

STORE GOODNESS

So busy are we to-day sending out goods to eager customers that we haven't time to write an elaborate advertisement of our great store's contents. We just have to pack together some truths that you will find just so—just as we tell them to you.

Our two great stores are overflowing with good things for sustaining life and clothing the body.

More people are learning of this store's goodness every day. We not only advertise, advertise a great deal, but we are accomplishing a tremendous amount of good store-keeping along with it.

In every line stocks are standard, styles carefully chosen, our claims and promises lived up to. It is money in your pocket to learn the full measure of this store's excellence.

We couldn't say these things if we were not absolutely sure of our ground. But come and see and learn.

Thomson Co.

The People's Store

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 those 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.

One of Grover Cleveland's Lessons.

Chicago Chronicle.

Why do mobs respect the mail cars and the men in the service of the United States? Because they know they cannot molest United States property or assail men in the service of the United States with impunity. They know that something will certainly happen to them and that no flimsy excuses will avail if they attempt to set up their law of the mob against the law of the nation. Who taught the Chicago mobs this lesson? Grover Cleveland—a President who knew his duty, who never sought a pretext for failing to discharge it, and who simply discharged it promptly and unswervingly, utterly regardless of all specious pleas, all opprobrious epithets and all threats of political destruction.

Ducking Stool Should be Revised for Scandal-mongers.

Wilmington Messenger.

There is no greater enemy to society than the scandal monger—the person who delights in ferreting out all sensational reports and repeating them with additions told as facts which are merely surmises of his fertile brain. The ducking stool for the common scold should be revived for the gossip monger. In fact, there are occasions when there could be revival, with great benefit to the community, of the stake and the faggot which New Englanders used to bring into requisition for witches. The Massachusetts witches in their palmiest days did not injure society half as much by their supposed conjuring and witchcraft as do these vile gossip mongers of the present time. When a man or woman meets you and starts out by saying: "Have you heard the awful scandal about so and so" put him or her down as an enemy to society and shun that person as you would a leper. Such persons are more dangerous to the well-being of a community than the latter.

Dissension a Mark of Conservatism.

Richmond News Leader.

This dissension in all advanced movements is part of the profound philosophy, the automatic operation of human nature. It is a conservative influence, stronger than any possible opposition or repression, and its purpose and effect are to restrain and delay progress so that it keeps pace with the ability of the people to accept and adapt themselves to it. In present conditions of human nature, with the existing standards, methods of thought and purposes, any general attempt to put the doctrines of the Socialists into operation would result in hideous discord, anarchy and ruin. On the other hand, when labor organization is unobstructed and unopposed and goes smoothly and swiftly on its way, it defeats itself because it develops tyranny and oppression in political, commercial and social life. It encounters and is cleansed and strengthened by difficulties, opposition, failures, defeats and its own errors. In society as in nature, sudden and violent changes mean destruction, while permanent and creative work is done slowly and by degrees. Human weakness, impatience and wrath are the sources of human strength and the sure foundations for human elevation.

AUTOBIOGRAPHERS OF CONGRESS.

Some of the Queer Things the Statesmen say About Themselves.

New York Evening Sun.

One of the shortest biographies in the new Congressional Directory is that of Senator Burton, of Kansas, who says of himself: "Joseph Ralph Burton, Republican of Abilene was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Lucien Baker, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1901. His term of service will expire March 3, 1907." It is true that Mr. Burton, while active in politics, had no roster of offices to insert, but repression could hardly go further. It is a model sketch, indicating that Senator Burton wastes no time on non-essentials and does not care about fame for fame's sake. How different the self-introduction of Eaton Jackson Bowers, of Mississippi, who is serving his first term in the House of Representatives. No incident in his career escapes his pen, and he is solicitous that those who are closely related to him shall share his glory. He tells his colleagues and his countrymen that he is "the son of E. J. Bowers and Sallie L. Bowers, (born Dinkins)." The various steps of his rise to political importance are scrupulously given and the details of his business occupation set forth seriatim. His status as a citizen soldier is not forgotten; he "was from 1888 to 1896 prominently identified with the Mississippi National Guard, assisted in its re-organization and was a major in the 1st artillery battalion in this state." And finally, on September 3, 1898, he was married to Miss Tallulah Gaines Posey, who is still living. The Mississippi general is a notable about their careers. Resekial Samuel Candler, Jr., of the 1st district, avails himself of the opportunity to disseminate the fact that he is a descendant of William Candler, who was a colonel in the army of the American Revolution and the ancestor of the Candler family of Georgia, who have been prominently identified with the history of the State from the days of the Revolution up to and including the present day; and he wants it generally known that since 1895 he has been "the moderator of the Tishomingo Baptist Association." But one finds these confidences scattered all through the Congressional Directory. George Franklin Huff, of Pennsylvania, gets in an "ad" for his business as follows: "Mr. Huff is president of the Keystone Coal & Coke Company, one of largest producers of gas and steam coal in the United States." Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, incorporates a full list of his literary works. Butler Ames, of the same State, describes his services in the Spanish war with great particularity. Our own novice, Robert Baker, takes up more space than Senator Dewey, who is a political veteran. Federico Degetau, "resident commissioner from Porto Rico," catches the infection and tells his new countryman that the Academy of Anthropological Sciences of Madrid elected him president of the section of moral and political sciences, and that he is "one of the founders of the Societe Francaise pour l'Arbitrage entre Nations" and "honorary members of the Colegio de Profesores de Catalana"—details which must appear irrelevant to some of the homespun Congressmen from the main United States.

But not a few Senators and Representatives are almost as reticent about themselves as Senator Burton. Representative John A. Keliher, of Boston, serving his first term, gives the vote in his district and no more. His fellow members will have to buttonhole Mr. Keliher to learn his antecedents, his business and his family relations. James McAndrews, of 50th Illinois district states his place of birth and the date, and adds that he was elected to two Congresses. Mr. William Lorimer, of Chicago, local boss as he is, is equally uncommunicative. In the same class of biographers are Representatives Edward L. Hamilton, of Michigan; Adam Byrd, of Mississippi, whose sketch just turns a line; M. P. Kinkaid, of Nebraska, (who will not reveal his baptismal name); Timothy D. Sullivan, of New York, and Edward William Fou, of North Carolina.

The biographies are spread over 134 pages of the directory. If they were all as brief as Adam Byrd's thirteen pages would hold them. How much the editor cuts them down we have no

means of knowing; but there are signs of his blue pencil here and there. No doubt some members could say much more about themselves if they were not checked. But, depend upon it, the human nature in these personal sketches is not lost on the politicians of Congress, and there are proud fellow townsmen who think that the longest biography might have been spun out and yet that justice would not be done to the subject of it.

The Grafted Ear.

Richmond News Leader.

Speaking of grafts, the most complete grafter of all is the man who has sold his ear to be grafted on the head of a millionaire from the West, receiving \$5,000 for the transfer. And it would be interesting to know how far the grafting business will go. Friends, Romanians, countrymen, lend me your ears, may acquire a new significance. Sell us your ears. You who have ears to shed prepare to shed them now. For if a millionaire can buy a poor man's ear and hitch it to his own head in lieu of an ear missing, why can he not buy any pair of ears to which he may take a fancy and require them to form an attachment to him—getting stuck on some other person's ears, have them stuck on him? The millionaire sometimes is afflicted with the ears of an ass along with other characteristics of that maligned animal. Suppose he has the whim to improve himself by having the members lopped off and by buying and annexing the symmetrical ears of some man or woman made by poverty willing to sell, ready to accept exterior disfigurement for interior furnishing? What is to prevent the exchange if this new experiment succeeds?

Shall our ears become assets? Shall we be able to give chattel mortgages and raise money on them and have them taxed separately and apart from our poll taxes, covering the rest of our heads? The subject and the transaction open wide fields of curious inquiry. If ears can be transferred and grafted, why not noses? And if noses, why not fingers, toes, hands, legs and arms, anything but the head, which is held beyond change or disposal by the spinal cord and the jugular vein? If this system of exchange and transfer and grafting should become universal would not strange misfits and exchanges result. In this very case, the rich man's new ear is said to be that of a restaurant keeper. Will he not find himself listening for stock quotations and commercial news with one ear and with orders for corned beef, hash, eggs fried and a cup of coffee with the other? Suppose a finely attuned musician's ear fitted to the head of a leading citizen of the Middle West talking villainously through his nose and loving to hear himself talk, as leading citizens do? Would not the result be war between the members, the ears twitching and wiggling protests while the voice was in operation, the voice swelling and beating within because it is restrained? The speculation could be continued indefinitely. We might meditate on the results should the leg of a courageous citizen be attached to the stump of a timorous one and on the possible confusion with the fighting leg endeavoring to advance on danger and the other desperately laboring to get away from it. Would the misfitted possessor of the two find himself going about in a helpless circle, unable to retreat or go forward? But these possibilities are for consideration in the future. For the present we think the attention of Colonel William Jennings Bryan, Mr. William Randolph Hearst and the other friends of the common people should be attracted by this transaction. Many of us have occasionally sold our voices, as expressed in our sacred suffrages, but shall we be allowed to sell our ears? Should we be permitted to part with our auricular appendages, how would we hear the oratorical outbursts of Colonel Bryan and Mr. Hearst; and without these would life be worth living? Furthermore, if the ears of us common people are to be made the subjects of traffic by haughty millionaires, plutocrats and magnates, where will be our safety? Shall we not presently find rare and beautiful specimens of ears on the heads of the common people held at high prices, and even ear trusts formed and bonds, common, preferred and treasury stock issued on them? Are we to keep nothing for ourselves, to be denied the privilege of knowing that our ears are our own?

HONE FOR THE BUFFALO.

Plea for the Setting Aside of a Vast Game Preserve in Oklahoma.

Kansas City Journal.

Before it is too late it would be well for the people of Oklahoma to interest themselves in the scheme to establish a big game preserve in the Wichita Mountains. There is a great forest reserve in the hills of southwestern Oklahoma set aside by Congress many years ago. It contains 58,000 acres of land excellently adapted for the big and little game which formerly was so plentiful in America. They are broad pastures in this reserve and thickets of scrub oak, heavy timber, clear and ever-living streams of water and rocky fastnesses. Vegetation is abundant; the climate is salubrious. Apparently nature has done its best to make these 58,000 acres a congenial haunt for game animals and a grand, attractive park for sportsmen and the seekers after rest and recreation.

Many of the beasts and birds which abounded in plain and wood in this country a short time ago are doomed to an early extinction unless the State and Federal governments take the proper steps to assure protection. Except for the few head still remaining in public or private reservations, the buffalo has been practically wiped out of existence. For some unaccountable reason civilization took a prejudice to this noble animal. Its value was never given a fair test until within recent years. It has now been found that the buffalo propagates quickly, grows rapidly, is hardy and self-sustaining upon the plains, its hide makes fine leather and its flesh is equal in flavor and strength giving qualities to that of ordinary beef. In fact, the buffalo is the native cattle of this country, just as the Herefords, the Galloways, and the Holsteins are the native cattle of Europe.

The buffalo is a docile creature, easily domesticated, and very probably had we not been so attached by custom to European things we should have developed it into the regular beef producer of this country. Wherever it has been interbred with domestic cattle, an improved product has resulted, more able to resist disease and withstand the inclemencies of American weather.

The chief purpose of the men who are striving to have the Wichita forest reserve turned into a game preserve is to secure a place where the remnants of the buffalo herds can be collected and saved from extermination. It is to be hoped that they will obtain favorable action from Congress in aid of this laudable undertaking.

Bonds Held Valid.

Raleigh Post.

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 23.—The Buncombe county bond case was decided in the United States circuit court to-day, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiffs, the Western Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia, who were suing the county-commissioners for the interest coupons on \$10,000 of bonds issued by the county in aid of the building of the Asheville and Spartanburg railroad. Upon Judge Boyd's intimation this morning that the jury should return a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, attorneys for the county declined to argue the case, and it went to the jury without argument. The decision of the United States court to-day reverses the decision of the State Supreme Court which held that the bonds were invalid. The attorneys for the defendant county have not decided yet whether or not an appeal will be taken. The court adjourned this afternoon.

THE OLD RELIABLE



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ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW

Furs \$1.25 up.

This will interest you: We have a big lot of furs that we will offer at \$1.25 each, in brown and black. Such values have never before been seen on this market.

We have other styles and qualities, great values, at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$16.50.

Trimming.

Wood-grain silk chamois bands in three widths—every thread of it silk, not mercerized cotton sold at silk prices. Only 40c, 50c, and 75c per yd. We also have edge to match. Persian bands, in the regular stylish effect, at 10c, 20c, and 75c per yard.

Just arrived, a new lot of stylish neckwear, the popular tab effect in wash goods, 25c, 35c, and 50c.

Ladies' and Misses' Coats.

Misses' and children's coats at \$1.50, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$4.00, and \$5.00.

Ladies' coats at \$5.00, \$6.25, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.50.

These are the season's latest styles, very beautiful and attractive.

Poco petticoats, and ladies' wrappers, walking skirts, hostery, and underwear of every description.

Millinery.

Our special ready-to-wear hats are still in the lead—prices, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$2.50. They are certainly popular sellers and are winning a widening popularity purely on their merit.

In our trimming department, we are especially well prepared to take care of all orders. From a style standpoint our displays are of much importance to every lady. We especially invite you to see our comprehensive showing of millinery suitable for every occasion.

J. F. YEAGER

Ladies' Furnishings a Specialty

Gastonia Banking Co.

Gastonia, N. C.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$75,000.00

State Bank Incorporated May 13, 1903

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CLOTHING



THE OLD RELIABLE
FINE CLOTHING

The time is here for you to purchase your winter clothing—and 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 it—come 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.



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