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OPPOSING FORCES IN 1861-65.

VOL. XXIV.

Despite Juggling with Figures the Fighting Force of the South was not Much Over 600,-000 and 700,000 is a Liberal Estimate.

New Orleans Picayoue From time to time the numbers of men engaged on both sides in the war of secession are made subjects of discussion. The Chicago Record-Herald, of a recent date, takes up the matter as follows:

One of the monuments which stands in Austin, Texas, appeals to Southern pride with the following statistics on the civil

Number of men enlisted: Confederate armies, 700,000; Federal armies, 2,859,132. Losses from all causes: Con-

federates, 437,000; Federal, 485,-216. These figures would make the Federals outnumber the Confederates four to one, while they sustained only about the same number of losses, and they are pertinent to an old controversy, which was revived in a yery instructive and interesting manner by Gen. G. P. Thruston, of

Southern people, it expresses a decided disbelief in the accuracy of their army estimates. The authority says that the common basis for the Confederate figures is found in a paper by Dr. Joseph Jones, an ex-Consederate surgeon and secretary of the Southern Historical Society, at New Orleans. Dr. Jones stated that the "available Confederate force, capable of active service in the field, did not during the entire war, ex-ceed six hundred thousand men."

This calculation he gave only as an approximation, but it was quoted and requoted throughout the South as if it were absolutely authoritative, until 600,-000 was accepted with implicit faith as the exact number of Confederates in the war.

Gen. Thruston shows not only that accuracy was impossible, owing to the defective conditions of the records, but that all comparisons should be examined with the greatest attention to details, in order to prevent misleading inferences. For example, the full Federal enrollment was 2,778,304 men, but that embraced "the culistments and re-enlistments for long and short terms of service. the one hundred days' men, three months' men, the veteran reserves, the home guards, the colored troops." Evidently this includes much more than an available force capable of active Austin monument increases it by nearly 100,000 while it adds only 100,000 to Dr. Jones's estimate to get the Confederate

Thurston makes use of several illustrations to indicate how untrustworthy the comparison is. He shows that according to their own claims, six of the eleven seceding States furnished over 700,000 Confederate soldiers. He argues that if the Austin monument is correct as to the number of Confederates killed it is incorrect as to the number of enlistments, since "it seems impossible that there should be a loss of over four-sevenths of the entire enrolled forces of the Confederacy." He urges that the number of surviving Confederates disproves the notion of such a small army, and that it is disproved by what is known as to the numbers of the Southern people and their very general sup-

port of the war." The census of 1860 gave to the Northern States in round numbers 21,000,000 of popula-tion, while to the Southern States, that is the slave States, 10,000,000, of which 6,000,000 were whites and 4,000,000 negro

If one-sixth of the population was made up of men of military age, the North would have had 3,500,000 and the South 1,000,-

A statistical record, compiled from official reports in the war department in 1883, by Frederick Phisterer, late captain in the United States army, and published that year by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, actaforth that the total enlistments in the United States during the "War of Rebellion," including regulars and release of regulars and volunteers of all classes, were as follows: 2,859,-

132. This aggregate reduced to

a three-year standard made a total of 2,320,272. Of these 186,097 were colored troops chiefly from the Southern States, so that the whole number of three-years men, who were white, numbered 2,134,175, so that had every white man of military age in the South been enlisted in the Southern army there would have been 1,000,000. But the fact remains that of the slave States Maryland furnished to the Federal army 41,000, West Virginia 28,000, Missouri 87,000, Kentucky 71,000, Tennessee 26,000, making a total of 253,000 from Southern States that must be subtracted from the estimated Southern force of 1,000,000, leaving 747,000 of the entire number of Southern men of military age. Of these it was estimated that in the mountains of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky: 80,-000 so-called Union men never took up arms but refused to join either side, thus there remained of the Sonthern army only 687,000. As overseers of plantations, as apothe-caries, as printers and other employees in the newspaper offices, were all exempted from military service as long as they were so engaged, and as Nashville, before the Society of thousands of the Confederates the Army of the Cumberland, in of military age were detailed in Washington. His address is en-titled "The Numbers and making arms shipe supports Roasters of the Two Armies in the Civil War," and while it be demonstrated that the civil warm affection to the ci evinces a warm affection for the ing force in the South was not Southern people, it expresses a much over 600,000 men, and 700,000 is a liberal estimate. The actual forces engaged in battle, as obtained from the official reports, show that in nearly every instance the Confederates fought against large

> There is little profit to be gained from discussing these matters, but if possible the truth of history ought to be obtained The Southern armies being compelled to fight heavy odds, necessarily suffered greater losses in proportion.

Congressmen Webb and Page. Washington Post.

In the Old North State young men are at the front beyond a doubt, and judging from the good appearance and bearing of a couple of young Congressmen in the election there. It was his seen in the Riggs lobby that that | nrgency that sent two of his cabold Commonwealth has just sent to the national capital, the voters have wisely determined that youth accompanied by ability is worth the honor.

They were Messrs E. Y. Webb of the ninth district, and Robert Newton Page of the seventh. Mr. Webb is a talented young lawyer, whose services in the State Legislature were so satisfactory that his constituents were glad to promote him. He represents a district as famous in history as any in America, the glorious old Mecklenburg many names used twice, but the met and adopted on the 20th of May, 1775, resolutions of independence more than a year in advance of the adoption of that great declaration which made a new nation.

Mr Page laughingly remarked that he occupied a lonesome position in his delegation, inasmuch as he was the only business member of it—all the rest but him being lawyers. Mr. Page is identified with the lumber industry and with the building of railroads. He is a type of the progressive spirit of the new South, and occupies a leading position among the solid and influential men of North Carolina.

More than 10,000 coal miners in Colorado are on strike for an eight-hour day, increased wages, and other concessions. strike was ordered by the national executive officers of the United Mine Workers of America, after the coal companies refused to confer with union representatives concerning the demands of the men.

THE OLD RELIABLE



Olutely Pare THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

GASTONIA, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1903. AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGNER.

President Rossweit's Record as a Smasher of Political Precedents.

Manchester N. H. Union.

It long ago appeared that Theodore Roosevelt is really happiest when he is smashing precedents. Of course when he s acting officially in the high office which he now holds, he suffers himself to endure the constant strain of following the custom in a measure, however much he chafes under it, but when his action becomes no longer strictly official, the doing the extraordinary is real recreation to him. And so the admission on the part of those who are closest to the man that it is his purpose to manage his own campaign in reality, next season, need not cause surprise. It has been pointed out to him that his predecessors, when desirous of a second term, have considered it unbecoming in them to active-

ly interest themselves in the contest, but that has served to make him even more determined to carry out his plan. He is naturally active, believes in it, and it gives him no concern whether the general public deem his course of activity digulfied or otherwise. He is desirous of continuing in the Presidential office four years more, and feels it his privilege to do all in his power to land himself there, as he might by custom do, were he not in the office. Of course, the National Committee will have its officers, and they will be as good as can be obtained for the work in hand, but they will confer with him, and follow his snggestions, as the party most interested in the result. He will virtually go upon the stump by making speeches in the campaign at the larger centers of

population. In fact, it can be said that he has already entered actively upon his campaign. The complaint was made that he took a most active hand personally in the recent campaign in Maryland, and it now appears that he withheld an appointment in Obio, determined upon several months ago, until after the election, lest it might have a disturbing effect inet officers into Massachusetts during the last week of the campaign there, when the news came that a slump in the Republica piurality was greatly feared. His close friends have given out interviews and letters, quoting his exact language, designed for campaign capital purely. It is a course of action that his predecessors have deemed undignified, if not improper.

Yea, at Other Places, Too. Thomasville Charity and Children.

We honestly believe an oldtime singing master, who has the faculty of making people sing, can do a great work at the Orphanage by holding a session of ten days or two weeks.

Somebody Else has been Meving sasville Charity and Children.

The editor moved last week from his old residence in Thomasville to the new house recently built by the General Manager opposite the Orphan-age. He has passed through great tribulation and was never before so painfully impressed with his wealth.

BRUTAL COLT TRAINING.

How Parmer Perkins Used Strategy and a Bull Whip.

way of breaking a colt to halter. The latter method is described by Sewell Ford in "Horses Nine." Blue Blazes, the colt in the story, was owned by a Michigan farmer. He had been frightened by the first attempt to bridle him and had broken away. He was promptly declared to be a victous cott.

"We'll tame him?" said Farmer Perkins. Under his coat he hid a stout haiter and a heavy bull whip. holding a grain measure temptingly before him, he climbed the pasture fer in the measure were outs, which he rattled seductively. Also he called mildly and persuasively. Blue Blazes spicious. Four times he allowed the farmer to come almost within reaching distance, only to turn and bolt with a snort of slarm just at the crutial moment. At last be concluded that

the man in a stratned but conciliating

Blue Blazes planted himself for s sudden whiri, stretched his neck as far as possible and worked his upper its inquiringly. The smell of the oats lured him on. Hardly had he touched his nese to the grain before the means are was dropped, and he found himself roughly grabbed by the forelock. In a moment he saw the bated straps and rones. Before be could brenk away the halter was around his nock and

buckled firmly.

Farmer Perkins changed his tone "Now, you ugly little brute, I've got you! [Jerk.] Blast your wicked hide!

Man and colt were almost exhausted when the "lesson" was finished. If left Dine Blanes ridged with welts, trembling, fright sickened. Kever

Now to Sell Goods. "You must know how to talk with a customer so that she will buy," is one of the things the buyer says over and ever again in his lectures down in the basement. Even when the girl is be-hind the counter at work the buyer will often step up and give her a hint to an old piece of goods. There is sv-erything in a name. He came up to me one day and suid, 'Call that like of goods the Mariborough,' and it was not long before I had sold the entire stock. to un old piece of goods. There is ev-The sweller a name is the better, of course. Cumberland pins will sell much better than plain plus even if they are much in vogue, too, and they are some times coined. Names taken from swell sports are also very good sellers. Another thing, of course, which helps a girl sell the goods is genuine knowledge of them."-Lestie's Monthly.

mun and four times as much as the av-

tatees in a year, a quite surprising feat. Stamius Reeded. The one indispensable quality of suc-The one indispensable quality or suc-cess in these days of tremendous com-petition is stamina. The young man who lacks that will never get far. He will soon be forced out of the race and sidetracked. Those who have possess

There is a right way and a wrong

[Stank.] You will, will you? [Yank.]

reach of those men; no, not if they of-fered him a whole bushel of oats.

Perhaps the most astonishing statis-tics in Mr. Coughlan's book. "Seven Colonies of Australasia." are those that describe what the average Australian cuts and drinks. Apparently be has the best appetite, if not the best diges-tion, of any human being on the planet. He eats every year 264 pounds of meat, which works out an average of two sinep and one-ofth of a bullock for every man, woman and baby in Australasin. He cats more than twice as much meat as the average Englishman, three times as much as the average French erage German or Swiss. He eats, in addition, about 375 pounds of wheat, 225 pounds of potatoes and almost 100 225 pounds of potatoes and almost 100 pounds of sugar. If he is a Tassannian, he eats a quarter of a ton of po-

ed it have conquered innumerable dis-

ATTRACTIONS

AT YEAGER'S

Ladies' Knit Corset Covers.

Perfect fitting, high neck, long sleeves.
Used instead of linings with mercerized waists. Only garment of the kind 25c on this market

Hoslery.

All kinds for ladies, children and misses.

Underwear.

Everything in the line of seasonable un-derwear for ladies, misses, and children. Ladies' vest and pants, best shown for price, each, 25c and 50c

Children and Misses' Vests, 15c to.__75C

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Combination Suits, ladies and \$2.50 misses, each, 50c to.....

Waistings.

Mercerized fleece-lined Moltone. New weave, black, white, and colors. 25c Per yard, only ____

Mercerized Waistings, 3 yd, lengths, in all the new designs, price, per pattern,

Velvets and Ribbons.

In all the new shades and designs. Very choicest selection. You are sure to be suited here. All colors and widths.

Corsets.

Full stock of leading brands. Your favorite will surely be found in some of these: The P. N., Puritan, H. & H., R. & G., Royal Worcester, N. H. Martha Washington and Ideal Waists. \$1 Prices for waists, from 25c to

Corsets, 50c to ...

Our leaders for one dollar are the P. N., Royal Worcester, and the Puritar. These we carry in a dozen different styles, from the very short to the extreme long hip.

Infant's Caps.

Our line is varied in styles, ma- \$2.50

We have designs that will please the mother and delight the little ones.

Silks.

from 18 to 36 ins. wide, yd., 39c to \$1.50

Stock of Standard Patterns and Designers on hand at all times.

In this department we have the new designs and weaves hombined with the best qualities for the price you pay. Let us mention a few:

56 in. Repellants, per yd.
42-in. all-wool Serge, yd.
Scotch Tweed Skirtings, yd.
Plake Goods, 56 ins. wide, yd.
52-in. Broadcloth, very best ever shown

Gloves.

Fabric and kid gloves in black and white.

Complete collection of sizes awaits your
inspection.

Trimmings.

Lace Collars. Bertha and Stole, from \$1 to \$5. Our line is complete and will certainly interest you. These are the lat-est styles and creations. Turn-over and tab effect. Our assort-ment is large and varied; from 10c to \$1

Our stock of laces, trimmings, appliques, and embroideries is complete and will handsomely repsy inspection. New things added every week as they emerge from the centers of fashion.

Coats, Skirts, and Furs.

Our very handsome line of costs is selling rapidly. Ladies who visit our store compliment us every day on having the prettiest line in town. We invite your inspection while we have an ample selection of numbers. As for quality, we are satisfied to let our customers pass judgment.

Prices, misses and children, \$1.50 to \$8. For ladies, \$5, \$7.30, \$2, \$10, \$12.50, \$15, and \$20.

In furs our line is the largest, we have ever bought. These goods speak for themselves. Varied line, styles, and sizes. Prices from \$1.25 to \$18. Don't fail to see these elegant goods before you buy.

Our walking skirts and Peco petticonts are still in the lead. Pecos \$4.00

Walking skirts from \$2.50 to. 56.00 We have a full line of shetland floss and zephyra for knitting shawls, slippers, etc.

MILLINERY.

The season's rush is still on. Our work room is a busy place these days, but we are ready to handle your order next. As you know, perhaps, made-to-order hets are our specialty in the militarry line. Your special attention is called to our ready trimmed hats at \$1.00, \$2.50 \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and

These we are showing in various styles and designs. These bats have made their own way, by pure meria, into a high place in popular favor, and we are well pleased with the public's estimate of their stylishness and value.

COME TO THE LADIES' FURNISHING STORE

IAS. F. YEAGE



Conservative Sack

The time is here for you to purchase your winter clothingand our store is the place. Superior quality, the latest and most up-to-date styles, and right prices are the distinguishing features of our clothing. Don't take our word for itcome and see for yourself. ¶ A full and complete line of Hats and Gent's Furnishings also on hand. Give us a call-it will pay you.

AAA

W. A. SLATER CO GASTONIA

The second book printed in the English language was "The Game and Playe of the Chosa," which the title page Reps was "Friendid the last day of Marche, the yer of our lord god a thousands fours bendered and LEXIII." Only twelve copies of the work are now known to exist. In 1818 an Raglishman of the name of Alche lishman of the name of Alchorne sets his copy for a num equal to \$270 in United States currency. Fifty-six years later, in 1868, the same volume (as im-perfect copy) was sold for \$2,180. The British museum has refused an offer of \$10,000 for its copy, which to imper-fect to the extent of baving seven leaving seven leave missing:

We hear of six newspaper editors who recently inherited fortunes. Trouble is, when such things happen, they generally enlarge the paper and get poor and happy again six months after.—Atlanta Constitution.

Asenm-Haven't you got a job pet;
Laysee-Ko. I'm still waiting for
something to turn up.
Aseum-What you need to turn up
are your alsevas.—Catholic Standard
and Times.

Gots There Just the Same. You often hear it said a woman has intuition. As a matter of fact, it is sun-picion.—Atchison Globe.

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