

W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

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

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

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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.

The Do-Somethings and Blood-Suckers.

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

Hope and Happiness Above Glory and Gold.

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.

The Infirmity of Envy.

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.

Two 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 moaned, "Vanitas! Vanitas!" was he who gat unto himself houses and vineyards, servants and maidens and cattle;

A More Beautiful Country Life.

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 out-houses and by cultivating grass plats and lawns and yards around their houses, and otherwise beautifying them with flowers and shrubbery.

Widening Politics.

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.

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 labyrinths and quicksand. That is one of the inevitable results of widening intellect and advancing thought.

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 Carolinian, who was State Legislator, Congressman, Secretary of War, Vice President and Senator. In several features these careers bore striking resemblances, which make the point of divergence and antithesis but the stronger.

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.

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 knew equally well that to fight it would be to incur the full tide of a sectional displeasure and the hatred of capitalists and politicians. Disaster and the end of political advancement confronted him. He made a clean fight. "Protection, indeed!" he cried. "Call it tribute, levy, exaction, monopoly, plunder!"

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 time.

His mountain was ambition, his goal was the Presidency, and he found the trusts and party leaders blocking his path, crying "Stand and deliver!" He yielded his principle to the political highwaymen. It was a compromise and a moral collapse. 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

be disturbed to the trusts' damage. The trusts and politicians no longer block the path. Mr. 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. Calhoun.

Powers Sentenced to Hang This Time.

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 noon 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 unmoved 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 prosecution 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 escaped 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 behalf and in a long review of the case showed himself to be a very 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 express 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.

Walling in Wall Street.

Frequently, during the past thirty or forty years the country has witnessed periods of business and industrial depression that have seemed to envelop everybody in gloom and discouragement.

Whatever may have been the cause of these periods of depression, a large percentage of the people have been disposed to lay 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 well.

Again, while there is unquestionably 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 prosperity 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 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 aggregating 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 prosperous 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 GASTONIA GAZETTE is Gaston county's leading paper. Twice a week, \$1.00 per year; cash in advance.

EVOLUTION OF THE EMBEZZLER.

Stealing Money in Order to Give It for Charitable and Benevolent Uses.

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 embezzler 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 position in the society of Red Bank and Asbury Park" is the way the penitent cashier puts it.

Thus do the fabulous in embezzlement change with the swift march of progress. The Alford 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 Tenderloin, it seems, discharge their functions as nurseries of crime but poorly. The up-to-date defaulter should be "respectable," should "move in the best society," and the motive for his theft must be almost beyond reproach. If possible he should have a lovely wife and interesting 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 boards 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 time when bank cashiers and "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 nominations 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 beneath their lofty ambition, and which if accepted would lessen their chances for greater preferment.

Seward's Good Bargain.

Alaska has often been called Uncle Sam's back pasture lot, worthless except as a source of 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 purchase.

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 worth citation.

Seward agreed to pay \$7,200,000 for Alaska. The value of 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 order.

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.

THE THEATERS



will be far from you this summer, so will the SINGERS and COMEDIANS and the Brass Band that you would like to hear, but if you have one of our talking machines you will have a substitute for these attractions.

Have just received big line of records with all the latest songs and waltzes, both in disc and cylinder. Can furnish machines from \$3 to \$30.

TORRENCE, The Jeweler.

Expert Watch Repairing. Artistic Engraving.

A TELEPHONE

In a single emergency is often worth the price of the yearly rental, whether the emergency happens at your home or at your office. But leaving the emergency out, a phone in your home is an economical convenience, in your store or office a money-making investment. Both are good things. The Piedmont Telephone and Telegraph Company is ready to install its splendid service for you.

R. B. BABINGTON MANAGER

KING'S MOUNTAIN MILITARY ACADEMY, (Incorporated and Chartered.) Yorkville, South Carolina.

Cadets form a part of cultured, refined, social circle. Members of faculty with their families and the cadets all live together and live well. Each cadet receives the closest personal attention and individual instruction. The cadets as well as the faculty demand that a young man shall at all times conduct himself as a gentleman or leave. A safe place for your boy. Col. W. G. STEPHENSON, Sept.

SAVING MONEY!

It is the man who pays attention to little savings that becomes wealthy. Study the practice of economy, deposit your money with us and watch results. This table shows results for certain amounts saved 25 days in the year at 4 PER CENT interest per annum compounded quarterly, which is OUR PLAN:

(FIGURES IN ROUND NUMBERS FOR CONVENIENCE.)	DAILY.	5 YEARS.	10 YEARS.	20 YEARS.
\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.20	\$1.40	\$1.80
\$5.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$9.00
\$10.00	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$18.00
\$25.00	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$35.00	\$45.00
\$50.00	\$50.00	\$60.00	\$70.00	\$90.00
\$100.00	\$100.00	\$120.00	\$140.00	\$180.00

Consult us before buying real estate. See us about your fire insurance.

GASTON LOAN AND TRUST CO.

W. T. LOVE, President. E. G. McLEOD, Treasurer.

**Craig & Wilson's**

to buy your Vehicles. We have on hand now almost any grade car 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. Our prices are always made satisfactory with our customers. We still have in our stable some fine and nice BARBERS and BICYCLES which we are going to sell.

**CRAIG & WILSON.**