

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.

Enforce the Vagrancy Law.

Winston-Salem Sentinel. There is a suspicion that the vagrancy law on the statute books of North Carolina may be made to produce just as good results as that one Georgia enacted. The proper enforcement of the law is the thing, and Raleigh is leading a movement to bring this about. We have in the state counterparts of the idle classes which Georgia has set to work—mainly darkeys living on petty thefts and white men in the cotton mill towns subsisting on the labor of their wives and children. Raleigh in taking initiative steps in this matter is doing North Carolina a real service.

A Newspaper Ought to Stand for Something.

Thomsonville Charity and Children. As we have said, if a paper has the right to live at all it has the right to stand on its feet and win the confidence and the respect of mankind by doing a little thinking on its own account. Otherwise it fails in its function as a newspaper and defeats the end for which it was established.

Every newspaper, no matter what it represents, ought to be a live thing. It ought to have blood and color about it. It ought to stand for something, and not lean on everything because it is too weak in the knees to stand.

Bryant and His Thanatopsis.

T. C. Evans, in N. Y. Times, Saturday Review. Bryant was only seventeen when the first draft of "Thanatopsis" was written and it has nowhere been questioned that the uncompleted fragment produced at that time, without regard to the additions made before it was given to the public in its present form ten years later, contains the finest and highest poetry ever composed by a writer so young. In the grandeur of its conception, the maturity of its thought, and the sustained splendor and unerring felicity of its language it was surpassed by none of his after productions, and it may be questioned whether a higher note in poetry was struck by any singer of his generation in his own country or elsewhere.

Censure a Part of the Scheme of Living.

I. E. Avery in Charlotte Observer. It is safe to say that every living man or woman is talked about harshly at one time or another; that everybody's motives are sometimes misconstrued, and that no person who amounts to anything at all or does anything worth while escapes open censure. We know that this is a part of the scheme of living. It embodies envy of the successful, weak sneers at strength, and covert attacks on the unfortunate; and no man can hope to escape such petty damnation. Each man is apt to know the estimate that the world and his friends have of him; and if his friends are real friends and his enemies fair enemies they will not let him remain long in ignorance of any criticism that may involve principle or character.

"Read the Bible."

N. Y. Times Saturday Review. Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University adds his sonorous voice to the voices that have been raised in deprecation of the distaste of Bible reading and of the "literary loss" thereby incurred. About the fact of the literary loss there can, we fear, be no question. It could not be otherwise, since the times have gone by when the whole community considered that the Holy Scriptures "contained all things necessary to salvation," and when, in consequence, every member of the community was familiarized with the English text of those Scriptures. Neither can there be any fair question about the extent of the literary loss. Macaulay's familiar tribute to the King James version is much less exaggerated than many of his "heightened and telling" averments were likely to be—"a book which, if everything else in our language should perish, would alone suffice to show the whole extent of its beauty and power." Of the literary advantage of searching the Scriptures no better instances could be given than those of two living writers of whom neither resorts to the Bible for doctrine, but both for language, those masters of Biblical phraseology, Swinburne and Kipling.

Impressively Plain.

St. Louis Republic. There is an after-light which brings out facts in a simplicity of outline resolving and dissipating all mystery; and it is this after light which makes plain Mr. Roosevelt's negro policy, dispelling the haze of his sophistical explanations and showing forth his deliberate and unvarying discrimination in favor of negro candidates for office.

In the retrospect Mr. Roosevelt's course of action is seen to be a straight consistent expression of a powerful motive—to curry favor with a view to negro delegates and voters. Upon no other hypothesis is it explicable. The simple facts exclude every other; they tell their own story. As rehearsed by Representative Richardson the facts have irresistible, convincing force:

What I mean by President Roosevelt's conduct can be comprised in his urgent invitation to Booker Washington to take luncheon with him and Washington's acceptance of the same; his extraordinary support of Doctor Crum for Collector of the Port of Charleston, after his own Republican committee had turned the doctor down twice, notwithstanding which Mr. Roosevelt persisted in appointing him; also his extraordinary exercise of power, unauthorized, as I believe it was by the laws of the country, in wiping out the post office at Indianapolis, Miss.

For the purpose of further illuminating the motive and of conclusively negating Mr. Roosevelt's casuistic "door of hope" explanation the story of the Maryland negro A. S. Day should be added. The fear that Day's appointment to the Quonodocquia Post Office would cost the administration many Republican votes in a close State prevented Day's admittance through the "door of hope" although Day was a first-class negro and had been endorsed by the Congressman of his district.

With what a mass of sorcerous explanations were these actions shrouded at the several times they took place! And how luminous has the truth become with time!

"I believe," says Mr. Richardson, "that through the conduct of Mr. Roosevelt the negro question will become one of the features of the next campaign." One of the features surely, if not one of the issues.

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Sow Wheat Late and Avoid the Hessian Fly.

Franklin Sherman, Jr., Entomologist of the Dept. of Agriculture in the Progressive Farmer.

Farmers throughout the Piedmont section should take warning from the past and sow their wheat late this year so as to escape injury by the Hessian fly. We gave such a complete account of the insect in the Progressive Farmer for June 2, this year, that we will not repeat it here. Let me, however, lay down a few guiding rules for dodging the fly this fall.

If there is no wheat up when the fall brood of flies emerges they must either die without depositing eggs, or must lay them elsewhere than on the wheat. No eggs no fly—and the field in which none of the eggs are laid will not be hurt, for the maggots which hatch from the eggs can not go from one field to another. All the fields in a community may be seriously damaged year after year if they be sown in September or October, while the one farmer who does not sow until the middle of November will escape injury in nine years out of ten. We should say, therefore, that as a general rule wheat should be sown not earlier than the first of November in order to escape injury.

It may be argued in objection to this that in some sections November is too late. In such cases, we would advise that the sowing be delayed two or three weeks later than is usually done; or, if this would still throw it too late in the season, then sow just as late as can be done safely.

If the Hessian fly does the usual amount of damage this year it will not be upon the farms of those who follow this advice.

The South is Growing Rich.

Charlotte News.

It is just as well to remember the figures of the wonderful advance of the South from its low estate after the desolations of war. In 1860 the wealth of the South was quoted at \$5,200,000,000, the wealth of the North being about a billion dollars more. The Civil War left the South "with its transportation system destroyed, its labor system annihilated, and the flower of its manhood under the sod." In the year 1890, fifteen years after the close of the war, the wealth of the South was, in round number, \$3,200,000,000, or still two billion dollars less than in 1860. In 1890 this sum had been regained. And now in 1900 the census figures will show that the wealth of the South will be \$12,000,000,000. This is a quadrupling of that wealth in twenty years and a more than doubling of it in one decade.

It should be recalled, also, that this has been done with the continual drain upon the South of \$150,000,000 a year in the payment of pensions, almost none of which is returned to the South to be spent in its channels of trade. While the tariff as framed by Republican Congresses has been another steady drain upon the agricultural South, the prices for her products being fixed by the demand in the markets of the world, in competition with the same products all over the world, while the South has had to buy all finished products at the price fixed by hostile legislation often supplemented by the trusts that the tariff has been building up.

Nor should another fact be forgotten. We believe the negroes in Charlotte and in Mecklenburg, generally, to be as industrious and as well behaved as they are anywhere in the South. And yet when the tax returns are in what a small exhibit of taxpaying the negro race makes. So that the South has been carrying the "White Man's Burden" in addition to the punitive taxes of the war and of hostile legislation since the war. It has been bearing the burden of the education of two races with the taxes paid by one. Yet in spite of all, such is the spirit of our people and such the resources with which nature has blessed us, that we have snatched the flower of victory from the thorns of defeat. An increase of wealth, such as these figures from the census show, tells a wonderful story. The South is growing rich. May her wealth never tempt her from the fine old traditions that despised wealth for the mere wealth's sake, and that made even poverty a badge of honor when it had come through patriotism and self denial.

The recent addition of eleven new rural free delivery routes in the State brings the total up to 400, the annual pay roll for which amounts to \$240,000.

NEWEST WAIST PATTERNS

Have received an even hundred new waist patterns, no two alike, and all different from designs hitherto handled by us. They are of the very newest ungarmented goods, and will certainly interest you. Be sure to see them.

Neckwear.

Big lot of the newest designs in neckwear. They are unusually handsome and catchy.

Belts.

Have also just received a big line of belts in all the new designs, with slide in the back, which are decidedly the most stylish belt of the season.

Trimmings.

Just arrived—Another big lot of the season's newest trimmings, consisting of Persian bands, wood fibre, laces, and real cluny. New style of silk cluny bands, nothing on the market like it. Also drop ornaments and pendants, all styles and prices from 5c to 50c each.

JAS. F. YEAGER.

Horses and Mules

The season has now arrived for the Horse and Mule trade and we are prepared to furnish you what you may need in this line. Have already received one car-load of good Tennessee Horses and Mules and expect another car of Mules by the last of this week. Among them will be some extra nice matched pairs suitable for farm or team use. Call and see them.

WAGONS.

We have just received a car-load of Old Hickory Wagons. They are too well known to need describing. We can give you any size you need.

RAKES AND MOWERS.

We still have some McCormick Mowers and Rakes to be sold on easy terms.

BUGGIES AND HARNESS.

We always have a nice line of Buggies, Barges, and Harness, and have just received a nice line of winter Lap Robes.

When in need of anything in our line we will be glad to have you call and will take pleasure in showing you our stock.

Craig and Wilson.

Gastonia Banking Co. Gastonia, N. C.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$75,000.00

State Bank Incorporated May 13, 1903

STATE AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY

Table with 2 columns: OFFICERS and DIRECTORS. Includes names like J. G. F. LOVE, President, and R. C. G. LOVE, Vice Pres.

YOUR TAXES!

I will meet you at the following places for the purpose of collecting your taxes for 1903:

Table listing tax collection locations and times. Locations include Gastonia, Lowell, McAdenville, Belmont, Cherry Creek, Sherrillsville, Gastonia, Dallas, Mt. Holly, Nintsville, Mtn. Island, Lenoir, Alexis, Crowder's Creek, Pleasant Ridge, Bessemer City, Union, S. Point Ford's store, Hardin Mills, High Shoals, Patterson's school house, Baker's Mill, Dilling's Mill, Fuller's Store, Landers' Chapel, Carpenter's Store.

Remember the date. Don't fail to meet me then. C. B. ARMSTRONG, Sheriff.