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THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

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W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE PROTECTION OF HOME AND THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTY.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

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NO. 17.

DEVOTE PAINT WORKS IN RAINBOW FLAMES.

Loss \$350,000—Spectacular Effect of Burning Paint Works Due to Chemicals—Gen. Molineux Sees Destruction of his Property.

New York Times, 20th.

The big plant of the F. W. Devote & C. T. Reynolds Company, paint manufacturers, in John Street, Brooklyn, was destroyed last night by fire, which, feeding on hundreds of barrels of linseed oil and a great quantity of paints, varnishes, and other highly inflammable stuff, raged fiercely for three hours. By that time a big fire fighting force under Chief Croker had it under control.

The riot of flame in the main structure drove the battling firemen back again and again, some of them reeling from the scorching heat and stifling smoke, and the heat they could do was to devote themselves to the saving of surrounding property. The blaze was a spectacular one, the big building at one time being aflame from cellar to roof, and the fierce glare lighting up the East River and the lower part of the borough. It was estimated that the loss was not less than \$350,000, some figuring it as high as \$500,000.

While the firemen were fighting the fire, one of the walls of the main structure fell with a great crash. Fortunately, it was seen to sway before collapsing, and the firemen had time to scramble out of the way. The flames and the fall of the wall caused a panic among the occupants of the surrounding tenements, and about one hundred families fled from their homes, carrying with them such of their household goods as they could get together. Several persons who were ill were carried out by relatives and friends. The firemen were greatly handicapped by a low pressure in the mains, and Chief Croker was outspoken in his condemnation of the inadequate water supply.

The plant of the company occupies the greater part of the block bounded by John, Plymouth, and Gold Streets, and Hudson Avenue. The factory faced on John Street, where it was five stories in height, and extended back to Plymouth Street, where it was three stories high. The fire started soon after 8 o'clock in the boiler room in the middle of the building, from some unknown cause.

The fourth alarm brought Chief Croker across the Bridge in an automobile. When he reached the scene the flames were raging so fiercely that he telephoned to headquarters in Manhattan for engines. Engines Nos. 12 and 31 were hurried over and were sent by Croker to serve as auxiliaries to two fire boats. This big force, however, was unable to do anything with the fire other than to confine it to the factory. This they succeeded in doing.

On the ground floor of the main portion of the building, on the John Street side, were about 1,000 barrels of linseed oil, and there was also a great quantity of paints and chemicals stored on the upper floors.

For a time the firemen feared that the blaze would get across Plymouth street to a plant of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, where there are six big gas tanks. These tanks were all filled with gas at the time the fire started. John McIntire, an employee of the gas company, who was alone on duty there, distinguished himself by setting the pumps to work and sending the gas from the imperiled tanks to other distributing stations of the company.

While the building was all blazing a remarkable and beautiful effect was presented, the burning chemicals leading to the flames all the colors of the rainbow. A long, curling tongue of fire of brilliant blue would shoot out and, meeting a flame cloud of bright red, would mingle with it, and then these deeper colors would yield to a sudden outburst of pale yellow fire.

One fireman who was at work on the roof of a three-story house near the factory slipped on the sloping roof and shot swiftly down. Just as it seemed he was going over the edge, his hand caught the gutter, and he held himself until one of his comrades went to his aid. The crowd cheered when it saw that the man had escaped death.

Among those who looked on at the fire were Gen. E. L. Molineux and his son, Leslie. Gen. Molineux is a member of the paint company. He said that the concern carried \$240,000 insurance on the plant, but that the loss would greatly exceed that amount.



"Look!" she cried.

Our New Story

THE HERO—A fearless country editor.

HIS ENEMIES—A band of murderous white caps.

THE HEROINE—A glorious young woman of the highest American type.

What these ladies saw when they looked out of their window into the storm you will see, and much more,

IN OUR NEW STORY

The Gentleman From Indiana

BY BOOTH TARKINGTON

Every line of the story pulsates with life—American life of today with which you are familiar. Whether sturdily fighting the right at the risk of his life, or eloquently pleading his love, Editor John Harkless is a character whose fortunes you follow with breathless interest.

The Story will begin in our Next Issue

BEGINS IN GAZETTE MARCH 8.

THE RATIONAL FERTILIZATION OF COTTON

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The trouble with us farmers is, we buy guano already mixed; and in some cases, we do the soil as much good as applying "a pot of paint." There is such a variety of soils in this county, that the farmer must study the soils of his fields. If we will apply 400 to 800 pounds of high grade acid phosphate to the acre, and plant "Kings Improved," or the "Big Boll," cultivate shallow, and lay by early, we can double and treble and quadruple the yield. I believe in feeding the cotton plant, (chemically) all it can eat. You seldom see a man use over 200 pounds of acid or guano to the acre. Cotton is the only crop raised here to sell, and this would be a good cotton land if it has not been worked to death. I trust you will write an editorial in your paper condemning the irrational fertilization of cotton.

I use the term "rational," in this article as synonymous with judicious, intelligent, based on common sense, and opposed to irrational methods of farming.

Now in regard to the "patent medicine" plan, no physician would give an opiate where a stimulant was required. No farmer should give his soils a dose of lime when stable manure is needed. It is our disinclination to study our soils, and our business, that places us at the mercy of the guano manufacturers, who find it very profitable to study it for you, and take advantage of our negligence, or, I had better say, ignorance. It is this lack of rational, judicious, intelligent, fertilization; and the practice of hit or miss, haphazard blind system of "dribbling" a little guano along the row that has kept us farmers back from accomplishing good. Farming today is a profession, where profit and loss are carefully calculated. The question that interests us is net profits, and to this end we fertilize the crop.

Fertilizers are purchased irrationally, when bought by the brand-name instead of the analysis. The brand name has nothing to do with it. It is the stuff inside the sack, and not the brand-name on the outside that determines the value of the commodity. On ordinary up-land, a complete fertilizer is required, analyzing 8-3-3. As a matter of fact 9-3-3 or 10-3-3 will give better results than low grade 8-2-1 or 8-2-2 goods. Instead of using 200 pounds of 8-2-1 or 8-2-2 goods per acre, use 400 or 800 lbs of high grade guano. On fresh, new ground nitrogen should be omitted, and potash analyzing 10-4 should be used at the rate of one thousand pounds to the acre. Cotton, although a beautiful and graceful plant, is by no means a dainty feeder; and this fact can be seen by comparing cotton

with corn, which is a small feeder: Cotton, 1,200 lbs seed cotton to the acre, require 280 pounds of nitrogen, 125 of phosphoric acid, 117 potash. Corn 1,200 pounds 21 bushels to acre uses 175 nitrogen, 130 phosphoric acid, and 117 pounds of potash. —Extract Ga. Dept. Agri.

An abundance of humus in the soil is essential to large crops. Where there is plenty of humus, with a liberal amount of applied guano, and the land given deep and thorough cultivation, frequent and shallow culture, good seed, good work done at the right time, in the right manner, and with a good season, what is to hinder us farmers from producing a bale to the acre in Gaston? Whenever and wherever these essentials can be brought together, there is absolutely nothing to hinder us from an enormous balesage on these old worn-out broom-sedge-covered fields. It can't be done on every acre. But, with right management one bale to the acre can be made right here in old Gaston.

Fifteen cent cotton has become an established fact. Owing to the world's consumption exceeding the actual production, it is liable to hold its own for some years to come, I hope, with a price that will ensure a reasonable living. The cotton raiser is not engaged in the business of clothing the world for the fun there is in it, he is not a philanthropist. He is engaged in it for the money there is in it, and for what he can get out of it.

What constitutes the "rational" fertilization of cotton? Simply feeding the plant with food especially adapted to its requirements, and giving this food in such shape and quantity as shall enable the plant to maintain a healthy, active and vigorous growth from germination until maturity.

How can all this be done? By feeding the cotton plant; feeding a balanced ration.

Well what is a balanced ration? And how shall we know it? By studying our soils and paying attention to the growth of the cotton which you have planted. But says one: "Why this course would necessitate intercultural fertilization." Just so but, if it gives good results, why not follow it? Again you say, "To watch my cotton crop and judge its plant food requirements by its growth, and by the color and density of the foliage would require my intimate acquaintance with plant foods, I might give potash instead of nitrogen."

Instead of using a guano for the cotton crop that would analyze 8-2-1 or 8-2-2 and 200 pounds per acre, get a high grade 8-3-3 and 10-3-4 guano and apply at the rate of 400 to 800 pounds to the acre; this would prove far more profitable. Why

so? Because it is better proportioned; because the crop is liberally fed; and hence, the growth is vigorous and the plant healthy and robust.

Now pay attention, although 8-3-3 and 10-3-4 guano is excellent for cotton, it is not adapted to all soils. For instance, under cow-pea stubble, the nitrogen can be safely omitted and potash used, analyzing 10-4 applied at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre. On poor sandy land, or on land on which cotton rust disease is prevalent, apply 200 pounds of kainit, and 50 pounds of muriate of potash, and apply broad-cast.

Don't fertilize cotton on the "patent medicine plan." The plant isn't built that way. It is impossible for a company in Richmond to make guano so as to serve Gaston soil conditions. He has no idea of the soils for which he recommends his "patent goods." He does not know the physical conditions. If he did, and could mix a guano to exactly suit all of Gaston's various soils, why, he soon would be a bankrupt. For as there are two essentials needed, potassium and phosphorus. There are three forms of potash; kainit, muriate and sulphate. Here the question is one of the price of potassium per pound. 400 pounds of acid phosphate (phosphoric acid) contains 80 pounds phosphoric acid, costing \$4.

It would be well to consider how the matter stands. The guano containing 8-2-2, called "Standard," contains 8% phosphoric acid, 2% potash, 2% ammonia. It contains 180 pounds of phosphoric acid, 40 pounds of potash, 40 pounds of ammonia. The plant food is 240 pounds per ton. The "filler," which is of no value is 1,760 pounds. Consider the price which is paid for plant food by the manufacturer. The manufacturers pay 60 cents per pound for phosphoric acid, 70 for potash, \$2.50 for ammonia. The plant food in a ton of guano costs the manufacturer \$12.60. That leaves him \$7.40 to pay the freight, sacking and shipping, and he charges us farmers \$20 a ton for the stuff. Take acid, 10-4.—It costs the manufacturer \$8.80, and he asks \$22 for handling a ton. The manufacturer has us farmers in a hole. We have to pay their price, or do without. If the manufacturer raises the price 25% there is no law to prevent it.

It is not nitrogen. Phosphoric acid and potash that forms the real basis of scientific farming. It is intelligence and forethought; farming on this basis will turn our old abandoned, worn, broom-sedge fields into productive, money-making farms. Poor Richard said: "Keep up the farm, and it will keep up you, starve it out, and it will starve out you, make it rich, and it will enrich you." He was an authority on "agricultural topics."

Plants must have balanced rations. Plants are more exacting as to their food than are animals, since no substitute can be employed with plants; soda cannot be substituted for potash; if cotton wants phosphoric acid for its growth, it will have that and nothing else, or refuse to grow, there is no compromise.

R. D. MARTIN.

VERY SORROWFUL DEATH.

Mrs. I. A. White Taken by the Reaper from her Husband and Little Ones.

Rememer Cor. Charlotte Observer, 20th.

On Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock Mrs. Josie Ormond White died at her home about three miles north of town. Her death was quite sudden and a great shock to her friends and relatives. She was a daughter of Mr. Robert Ormond, of Long Creek. She leaves a number of relatives all over the county. A host of friends join these sorrowing ones in mourning her loss. A good woman has gone to her reward. She was brought up in the Long Creek Presbyterian church, and had been for years a consistent member. The funeral sermon was preached there on Thursday afternoon by her pastor, Mr. Forbes. The services were attended by many sorrowing friends and relatives. She leaves a husband and three children, one only a few hours old. The whole community sympathizes with Mr. White in his great loss.

NEW PASTOR WELCOMED.

The Rev. Cornelius Miller and Family Thank Their Dallas Friends for Overflowing Hospitality.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Rev. Cornelius Miller and family desire through THE GAZETTE to return sincere thanks to the kind friends of Dallas who have treated us so kindly since our arrival among them. On our arrival they received us into their homes and hospitably entertained us until we could enter our own home and since then have given us continual tokens of regard, until to-day many of them came to us laden with such presents as will supply our material wants for many days to come.

May the Lord use us as instruments of rich spiritual blessing to them in return for their kindness. Phil. 4, 19.

McADENVILLE ITEMS.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

McAdenville, Feb. 24th.—Our public school opened here Monday with a good attendance. The teachers are Mrs. E. O. Webb and Miss Katherine Ray. Geo. L. Wright went to Gastonia last Sunday on a pleasure trip.

Mrs. John A. Hooper died last Sunday of consumption and was buried Monday at Bethesda. She leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss. The bereaved ones have our sympathies.

Misses Esther and Lottie Albea spent Saturday night and Sunday at Dallas with Mrs. J. M. Shuford.

Mr. H. M. McAden of Charlotte was here Monday on business.

Mrs. J. P. Cooper has returned from Salisbury where she has been spending several days with her son E. H. Hooper. She was accompanied home by Mrs. E. H. Hooper.

Rev. W. L. C. Killian of Gastonia was in town Tuesday on business.

WASH GOODS

Attractive lines at Yeager's this week. Shopping here is an inviting task and our new goods and pretty styles make it a pleasing one. Come to see us early and often.

Figures from, yard, 10c to 25c.
Mercerized Waistings, white and colors, for waist and shirt-waist suits, yard, 15c to 50c.
Ginghams, fast colors, yard, 10c to 25c.
Brown Linens, yard, 15c to 25c.

Dress Goods.

Etamines and Voiles, cotton, wool, and silk, 27 to 42-in. wide, yard, 25c to \$1.25.

Plain and fancy Mohairs, from 36 to 44 inches wide, yard, 50c. Skirtings, black and colors, from 27 to 50 ins. wide, yd, 25c to \$2. Variety of other designs in the newest weaves in these fabrics for costumes and shirt-waist suits.

Embroideries.

Our great sellers, at yard, 5c, 10c, 15c and 20c. Imitation Torchon laces, complete line at yard 5c. Real Lisen Torchon laces, with insertions to match, at yard 5c, 10c, 15c. This is the second lot received in the last 30 days. Greatest values on the market.

Trimmings.

In dress trimmings we always have the newest things, which we are happy to show our customers. Seaming and trimming braids, per bunch, 5c, 10c, 15c, and 25c. These are the newest designs and come in white and colors.

Corsets.

W. B. P. N., Royal Worcester and H. & H.—These are the latest models. Ideal waists for boys and girls, 25 cents each.

Jas. F. Yeager. TO PHYSICIANS and THE PUBLIC:

We keep on hand a fresh supply of Parke Davis & Co.'s Diphtheria Antitoxin in several strengths and Glycerinated Vaccine in tubes.

We are jobbers of Parke Davis & Co's. goods and supply Physicians and Druggists at wholesale prices. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

We carry the best line of Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and special preparations in Gaston County and a graduate of Pharmacy looks after prescriptions entrusted to us.

Let us fill your next prescription.

ADAMS DRUG CO.

GIVING AWAY A STEEL RANGE



We will give to the first little girl, under 12 years of age, who guesses the correct number of cook stoves, heating stoves, and ranges that we bought and received in our house or shipped direct to our customers from January 1st, 1903, to March 1st, 1904, the Buck Steel Range, worth \$10, in our show window.

Write your guess, together with name, date, and address plainly on a postal card and mail to us or leave your guess in writing at our store.

LONG BROTHERS GASTONIA, N. C.

Buckwheat Cakes with ROYAL Baking Powder

Are delicious and wholesome—a perfect cold weather breakfast food.

Made in the morning; no yeast, no "setting" over night; never sour, never cause indigestion.

To make a perfect buckwheat cake, and a thousand other dainty dishes, see the "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook." Mailed free to any address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.