

SMALL BIRD'S EGG

In Value Greater than the World's Output of Gold and Silver Last Year—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Chickens in the United States—Estimate that 1,200,000,000 Dozens of Eggs were Produced.

Washington, October 3.—The value of the egg product of the United States exceeds that of the combined gold and silver output of the country. The poultry and egg industry last year was worth more than all the gold or the silver produced in the world in the same year. There are a few of the interesting facts about the poultry business that have been unearthed by one of Secretary Wilson's experts in the department of agriculture.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the poultry industry is something worth taking into consideration in calculating the resources and riches of the country. Secretary Wilson believes that large profits are yet to be made by those who will take up the business of producing chickens along scientific methods. He knows of a number of instances where men have gone into the industry on a small capital and by paying careful attention to the work have made comparatively large fortunes. The statement of the amount of money involved in the industry is sufficient proof of the opportunity it affords for yielding good returns on investments.

In order to furnish more definite information about the poultry business Secretary Wilson recently directed one of his men to get together all the facts available regarding the subject. The result of this inquiry present some surprising facts. The figures are largely based on the census returns for 1900, but are supplemented by some investigations made by the department of agriculture statisticians. According to the latest available tables, the value of all fowls on farms is \$85,794,000. A total of \$15,000,000 is deducted from this sum to represent the fowls under age of three months, so that the balance embraces the stock that is kept for breeding and laying.

The estimated number of chickens in the country is 230,000,000, producing for market in one year poultry worth \$136,000,000 and eggs worth \$144,000,000, a total value of about \$280,000,000. This represents an income of 400 per cent on a similar investment.

This is not a matter of much astonishment to one who is familiar with poultry raising and has reckoned on the possibilities of the American hen. In seeking for the causes of this situation one must not overlook the great amount of work done by the mechanical incubator, which is not only as fully successful as the hen, but does its work on a very large scale. The use of the incubator has made it the duty of the hen to devote her whole time to the production of eggs.

How well the hens performed this duty may be gathered from the statement that in the last year that complete statistics are available 1,200,000,000 dozens of eggs were produced in the United States. This allows for the consumption of 200 eggs by every man, woman, and child in the country during that year, and makes the value of the eggs per capita \$1.50.

Except for the year 1900 the egg product of the United States has exceeded in value that of the combined gold and silver output of the country for every year since 1890. The most statement in fact for the years 1890 and 1900. The surplus occasioned by these figures is still further heightened when it is known that the poultry and egg together produced in a single year are worth more than either the gold or the silver production of the world for any year since the beginning of records, except the two years of 1892 and 1893.

Parading in a country suit, it is found that the poultry and egg of 1900 exceeded the total exports of minerals and mineral products during all the years down to and including 1890.

It seems rather strange that the value of the wool produced last year is a matter of such a small sum in the commercial world and even which many a young lad has been taught is only about one-third that of the value of the egg product, and has never heard of a fractional division that was fought on the issue of a duty on eggs?

The poultry and egg products of the United States in 1900 exceeded in value the wheat crop of twenty-two States and Territories. There were produced in the United States in 1900 more than 1,200,000,000 dozens of eggs.

General Bradley Johnson.

General Bradley Johnson is dead, which means that another sturdy old soldier of the Confederacy has gone to the other side to answer roll-call, has left the fast diminishing ranks of his comrades here to take his place with the steadily lengthening line of the dead.

His life was an active one of vicissitudes. He was prominent from his earliest manhood. Middle-aged men of to-day cannot remember when they did not hear and know of him as a man conspicuous in affairs. He was always thinking, always ready to do or speak according to his thought and to help to achieve something. He was a cavalryman in peace as in war—on the move, eager, aggressive, watchful, circling any force of which he might be part, on advance guard and scouting duty. He was fearless and faithful as he was restless. He never was content to be still. He was for learning, seeing, doing something every day.

His activities were in many directions. He was soldier, lawyer, farmer, politician, journalist, philosopher. Progress may be said to have been the keynote of his life, purpose and character. He strove to go ahead, to move forward and to take others with him in obedience to an impulse as natural as the impulse of a tree to grow. Yet he was not an iconoclast and never undertook to rush roughshod over sensibilities and prejudices. He was a genial, kindly, attractive gentleman who won popularity and made friends wherever he went and in whatever work he engaged. He made enemies, of course, as all active men must; and he was right sometimes as all men are; but he was so fortunate as to outlive most of the enemies and in serene and peaceful age he looked back on the old quarrels and turmoils with calm and pleasant philosophy. He was not made to carry malice or bitterness and he was too wise a man to cultivate the unhappy faculty of doing so.

After a stormy and strenuous youth and manhood he came at last to the quiet and ripening time of life in which he looked on as one apart. But his interest was keen to the end and he was thinking, planning, learning and unlearning. He could not linger in ruts. He had the talent for understanding and recognizing old mistakes and for surrendering the most honored and cherished errors as he discovered them. He was a familiar figure among the wide circle of his friends here in Richmond, where he was a general favorite. His clear, vigorous comments on men and affairs of the past and present always won attention and respect for they were live, fresh and pleasant, well flavored. Whether they were accepted or disputed they were palatable. The gall and acid he may have had as a young man were mellowed and sweetened with age until no trace of them was left.

He was a brave and valuable soldier, a live thinker, an active, useful citizen, a genial, charming friend and the sorrow for his death will be whispered and sincere, especially in Virginia and Maryland, where he was most intimately known.

LIPTON WANTS OCEAN RACES.

To Promote Them He will Give a \$2,500 Challenge Trophy.

At the Waldorf-Astoria last night Sir Thomas Lipton, who sails to-morrow for the other side, said he had become an enthusiast on ocean racing as the supreme test of yachting and of the merits of yacht designers and sailors. He will give to any yacht club that will serve as a guardian of the trust a \$2,500 perpetual challenge cup for a race to be sailed annually from Sandy Hook to the Needles, the race to be open to all sloops, schooners and yawls, without allowances or restrictions of any sort. In the opinion of Sir Thomas the yacht club accepting his trophy should offer a cup valued at least at \$1,000 as second prize. The time for the race should be in May, to meet the donor's views, which would permit the arrival abroad of the cruising yachts in time to take part in the annual race for the German Emperor's prize, sailed from Dover to Heligoland. The time would suit yachtsmen abroad and would attract an international entry, for such a contest would appeal to King Edward, as well as the German Emperor, and the best class of yacht owners, so that entries from abroad would be sure to come. American designers, however, in Sir Thomas's opinion, might be relied on to turn out yachts suitable to every requirement of such a race and equal to any that might come across.

Our yachtsmen who have heard of the plan believe that such a race would be a success each season. They point out that the Atlantic Yacht Club would naturally be the custodian of the gift, from the location of the clubhouse at the Sea Gate, in proximity to the starting place, and because Commodore Tod is a great upholder of ocean races.

A Two-Headed Snake.

Mr. E. M. Travis, who lives two miles from Newton, tells us that a neighbor boy, John Moore, was taking his cows to the pasture Saturday and carried along his gun. When he got near the old Slater school house he saw a snake in the grass and shot it. While he was shooting the first snake he almost stepped on another one and afterward killed it also. When he pulled the first snake out he saw that it was about three feet long, had two heads, the body branching out about 13 inches from the heads. The snake was seen Sunday by more than 100 persons. They all decided that it was a copperhead, but Mr. Travis says it has neither markings. Mr. Travis says it would have been preserved in alcohol, but the crowd hooked it about and he buried it up too much for it to be preserved well. The State Museum should have had it, and we are sorry it could not be preserved.

General Grant was a town character in the west until he was almost forty.

George Washington had settled back into the idyllic life of a Virginia planter when, at forty-two, he was called upon to undertake the great work which resulted in our freedom.

William the Conqueror was forty when he was crowned king of England, and he afterward earned his title.

Napoleon at forty was in the five subsequent years of his life was at the height of his career.

Abraham Lincoln was forty-nine when in his discussion in his senatorial campaign the country first heard his anti-slavery utterances.

Merlette Benedict Thompson, the granddaughter of the first Bishop Potter of New York, is entering the field of sculpture at Florence.

She is in the early twenties and as yet has never been to America, having been born in Paris.

Who makes the highest salary?

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A RAILWAY'S NEW MOVE

Erie Road's Plan to Promote Its Employees.

AN AGE LIMIT AGREED UPON.

Recently Engaged Clerks Who at the Age of Thirty-five Have Not Made Records in Their Work Are Requested to Resign—Action Taken to Protect Old Men.

The Erie railroad has promulgated an order calling for the resignations of all clerks recently engaged who at the age of thirty-five have not advanced, says the New York American.

The resignations must be forwarded to the offices of the company within a few days, because the officials feel that there is no chance for men who at thirty-five have not demonstrated their executive ability.

The men who are doomed to leave are those who have entered the company's employment since May 1, 1901, and in an apologetic way the officials say that there are comparatively few who will be affected. In the future, however, no man who has reached the age limit will be given employment in the clerical grade by the big railroad.

"Men who have become thirty-five without succeeding at something else have little chance to take up railroad work," is the explanation of Secretary Granville A. Richardson.

President Underwood, however, does not put it in the same way. He says: "The road owes a duty to men in its employ for the major part of their lives. It is constantly making provision for these men. It is an injustice to them to have men who have seen their best days in other lines enter our employ. It is to protect our old employees that the order is issued. It is fair to assume that a man who has worked at some other business for the better part of his life is too well grounded to be of special value to a railroad company. The aim is to employ young men who wish to make railroading their business."

"The employment and training of railroad employees is a great problem, which can best be appreciated by those who are frequently the victims of bad judgment in railroad offices. This is what we are trying to remedy," said Secretary Richardson.

"We do not say that a man who has been in the railroad business for some years is useless at thirty-five if he has not advanced, for he has at least learned the routine. The fact that he is still in the business, however, shows that there has been some defect in the system that kept him when he was young. He should have been dropped long before."

"Railroading principles should be taught while the brain is young. The younger the better, and in the future any man who asks us for employment will have to give a very strong explanation of why he has failed in other capacities if he is anywhere near thirty-five."

"Our idea now is to get as many bright young boys as possible to go on the lowest rounds of the ladder to advance the others to the vacancies that will be made. By always having good material at the bottom it will be possible to advance the various grades as the good jobs at the top are opened, instead of going to other companies to get high salaried men while our own younger men wait for their chance."

"First, we want to protect our old men, and, secondly, make it unnecessary to go to other offices for good employees."

In view of this action of the Erie it is interesting to note the men who have accomplished things after the age of thirty-five.

Julius Caesar was thirty-nine years old before he received his first important military command.

Oliver Cromwell was a very unimportant figure until he was nearly forty, when he girded on the armor which a few years later began to identify him with England's history.

Christopher Columbus was nearly forty when he went to Ferdinand and Isabella with his plan for the discovery of new continents, and it was not until he was forty-six that he started on his voyage.

General Grant was a town character in the west until he was almost forty.

George Washington had settled back into the idyllic life of a Virginia planter when, at forty-two, he was called upon to undertake the great work which resulted in our freedom.

Admiral Farragut was still a navy captain at fifty-four, and it was in the latter years of his life that he became a distinguished admiral.

At forty Lord Nelson had done little and was involved personally and politically, yet seven years after he died on the deck of the Victory one of England's most famous men.

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BIG NEWSPAPER HOARD.

Millions of Copies of Old Papers Hoarded in London.

His majesty's office of works is just beginning at Hendon, England, to raise a house in which tons of newspaper files now at the British museum will eventually be deposited, says the London Chronicle. There is a whole newspaper land in the museum, a land from which a file of almost any modern English paper can be dug out. Space gets more valuable at Bloomsbury, and this building is necessary at Hendon for the storage of "newspapers and other printed matter" rarely required for use.

That is the definition which a parliamentary statute applies to the purposes of the Hendon annex. It also requires that the "newspapers and printed matter so removed" shall be made available on due notice being given at the museum. In other words, the newspapers at Hendon will be brought to London for reference when they are needed. Needless to say the files that are constantly being needed will not go there at all. Under the copyright act copies of newspapers and periodicals as of books, must be sent to the British museum. The newspaper mountain which this has produced can, in the trite phrase, better be imagined than described, because much of it is buried away in the basements of the museum. The figures as to the sets of newspapers and fortnightly and monthly publications received there are, however, sufficiently eloquent.

In 1900 the number of such sets contributed by London was 1,230; by provincial England, Wales and the Channel Islands, 1,004; by Scotland, 288, and by Ireland, 222. These figures show a total of 3,400 sets, representing 230,500 single numbers of papers and kindred publications. The number of sets in 1890 was 2,473 and the single numbers of papers 170,958, a striking increase in the ten years. However, there has been a slight drop. For 1900, the sets numbered 3,170 and the single numbers 308,682. Last year the number of sets was 3,222, comprising 100,067 single numbers. When colonial and foreign newspapers are added it will be seen what a harvest flows to the museum. Every twelve months it literally gathers into its now well filled vastness huge loads of printed paper. Yet so carefully kept are the files that they can readily be consulted, even when they are purely local papers.

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HUNGRY FOR DOG MEAT.

Philippine Appeal to Authorities For the "God Given Luxury."

Broiled dog, fried dog and sundry other forms of dog are considered delicacies by the Igorrotes of the northern provinces of the Philippines, writes the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle.

According to advice just received at Washington Colonel E. C. Carter, Manila commissioner of public health, has received a gentle hint from Provincial Governor William G. Peck, at Baguio, Baguio, not to waste this "God given delicacy."

His appeal is couched in the following terms: "I know that some of the departments under your charge are killing dogs and throwing them away to get rid of them. Now, my people, you know, consider dog a God given luxury."

"Will it not be possible in some way or another for you to send me 100, 200 or 500 dogs that you want to get rid of to San Fernando, where I will have Igorrotes waiting to bring them over the trail to me here in Baguio?"

"The feast subsequent to such an event would make gods and men wonder. Now, see if we cannot make such an arrangement."

It is understood the request will be cheerfully complied with by Colonel Carter. Manila is full of stray dogs, and he would give something handsome to get rid of them. The natives and Europeans there don't seem to consider them gastronomic luxuries.

On the Manana in Turkey, How long O slumbering conscience of the world, How long shall this dread tale of blood be told? While all the banners of thy wrath are furled? How long to heaven shall the cry be hurled? O slaughtered babes—the strappings of the fold—With nameless shame and terrors manifold—And smoke of oot and temple upward curled? Has greed of gain and power thus smothered these, Conscience of man, vain of thy love control? And boastful of the centuries' starward flight? What shall the judgment of the Lord God? When he shall charge thee with thy brother's soul? How long shall thou be numbered on the left or right? O strength, gray world, O world half-wild, half-brave, World with the prayer of sainthood on thy tongue, World where the song of angels has been sung, Yet: man, dumb world, with all the devious maw! Loud voiced enough thy boastings vain are rung, Loud voiced enough when glory's chimera are rung, When fame's thy mad and victor flags are rung, These are thy boastings and thy chosen fruit, Yet think of that, gray world, with all thy pomp, With all thy trumpeting of old pretenses, Think thou to mercy ever a moment's hour— I tell thee that thou yet shalt see the hour— An hour of dread, an hour of retribution, Add that thou hast well known the rights of man! —John Jaynes Rooney in New York Times.

It is better to substitute dried beef for roast beef than to substitute home-made hats for custom made military." This is a milliner's axiom. It was framed recently at the National Milliners' association convention in Chicago by Miss Lillian J. Bird of Troy, O., vice president of the association, during an address, says the New York Times. Miss Bird declared it was better for a woman to don her apron and feed her cows than to have her hair done by a milliner. She made the point that it is an extraordinary profit and perfect safe to make them both even possible.

COTTON, NORTH-SOUTH.

Marked Difference in Character of the Manufactured Product.

Referring to the statement that Southern mills consumed more cotton than the Northern the Norfolk Landmark adds, "the Northern mills still retain a slight supremacy in the general total of domestic and foreign cotton consumed."

This is correct. And there is still another material fact worthy the consideration of our Southern mill owners and those contemplating going in the cotton mill business. While the South now consumes more bales of American cotton the value of the product of the Northern mills from the Southern cotton they consume is far in excess of that of the product of the Southern mills because of the larger quantity of finer goods produced. While one pound of cotton will make two yards of the general Southern product (we are not exact as to this, but it will answer as an illustration), one pound will make five yards of the finer goods turned out very largely by the Northern mills, and sells for more money per yard, of course, than the coarser Southern fabrics.

It occurs to our Southern mills should turn their attention more to the finer fabrics. Some steps have been taken in this direction, but not to the extent that the future milling interests of the South demand. Our mills are too dependent upon uncertain foreign markets because of the class of goods manufactured, while the home market, the best in the world, is being more and more monopolized by the Northern mills.

The fact therefore that the Southern mills consume more American — Southern — cotton than the Northern by no means indicates that the Southern mills are making the money that falls into the tills of the Northern manufacturer.

It were time the South were making a decided change in this respect.

By virtue of an order issued by I. F. McPherson, Justice of the Peace, in and for the County of Gaston, N. C., I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in two lots, to-wit: one lot of 1/2 acre of land situated on the corner of Paul Lane and Allen West, at Lowell on

Wednesday, Oct. 28th, 1903. H. S. ADAMS, Constable. This Oct. 13, 1903.

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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.

HAMILTON V. STEWART, Attorney-at-Law, Office over A. D. Clark's store, GASTONIA, N. C. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

The undersigned having qualified as administrator of the estate of the late Franklin B. Wilson, deceased, do hereby give notice that all persons having claims against said estate will please make immediate settlement. C. B. TORRENS, Administrator of the estate of Franklin B. Wilson, deceased. This Aug. 28, 1903.

Mortgage Sale of Land. By virtue of power conferred by a mortgage deed executed and recorded on the 10th day of January, 1903, by Eddie McCree and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Gaston County, N. C., page 202, the undersigned, J. M. Jenkins, do hereby give notice that on Thursday, October 22nd, 1903, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., the following described real estate, the same being and lying in the town of Lowell, South Point township, county of Gaston, N. C.: Beginning at a stake on Third Street, north side corner of church lot, and running with the line of said church lot 80x100 feet to a stake; thence S 41 E 73 feet to a stake; thence S 20 E 73 feet to a stake on line of Third Street; thence with the street 84x75 feet to the beginning. J. M. JENKINS, Mortgagee.

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