyers who could be procured. The last trial was distinguished by the fact that Powers addressed the jury in his own half and in a long review of the case showed himself to be a competent attorney, while his eloquence in pleading for his life astounded those who had watched him carefully in the

past trials of the case. Powers had nothing to say regarding the verdict except to ex-press his surprise that such a result could be reached from the evidence presented and to announce that he would take an appeal and continue the case to the last resort The motion for a new trial was overruled and Powers was sentenced to hang November 25.

### Wailing in Wall Street.

Vorkville Enquirer. Sept. 1

Frequently, during the past thirty or forty years the country has witnessed periods of business and industrial depression that

Whatever may have been the cause of these periods of depres-Disaster and the end of sion, a large percentage of the advancement con-people have been disposed to the blame on the gamblers of Wall street, New York

Of course, Wall street has been held responsible for many sins of which it was innocent; but still the gamblers there have never been too severely abused. That is, they have escaped just condemnation about as often as they have received it, and generally speaking they have fared pretty

Again, while there is unques tionably much evil in the street there is undoubtedly much good and it is not the habit of the public to discriminate between the good and evil. The legitimate traders and upbuilders of pros perity are too often put in the same category with the non-producing gamblers and leeches on the body politic.

But the gamblers have overdone the thing during the past seven or eight months, and are feeling the effects of the modifications.

feeling the effects of the medicine they have so often administered to the country at large.
There has been a shrinkage of something like four thousand million dollars in the value of paper securities, and half a dozen big gambling houses have gone down with losses aggregagating about \$20,000,000

A few years ago it would have been deemed incredible that such a thing could occur without creating a condition of panic throughout the entire country; but since the balance of the country was never more prosper-ous than it is now, there is reason to hope and believe that it is no longer so completely under the domination of this great financial centre.

THE GASTORIA GAZETTE IS Gaston county's leading paper. Twice a week, \$1.00 per year;

EVOLUTION of THE EMBEZZLER. Stealing Money in Order to Give It for Charitable and Beneve-

lent Uses. ew York Press.

Three or four weeks ago the thief of half a million had made unprofitable investments in real estate. A week or two later the sanctimonious scoundrel who looted the fund for disabled preachers of the Gospel had some specious plea in extenuation concerning the excellent intention he had when he took hundreds of thousands of other people's money. Now we have the public-spirited embeszler of bank funds who stole at the rate of \$5,000 a year for ten years with the praise-worthy motive of fulfilling his social obligations to maintain my prominent posi tion in the society of Red Bank and Asbury Park" is the way the penitent cashier puts it.

Thus do the fashious in em bezzlement change with the swift march of progress. The Alvord and Willie Schreiber style is out. Bank cashiers seldom take the road to ruin with slow horses and fast women or fall from grace through the bottom of the stock market. Wall street, the race track, the gambling den, and the Tender loin, it seems, discharge their functions as nurseries of crime but poorly. The up-to-date de-faulter should be "respectable," should "move in the best society," and the motive for his theft must be almost beyond re-proach. If possible he should have a lovely wife and interest-ing children whose happiness is his only thought when he commits the felony, and for whom perhaps there will be more sympathy when the collapse comes than is felt for the other poor women and children whose little hoards are lost when the bank shuts its doors. If this sort of thing goes on the process of evolution in the science of embezzlement will bring us to a 'confidential men" will steal millions to found hospitals and endow universities ("steal" being used in the statutory sense or filch a few paltry thousands a year to pay pew rents and leave a margin when they are gone to have monuments built for them or masses said for the repose of their souls.

## The Vice-Presidency.

The Minneapolis Times suggests that the national party convention try the plan of forcing the Vice-Presidential nomi tions upon men of big caliber. That is a good idea. There is too much of a disposition upon the part of the public to regard the Vice Presidency as an office of small importance and to accept the notion that almost any reputable person will do as the "tail of the ticket." And there is too much of a disposition on the part of men in both parties, who have attained prominence in politics and public life, to look upon the office of Vice President as a position of secondary consideration, which is beneat

#### chances for greater preferment. Seward's Good Bargain.

their lofty ambition, and which if accepted would lessen their

Alaska has often been called Uncle Sam's back pasture lot, worthless except as a source o ice and firewood and too distant to be practically available even for these. It is amusing at this day to read the criticisms once current on the folly of its pur

If Secretary Seward were alive now he would easily have the laugh on his critics. Our Alaskan back pasture is producing every year several times its entire cost. As an investment it has proven immensely profitable. A few items of recent production are citation.

Seward agreed to pay \$7,200,the salmon catch of last year alone exceeded this amount. The Alaskan output of gold previous to 1897 was \$15,000,000. For the years 1901 and 1902 the gold product was \$33,545,000, more than four times what Alaska cost. The fishery product of 1897 reached \$68,000,000 nine times the cost of the whole country, and the fur product of the twenty years ended in 1890 was \$33,000,000. The gold mining industry is increasing rapidly, and people are learning that the agricultural possibilities of the Territory are of no mean

If the United States never makes a poorer investment than the price it paid for Alaska, there will be no danger of its having to go into bankruptcy.



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