ORE CORN TO AN ACRE

love Man's Plan to Increase

LITTLE WORK SAID TO BE EXEDED

well off as they were seven or eight years ago.

What, then, is to be the fate of the salaried man? This is one of the most serious questions is evidently to be a large one. It is to include a majority of those men who hitherto have controlled American p u b 1 i c opinion. What is to be the effect of the increasing economic disadvantage of this important part of the community? What will happen when the most intelligent third—and by all odds the most moral third—of our population finds that it can no longer associate with a third which admite some but millionaires into "society?" What will happen when the great middle classes facing the increasing cost of living and the diminishing rate of interest on navings, finds that it can no longer make a decent provision for old age? Will it tamely submit to social inferiority and settle down to make the best of a low standard of living?

The printer prints a data to show

The printer prints a date to show When your subscription's due; And if you do not fee him from, Bif feelings all get blue.

But if you keep the date in mind, And your I bring to him, The bland depart and he become? Straightway a "Sumy Hus,"

ribe for Tun GARRETTA.

GASTON COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1903.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1903.

CIVIL ISSUE CALENDAR

Whitney, Maxwell and Kecrars 12.—Issac Rhodes vs Southern Railway Co.
Whitney, Maxwell and Kecrars. 14.—Lizzie Friday vs Southern Railway Co.
Whitney, Maxwell and Kecrars. 15.—W. H. Arledge vs Southern Railway Co.
Whitney, Maxwell and Kecrars. 18.—Gus Lay vs Southern Railway Co.
Whitney, Maxwell and Kerars. 31.—Sallie Cloninger vs Southern Railway Co.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

8,-J. W. Carter vs J. A. Pinchback. 9.-J. D. Lay vs Stanley Creek Cotton Mills. 16.-D. K. Tate vs Crook and Hucks. 17 .- Wents vs Robinson.

26 .- John L. Leeper vs A. A. Leeper. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

28.—Charlie Shelton vs Vance Shelton.

35.-A. A. Smith vs Mary Smith. 32.-Chas. R. Morrow vs Southern Railway Co. Bason and Mason.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 55.-Arp vs Arp.

37 .- Alice McCinn vs The Bankers Union. 39.-P. P. Rhyne vs J. W. Harrison.

Goode vs Goode.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21. 38 .- A. K. Loftin vs David J. Craig, et al. 62.—Adams vs Graham. Rhyne vs Rhyne.

-W. F. Elmore vs The Peoples Mutual Be- G. W. Wilson. nevolent Association.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

Stallings vs Stallings.

50.-Yoder vs Lutz. 36.-Abernethy vs Carr.

51.—Anthony vs Vandyke 53.-B. R. Lacy vs First National Bank. Hoover vs Lentz.

Mason and Gilmer Burwell and Cansler.

sign has stranged in two lots and plates adjusted for each let, one test feasited in one kernel being dropped twice, two kernels two times, three issueds ninety-five times and four kernels one time. The other lot dropped two kernels four times, thise kernels ninety-two times and four kernels four times—practically a perfect stand. So Professor, Holden mays that the sessou of corn planting should be prepared for in advance by sorting the kernels hito lots and throwing out those which will not germinate well, and then filling a plate to drop each, of the hernels of cach let the proper unmber of times. The plates and lots should be inbeted, and for each lot of seed the plantes and lots should be plantes should be changed in planting.

The Fate of The Salaried "an.

The middle class is becoming

a salaried class, and rapidly losing the economic and moral independence of former days. But it has not ceased to be made

up of forgotten men. Every other class in society receives consideration of some kind—def-

erential or sympathetic, as the case may be. Every other class enjoys some abare of the "gener-

al prosperity" when times are good. The salaried man is no-toriously at his worst estate when

everybody else is making money.

If the salaried man were not un-

selfish he would pray fervently for business disaster and indus-

trial depression, for then out-

ly has his income a fair measure

of purchasing power.

The years since 1897 have been

"prosperous" beyond all precedent. The trusts, capitalized at over \$6,000,000,000, have made untold millions. The wages ofla-

bor have been forced up, after much hard fighting, 20 to 30 per cent. Salaries have remained

practically unchanged. Mean-

while, the general level of prices has risen 30 per cent. Bread-tuffs and farm products gener-

ally have risen even more than this amount. Thus while the

millionaires have doubled or quadrupled their fortunes, and

the wags earners have obtained in advances a part of the in-erease of living, the salaried men including the professional class-ed, are not more than half as well off as they were seven or

The Independent.

PLAINTIPP'S COUNSEL

Mangum. Maxwell and Keeraus.

Mangum and Lewis.

Spence and Newell. Mason.

Whitney.

Manon.

Mason.

L. J. Holland.

R. B. Wilson.

Mangum.

Mangum.

Mangum. Mangum.

Mason.

Mangum.

ODDITIES OF EXPORTING.

What we Send Aroud and Seme of the Things we Get. Cnoxville Journal and Tribune

We send Dakota seed to Russia, from which she raises wheat to compete with our own product in the markets of the world To plant, cultivate, nap and harvest her own crops we send to Russia nearly one-half our total exports of agricultural ma-chinery. This year we have al-rendy shipped some 80,000 tons of these implements to the land of the Czar. In former years all this passed through the ports of New York and Philadelphia, but a fractional increase in freight rates between the lakes and the East has diverted the trade to Southern ports, while experiments are being made in direct shipment from Chicago by way of the lakes, the St. Lawrence River and the Atlantic Ocean.

The cotton plant first came to America from Asia; now the greater part of the Central Asian crop is grown from American cotton seed. American cultivators till the soil, which is watered by an American irrigation system. Yankee gins clean the fiber. American compounds press the cotton into bales wrapped with American bands, and finally the cotton finds its way to Moscow over a railroad built with American capital and is turned into cloth by secondhand machinery from an American cotton factory, to compete

abroad with American prints. Another regular article of export to Central Asia is the Ohio grape vine cutting. The vine-yards of Central Asia are all offothers in Russia proper for its delicacy and flavor. Twenty or thirty tons of American thirty tons of American grapes to the acre is a common yield in Central-Asia, and as the American vine is free from parasites it is being introduced everywhere the world over, from South Afri-ca to Northern China and Japan. We still export tobacco plants to Russian Asia, so that the Russian tobacco, grapes, cotton and wheat crops are all Ameri-

can, once removed.
No Oriental fable is stranger than the accomplishments of the up-to-date Yankee drummer. In Bagdad, the home of Aladdin, Bagdad, the home of Aladdin, he offers new American lamps that burn either Russian or Ohio oil, for the old battered bronze tallow burners of the Bagdad housewife, and as these time worn Oriental lamps find a ready sale in New York the en-

time worn Oriental lamps find a ready sale in New York the enterprising drummer who introduced the American lamp to Bagdad was well repaid for his trouble. Now, however, American lamps are becoming a drug in the Bagdad market, and the supply of old lamps is rapidly giving out as our lamp trade with Turkey increases.

A Connecticut firm manufactures sacred scarabel for the Egyptian fourist trade. The little charms are carved and even chipped by machinery, colored is bulk to simulate age and shipped is casks to the Moslem dealers at Cairo. The Arabian guides are the chief buyers, many of them being adopts at "salting" the sands at the base of the pyramids, or about the sacred temples where they artfully discover these scanabel before the very eyes of the Yankee toerist and sell him for an American dollar an article manufactured at a cost of

DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL. Bason and Mason. Bason and Mason.

Bason and Mason. Bason and Mason. Bason and Mason.

Whitney. Mason, Burwell and Cansler. L. J. Holland.

Burwell and Cansler.

42 .- J. R. Shannon vs The Postal Telegraph Co. Burwell and Cansler.

Mason.

Jones & Tillet, R. B. Wilson. L. J. Holland.

Huffham.

G. W. Wilson.

Masou.

For enterprise it beats wooden nutmegs. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

less than a cent, perhaps within a stone's throw of his own home.

Notice is given hereby, by mutual consent, that the partnership heretofore existing be-tween I. F. Mabry and John C. Harris is this day dissolved and the business heretofore conduc-ted by the undersigned under the firm style of I. F. Mabry & Co. will be continued by John C. Harris. Parties having claims against the firm, or parties who are indebted to the firm, will please call upon John C. Harris for settlement

for settlement. Respectfully, I. F. MABRY. JOHN C. HARRIS.

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES.

The State, School, County, and Road taxes, for the years designated, not having been paid upon the lands hereinafter enumerated. I will sell the same to the highest bidder for each at the Court House door in Dallas,

on MONDAY, SEPT. 7th, 1983. Cherryville Township.

Three-fourths of an acre listed in the name of Robert I. Young in 1901 on which the taxes amount to \$4.15. 30 acres listed in the name of Jno. W. Dixon in the year 1907 and on which the taxes amount to \$8.42. 25 acres listed in the name of Jonas E. Dixon in the year 1902 and on which the taxes amount to 92 cents.

4 acres listed in the name of Mar-tha Thornburg in the year 1901 and on which the taxes amount to 70 cts. One and a half acres listed in the name of J. A. Walker in the year 1902 and on which the taxes amount to

A town lot listed in the name of Charles Best in the year 1902 and on which the taxes amount to \$1.83. 40 acres listed in name of U. Craig Neal for the year 1902 and on which the taxes amount to \$4.58.

25 acres listed in name of Elvira Carpenter is the year 1991 and on which the taxes amount to \$1.69.

69 acres and 115 acres listed in the name of J. L. Stroup, administrator of the estate of W. R. Carroll, and on which the taxes for the year 1902 amount to \$11.47.

River Bond Township.

One lot in Mount Holly Hated in name of T. A. Ratcliff in 1901—taxes due \$4.49. One and a fourth acres listed in ame of Boyd Tate in 1902—taxes ue, 92 cents.

One acre near Stanley listed in name of Will Brown in 1901 and 1902—taxes due, 35.35.

Sacres in Mount Holly listed in name of J. M. Dononce in 1902—taxes due, \$6.19.

South Point Township.

5 acres listed in name of Geo. Reid in 1901—taxes due, \$3.11, and same land in same in 1902—taxes due, \$3.11.

Mo acres listed in name of P. Marion Bluford in 1902—taxes due, \$1.46.

house and lot, listed in name of B. Jenkins in 1802—taxes due. W. B. Jenkins in 1902.
\$1.90.
A lot in Lowell, listed in name of Jake Brevard in 1902—taxes due,

In Gastonia Township.

House and Lot in Gastonia, listed in name of Jane Perkins in 1902—taxes due, \$1.36.

A town lot, listed in name of F. Lewis by J. P. Lewis, agent, in 1907—taxes due, \$3.63.

Balles Township.
One half acre sent Dulles, listed in name of Mate Rhyne in 1801—taxes due, 35 cents.

5% acres, listed in name of A. L. Costner in 1909—taxes due, 46 cents. C. B. ARMSTRONG.

This July 20th, 1800

Death In The Alps

Hundreds of Mountain Climbers Fall Victims to Carelessness.

How a Party of Englishmen Were Overtwhelmed by an Avalanche-Perils of . Alpine Storme.

Mountaineering in Switzerland and other parts of the Alpine region used to be regarded as a diversion sufficiently out of the ordinary to be taken with extreme seriousness. Its health giving properties were not disputed, but the sport was far too dangerous to appeal to the ordinary ran of tourists who



THE AVALANCEE SWELT DOWN UPON THE PARTY.

were not disposed to stake their lives against the honor of having scaled a peak stretching loftily above the snow line. This was the old time opinion of mountain climbing.

Out of this vast increase in the number of Alpine mountain climbers has grown a large number of accidents, and most of them can be attributed directly to the carelessness with which tourists have come to regard perilous mountaineering. Up to a short time ago authentic statistics bearing upon the number of accidents and the results were hard, next to impossible, to obtain, for the reason that they were exaggerated in some quarters and dimin-ished in others. But a Swiss doctor who is a member of the Alpine club has taken this matter in hand and pre-sents some interesting facts on the gen-eral subject of mountain climbing and its effects. His report covers the ten years between 1890 and 1901 and em-bodies exceedingly interesting figures. Particularly worthy of recipe are the

Particularly worthy of notice are the figures which give the nationality of those who lost their lives. In all they numbered 305, of whom 218 were tour isis, 73 guides and 14 porters. The ma-Jority, 100 in fact, were Germans, including Austrians; 48 were Swiss, 28 Italians, 18 English or Americans, 15 French and the remainder of different nationalities. It is surprising that so few were French, but then Alpine climbing is scarcely the sort of sport or recreation likely to commend itself to the Frenchman, and us for the small number of English and Americans. who form such a large proportion of the visitors at the Alpine reserts and are such regular climbers, this may be explained by the fact that, taking them as a whole, they are careful though courageous in what they do, invariably engage a good guide if they have any doubt of their own knowledge of the way and, further, make their visits at the time of the year most favorable for mountelneering.

Another point of interest made clear

by these statistics is that ascents to high points, made both with and with-out guides, slowly but surely become more and more frequent during the decade in question.

Accidents which mar the sport of

mountain climbing are attributed to of which is neglect to employ the services of a trustworthy guide or the desire to make the ascent unaccompanied by any one; the desire to ascend a mountain or to some particular point which few, if any, people have bitherto succeeded in scaling; the traversing of paths unknown to the climber, and the extempted making of ascents in the early spring or late autumn or winter. Then also there are foolbardy adventurousness, vanity, the spirit of emulation, carelessaess, want of experience and even absent unindedness. Each of these shortcompany has the vicinia. and even absest mindedness. Each of these shortcomings has its victims.

An English tourist, writing of a entastrophe which befell a party of mountain elimbers of which he was one, gives a picture-que description of one of the greatest dangers which confront Alpine mountaineers. The Englishmen figuring in the accident were mused Brown and Gardon and their guides were named Enubel and febludes. The writer says:

"In the earlier part of the morning, when the snow rotation some of the night's frost, progress was satisfactory, but so the our melted it and it became

HE

reached and the view from it was magsificent. From the saddle down the upper couloir the quantity of soft snow made the descent trying, and it was not always safe. There was the proba-bility either of the party by their own weight starting an avalanche or of their being caught in one. It is just possible that Grindelwald guides, who are familiar with the mountain in all its pluses and moods, might have avoided the risk of accident by keep-ing at the side of the couloir or by taking a longer and more circuitous route. It was the state of the snow and its quantity, and not the natural features of the mountain, which were the sources of greatest danger.

"Coming down the lower couldir there was no slight anxiety and overy effort was made to get out of it as soon as possible. Suddenly there was a shout, 'It's coming!' and in an instant they were all caught in it and swept down the couldr with fearful rapidity. Imboden was first on the rope, Garden was second and Brown third, while knubel came last. They were hurled hither and thither and tumbled over again and again. They were blinded by snow and threatened with suffocation. They were tossed about like a piece of wood in a mountain torrest.

"When the avalanche, after bearing them down by its resistless power over 1,200 feet, stopped. Knubel and Mr. Brown were a few feet above Mr. Garden, and Imboden shout fifteen feet below, and the rope was cut to pieces even round Mr. Garden's waist, and knapsacks and ice axes were all gone. After a moment or two Mr. Garden, more or less dazed by the terrible fall, rose to his feet, spoke to Mr. Brown, and by simking endeavored to rouse him, but in valu. Knubel was gasping for breath and Mr. Garden tried to pour some wine into his mouth, but it was too late and in a few moments he died. He turned his attention next to Imboden, whose mind was wandering and who was crying aloud in mingled distress and fear, and he attempted to move him out of the bed of the ava-lanche, but was too weak to accomplish his purpose. He himself struggled to some rocks on his left, and on the chance, which was remote, of attracting the attention of some one, he shouted again und uguin at the top of his voice for assistance. "The evening closed in; the heavens

became black with portentous clouds. Presently hall pelted furiously. The cold was intense. The moonlight tried to struggle through the darkness, but receded again immediately. No sound broke the solitude except the pitcous wallings of the half demented Imboden. The lightning flashed and made everything around look ghastly. It was no dream, no nightmare, but stern reality, and these hours of indescrib-able misery moved with the slowness of a lifetime. No outsider can enter the sacred inclosure of the inner being at such a time—the keen sensibilities, the vivid and crowded memories, the activities of a living conscience, the emotions true and deep and tender, the submissiveness of humility mingling with the hope that life may yet he spared and he a life such as never was lived before.

"Succor came at length. Guides car ried ti living and the dead with a skill and tenderness which always characterize them. From the but Mr. Garden walked supported on either side by guides, and with all his pains and bruises this must have been no easy task. Nature gave no relief to the gloom. It poured in torrents, and the solemn procession moved with noiseless tread as the dead and living were borne down to places of safety."

Tourists in the Alps, however, are particularly free from one common



THE ADDRESSING RILLED FOUR MEN.

form of danger, for deaths by lightning in that region are extremely rare. In fact, few such fatalities have been recorded. Two Englishmen and their guides, however, recently were killed in this way. Yet this case has practi eally but one noteworthy parallel, and that was a cafastrophe which happened in 1805, in which Mrs. Arbuthnet was struck dead near Murren, on the Schilt-born, while she was enjoying her honey-

Lee Thomas, 10 years old, stole \$124 from Mike Rocus, a Syrian who runs a fruit stand in Charlotte. Thomas plead guilty and was allowed to give his recognizance to appear at next eriminal term of superior court.

However, in due time the summit was Professional Cards.

R. B. WILSON,

Attorney at Law.

GASTONIA, N. C.

DR. D. E. McCONNELL, DENTIST. Office first floor Y. M. C. A. Bld'g GASTONIA, N. C. Phone 69.

LUCIUS J. HOLLAND.

Attorney and Conusellor at Law. DALLAS, N. C.

Office near residence.

Very Low Rates

ANNOUNCED VIA

SOUTHERN RAIL AY.

Very low rates are announced via Southern Railway from points on its lines for the following special occasions: Monteagle, Tenn.—Bible School Ju-ly 1-August 30, 1903.

San Francisco, Cal.—National Ra-campment G. A. R., August 17-22, 1903.

Rates for the above occasions open to the public. Tickets will be sold to these points from all stations on Southern Rail-

Detailed information can be had upon application to any Ticket Agent of the Southern Railway, or
Agents of connecting lines, or by
addressing the undersigned.

S. H. HARDWICK, G. P. A. Washington, D. C

... TO THE ...

Glorious Mountains of Western North Carolina

Southern Railway invites the attention of Health or

THE TOURIST SEASON

opened June 1, 1903, and on that date Low-Rate Summer Excursion Tickets went on sale from principal points in the South and Southeast, to the not-ed resorts located on and reached by Southern Railway. Tickets on sale up to and including September 30, 1003; limited to October 31, 1903, for return.

The Land of the Sky"

AND

"Sapphire Country,"

Ashaville, N. C., and Het Springs, N. C., offer every attraction to the Summer "Traveler or Invilid. The East Tennessee and Virginia Resorts

also offer many inducements for Health and Pleasure.

Ask any Southern Railway Agent for Summer Homes Folder, descrip-tive of the many Delightful Resorts reached by South-ern Railway.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator de bouis non of the estate of Pranklin Holland, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified on or before the

1st day of September, 1904 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate

Administrator de bonis non of Franklit Holland, decreased. This Aug. 28, 1903.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of John A. Gullick, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against said testator to present the same duly authenti-cated to the undersigned for payment on or before the 1st day of September, 1904, or this notice will be plead in bar of any recovery. All persons indebted to said testator will please make immediate settlement with the undersigned.

GRORGE M. GULLICK. Executor of the last will and testament of John A. Gullick, This August 20th, 1903.

Sale of Valuable Land.

By virtue of a decree of tale this day made by the Superior Court of Caston County North Carolina is the special proceeding critised B. Ellisherh Porbes vs. il. F Periors as all which is a proceeding in sell lead for partition, now sending in the linearies of the county and lists, we the undersigned commissioners will on. Setserbey, the 5th day of September 1963 at the lower of 12 o'clock, most at the court begate door in Dallas, Caston County, N C. sell to the highest bidder the following described land. It less that the lower of the highest bidder the following described land. It less and being in Caston county, N C. self to the highest bidder the following described land. It less that the land of the l ey, the 5th day of September 1963

This Aug. 29th, 1803. WILSON, Com.

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