

POINTS AND PARAGRAPHS ON TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

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

What the Tariff Does for the Steel Trust. Chicago Record Herald. The surplus earnings of the corporation for the nine months, after providing for maintenance, depreciation, interest on bonds, sinking and reserve funds and dividends on preferred stock (5% per cent) and on common stock (2 1/2 per cent), were almost \$30,000,000.

American Good Citizenship. Charlotte Observer. Mr. Cleveland's speech in Chicago yesterday dealt with "American Good Citizenship," and he kept the bonds to eschew politics. His speech is full of sound sense, and the keynote of it may be found in this single sentence: "As in the municipality, so in our nation, our weal or woe is made dependent upon the disinterested participation, or the neglect, of good men in public affairs."

Slow-footed Retribution. St. Louis Republic. Boodle in St. Louis. Boodle in Jefferson City. Boodle in Minneapolis. Boodle in Kansas City, Kas. Boodle at Topeka—according to William Allen White. Grafters in Chicago. Boodle in Pennsylvania. Boodle in postal affairs. Boodle in Indian Territory. Folks talking boodle to the President. Boodle here, there, everywhere. Quite an epidemic, but not of the crime, luckily, but retribution following fast and ever faster.

A Dangerous Combination. Statesville Landmark. The "unloaded gun" has done much business in North Carolina within the past few weeks. A number of persons have been maimed and killed by these "unloaded" weapons going off. Of course those who handle them are very sorry after the other fellow has been killed or maimed for life, but that doesn't repair the wrong. One is much safer to have a gun fired at him point blank than he is to stand around where a fool is handling a weapon which he says is unloaded.

Would Look at Matters Differently. Statesville Landmark. Somebody has to and ought to prosecute criminals in the interest of justice; and we have often wondered what these lawyers who boast they would not prosecute would do if a member of their own family or some one near and dear to them would fall a victim to a murderer? It is very probable that were the matter brought home to them they would sing a different tune. The trouble is that these lawyers have defended so many criminals that they get to thinking nobody ought to be punished for anything. If they were brought to a realization of crime from the standpoint of the injured party they would look at matters differently.

Justice in the Court House. Charity and Children. We believe that the negro gets even-handed and impartial justice in our court-houses. We do not believe there is a single judge in the State who would permit a man, because he is ignorant and helpless to be imposed upon in the punishment the law inflicts; and juries are likewise disposed, as a rule, to do the fair thing by the criminals who have neither influence nor money. But here is the rub: White men often escape the just punishment of their misdoings though sometimes their crimes are flagrant and wilful. It is not that the negro fails of justice in the courts, but that the white man escapes it, that has no doubt given rise to the opinion of our friend, which has been copied and endorsed by many of the papers of the State. To be sure this is a matter to be deplored and should be remedied, but it is not quite so bad as the punishment of an innocent man, or the infliction upon a guilty one of more punishment than he deserves. The negro, we honestly believe, is given perfect justice in our courts as far as it is given the officers of the courts to see the right, but many a white rascal goes unwhipped who deserves the lash of the law; and there is where the injustice comes in.

The North Carolinian As He Is. Governor C. B. Aycock, at the Greensboro Reunion. In your travels you may have run across "the scorners who scoff at and the wittlings who defame" this State. You may have heard that she is ignorant and provincial, but I have the pleasure to inform you what your affection already knows, that there can be found nowhere within her borders a man known out of his township ignorant enough to join with the fool in saying "There is no God." There is no man amongst us whose head is so untramped that it does not instinctively seek his hat in the presence of a woman. There is no ear so untaught that it does not hear the cry of pity, and no heart so untutored that it does not beat in sympathy with the weak and the distressed. Illiterate we have been but ignorant, never. Books we have not known, but of men we have learned and of God we have sought to find out. "A gentle people and open," frank and courteous, passionate when aroused, and dangerous in conflict; capable of sacrifice, among warriors the first—praised by me as warriors only because of the high courage manifested there, giving promise of the wonderful achievements which lie before us in peace. These are your people, they are my people. I am proud of their history; proud of their character and glad to introduce you to them again. Your brethren all wish you to stay among us to the utmost limit of your time, to see us and know us as we are. If you find our material condition better than it was when you left us, we claim no praise for it. If we have done well, it is because we were taught aright by those who went before us, taught at their expense, and credit belongs to them alone. We think we hold on to the truths which our fathers taught us. We believe that we still maintain a passion for liberty; that we love independence and set more store by honor than by wealth, and that the kind promptings of our hearts may find a better way in which to express themselves; that our deeds may keep pace with our wishes and that the earth may grow better by what we do. In log cabin, in farm house, in modern mansion, each and all of you will find a welcome. The latch string hangs outside the door but not for you. The latch string is for the stranger only; the door stands open for you.

ROOSEVELT'S VIEW OF MEN.

Excortiation of Presidents and Others who Make History—He Begins With Jefferson—Then Going Along the Line he Raps Each Incumbent in one Way or Another—Cowboys Praised. Baltimore Sun.

Washington, September 29.—President Roosevelt is beginning to feel the force of the wish that one's enemy should write a book. As the writer of many books, he may appreciate the rejoicing of his political enemies. Recent quotations of Mr. Roosevelt against himself have excited interest in his writings not heretofore felt by the general public.

As a writer of greater or less popularity, some of his works have been read by many persons but probably very few have read all that he has published, and it is only through such reading that he may be fully appreciated. Scattered through the entire output of his pen are examples of originality and diversity of views which, if grouped together in one volume, would be enough to make any man famous—in one way or another—without the added glory of military honors and cowboy characteristics.

The Sun has called attention to the diversity of his views on the subject of lynchings, of the tariff and of the negro question; but this by no means fills the measure of the marvellous to be found in his works. His views of public men whose names have been written on the tablet of fame are corrective of history as it has been learned from liping childhood by Americans who have grown old nursing the delusions of the greatness of the fathers.

The man against whom Mr. Roosevelt has found it to be his duty to warn the public most frequently is Thomas Jefferson, whom he has discovered to be a Secessionist, traitorous and constitutionally untruthful; but his discoveries of evil in famous men have not been confined to the author of the Declaration of Independence. He has found but few men who have been seated in the White House whom the public should respect.

With reference to President Polk, who, he says, was assisted to the White House by the "vicious and criminal classes in all the great cities of the North and New Orleans," he says, in his "Life of Benton," "The Abolitions joined hands with Northern roughs and Southern slavecatchers to elect a man who was, except Tyler, the very smallest of the line of small Presidents who came between Jackson and Lincoln."

Tyler, he says, was a politician of monumental littleness, and to call him mediocre would be unwarranted flattery. In small compass of one paragraph he brushes eight Presidents aside as unworthy of consideration on account of their smallness.

"Jefferson," he says, "was the father of nullification, and therefore, a secessionist. He used the word nullify in the original draft which he supplied to the Kentucky Legislature and, though that body struck it out of the resolutions in 1798, they inserted it in those of the following year. This was done as an unscrupulous party move on Jefferson's part; and when his party came into power he became a firm upholder of the Union; and, being constitutionally unable to put a proper value on truthfulness, he even denied that his resolution could be construed to favor nullification."

Mr. Roosevelt says in another place that Mr. Jefferson, while Secretary of State under Washington, was playing a "discreditable part" toward his chief. "Jefferson's course in the matter," he says, "was characteristic. Openly he was endeavoring in a perfidious manner to carry out Washington's policy of strict neutrality in the contest between France and England, but secretly he was engaged in tortuous intrigues against Washington, and was thwarting his wishes, so far as he dared, in regard to Gen."

He says that the war of 1812 was "attended by incidents of shame and disgrace for which Jefferson and Madison and their political friends and supporters among the politicians and people have never received a sufficiently severe condemnation." Mr. Roosevelt says that Jefferson was "perhaps the most incapable Executive that ever filled the Presidential chair;" "and even excepting his successor, Madison, it would be difficult to imagine a man less fit

to guide the State with honor and safety."

As to Monroe Mr. Roosevelt says: "I think he was as much a failure as his predecessors, and a harsher criticism could not be passed upon him."

These quotations are only samples of the assaults made by Mr. Roosevelt on Jefferson and Madison, to whom he refers again and again in most contemptuous terms.

Presidents Van Buren and Buchanan he refers to as "dough-faces" and "fit representatives of the sordid and odious political organizations of New York and Pennsylvania." Monroe he speaks of again as a "courteous, high-minded gentleman of no especial ability but well fitted to set as Presidential figurehead" during the era of good feeling. He ranks Jackson very high as a soldier, and now and then says things strongly favorable to him but refers to him while President as ignorant and violent.

Mr. Roosevelt does not confine his criticism to his predecessors in the White House. He says that the glory acquired by the battle of Lake Erie "has most certainly been estimated at more than its worth." Capt. Perry's name, Mr. Roosevelt says in his naval war history, "is more widely known than that of any other commander. Every schoolboy reads about him if of no other sea captain, yet he certainly stands on a lower grade than either Hull or MacDonough and not a bit higher than a dozen others." Speaking of Decatur, Mr. Roosevelt says:

"I do not think the facts bear out the assertions on the part of most American authors that Commodore Decatur covered himself with glory" and showed the utmost heroism."

With much frankness he says of Gouverneur Morris: "In fact, throughout the war of 1812 he appeared as the open champion of treason to the nation's creditors and of cringing subservency to a foreign Power."

Speaking of Oliver Ellsworth, who was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by President Washington, Mr. Roosevelt says:

"Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, whose name should be branded with infamy because of the words he uttered," etc. He refers to Gen. Winfield Scott as "a wholly absurd and flaccid personage." He refers to Chief Justice Taney as "Judge of unhappy fame," and says that being appointed to the Supreme Bench, he "lived to do even more mischief than he had time or opportunity to accomplish as Secretary of the Treasury."

Silas Wright, of New York, is called "a typical Northern doughface politician." "Wright and Marcy," he says, "and their successors in New York politics almost up to the present day, certainly carried cringing subservency to the South to a pitch that was fairly sublime."

The term traitor is used with great freedom by Mr. Roosevelt in his writings. In speaking of Jefferson Davis, however, the term is not strong enough, and "arch-traitor" is used. "Before Jefferson Davis took his place among the archtraitors in our annals," he says, "he had already long been known as one of the chief repudiationists; it was not unnatural that to dishonesty toward creditors of the public he should afterward add treachery toward the public itself."

William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, together with other Abolitionists, do not escape without roasting, and the Quakers, as well as the Kansas farmers, are included in the general round-up of "unworthies."

The class in whom Mr. Roosevelt finds little to condemn is that of the "lighthearted cowboy," who lynch only horse-thieves and shoots only for fun or revenge. His description of this class has in it the evidence of admiration. Restrained from Building Court House. Statesville Landmark. Some months ago Judge Neal held court in Stokes county and instructed the grand jury to indict the county commissioners for not providing a suitable court house. The commissioners were indicted, we believe, but anyway they proceeded to make arrangements to build the court house. Thereupon one W. F. Pulliam, a citizen of Stokes, procured an injunction to restrain the commissioners from building the court house, alleging that they had no legal authority to build it. Pending the hearing on this injunction the Stokes commissioners are stopped from proceeding with the building.

ANOTHER STORY OF LINCOLN.

Showing how High His Conception of Public Duty Was. Brooklyn Eagle.

The facts in a heretofore unpublished story regarding Abraham Lincoln's high conception of his duty as a government office-holder were obtained from the manuscript of the grandson of George Harrington, who was the First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's administration, and a great personal friend of the latter. Later Harrington was United States Minister to Switzerland. The grandson occupies a position in the Treasury Department and is writing the memories of George Harrington. Shortly after Lincoln was sworn in he sent for Harrington and said to the latter: "Harrington, I want you to take entire charge of my personal finances. I will turn my salary check over to you every month, together with what other moneys I may receive. You may invest them as you see fit. I don't want to know how you are handling the money, whether your investments are successful or failures. If there are any dividends I will sign for them from time to time and will draw on you for my general household and personal expenses."

President Lincoln's purpose in thus transferring his private finances to the charge of another with instructions that he be told nothing about what was being done with them, was to insure having his mind free from influences of a personal and pecuniary character in discharging the duties of his office. If his money was invested in a corporation that wanted government contracts, President Lincoln did not want to know it. Aside from avoiding the possible charge that he was promoting the affairs of corporations in which he was financially interested, he wanted to satisfy his own conscience that none of his official acts was influenced by the prospect of getting large dividends.

Lincoln had absolute trust and confidence in the integrity of Harrington, so much so that he refused to receive a single receipt for money turned over to his agent. That Harrington was true to his trust is evidenced by the fact that on the death of Lincoln he turned over to Judge David Davis, the administrator of the President's estate, the sum of \$62,000.

North Carolina's Grandsons.

Raleigh Progressive Farmer.

The Charlotte Observer insists that pretty nearly everybody who amounts to anything either came from North Carolina or has North Carolina blood in his veins. And there seems to be some truth in it. We were in the Olivia Raney Library a few nights ago and picked up, quite at random, five biographies of famous men. The first was that of Thomas H. Benton, the statesman, who was born near Hillsboro. The second was that of the great Union Admiral, David Farragut, whose mother, it is not generally known, was a native of Lenoir county. The third was a life of the equally great Confederate leader, Gen. Nathaniel B. Forrest, whose father was born in Orange county. When the celebrated artist Whistler died a month ago, we learned for the first time that his mother was a Wilmington woman. And now Judge Walter Montgomery tells us that General Lake E. Wright, who is to succeed Judge Taft as Governor-General of the Philippines, is the son of a Halifax county man who emigrated to Tennessee before the Civil War. Blood will tell.

EMPRESS COATS.

Ladies' coats were never so beautiful as they are this season, and we have the above named make in all the season's style, elegance, beauty, and richness of effect, confident that no other line can surpass it. A few very beautiful numbers are the following:

- No. 3131. Light tan. Made of best grade heavy Kersey, satin lined throughout.
No. 2342. Light tan, modes, and blacks, best quality of Kersey. Trimmed with silk cord, rosettes, and pendants.
No. 3141. Black beaver. Cape effect, latest design. Handsomely trimmed with silk braid, velvet, and silk cord pendants, satin lined throughout.
No. 3162. Light tan. Handsomely made, satin lined throughout, trimmed with silk cord, rosettes and pendants, metal buttons to match. A beauty.

The above are of rich handsome materials and made up in most approved fashion. We have many other good numbers in different lengths of box and corset coats, at prices from \$5 up.

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, Surreys, and Harness, and have just received a nice line of winter Lap Robes.

When in need of any thing 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
OFFICERS: JNO. F. LOVE, President; R. C. G. LOVE, Vice Pres.; JAS. A. PAGE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS: R. C. G. LOVE; JNO. F. LOVE; JESSE LOVE; ROBT. A. LOVE.

WELCOME to THIS STORE
AUTUMN AND WINTER OPENING, 1903-04.
If you wish to know how to dress correctly for this Autumn and Winter season and at the same time economically, we cordially invite you to visit our store to-morrow morning and inspect the new season's Suits and Top Coats which we have gathered from the best manufacturers in the country. We have not confined our purchases to any one or two houses, but selected the best from many and the results only by comparing every previous effort. It is not alone the handsome pattern that counts with us, but the great values which we offer in each suit and the genuine goodness in every fibre and thread and the same rule applies to our Hats and Hosiery.
We are proud of the offerings we are able to make at each price: Men's Top Coats, \$10.00 to \$25.00; Men's Suits, \$15.00 to \$35.00; Men's Fall and Winter Suits, \$12.00 to \$20.00.
There is one collection, however, which we wish you to see particularly, and which will completely give you the idea of the new season's fashions, in fabric and design, and they are the Suits and Top Coats which we have gathered.
You could not get the same quality and style made-to-measure for less than \$25, and even then you will not be so sure of the fit and satisfaction as you are with these.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
The boy will use his clothes hard if he is healthy, and it is a good sign. It is "up-to-you," therefore, to provide the kind that will "stand the racket." If you buy of us, we guarantee that they will do so, and our prices will always save you money.
Our display of Autumn Hats and Hosiery is complete with the latest and the market standard, and on every purchase in either department, we guarantee a direct saving of money for you.
J. Q. Holland & Co.

THE OLD RELIABLE
ABSOLUTELY PURE
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE
Subscribe to THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.