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# THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

GIVE YOUR BUSINESS

a chance and an air of responsibility by advertising in the Gastonia Gazette. To do either will do you good reach the readers of Gastonia County's leading newspaper.

W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

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

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

VOL. XXVI.

GASTONIA, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1905.

NO. 4.

## CHARTER OF THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF GASTONIA, N. C.

No. 7536.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 30, 1904.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Citizens National Bank of Gastonia, located in the town of Gastonia, in the county of Gaston and State of North Carolina, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

Now therefore I, Thomas P. Kane, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Citizens National Bank of Gastonia, located in the town of Gastonia, in the county of Gaston and State of North Carolina, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this Thirtieth day of December, 1904.

T. P. KANE,

Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

CURRENCY BUREAU  
SEAL OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

### A GREAT NAVY YARD.

Seven Thousand Men Employed at Newport News—Something About the Ships Now Being Built There for Uncle Sam.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

U. S. S. Iowa, Newport News, Va., Dec. 28th—We are now in dry dock at the Newport News ship yard preparatory to joining the fleet next week in Hampton Roads. The docks in New York are the only Government docks on the Atlantic Coast large enough to hold a battleship and as there was no chance of docking all the battleship in New York navy yard the navy department was forced to send the Missouri and Iowa here to dock in order to have them ready for the winter maneuvers.

The shipyard here is probably the leading one in the world, especially when it comes to men-of-war. The ships building here for Uncle Sam alone aggregate more than one hundred thousand tons.

Among the ships building here are the fourteen-thousand-ton armored cruisers, Maryland and West Virginia, both of which are ready to go in commission. The fifteen-thousand-ton battleship Virginia and the ten-thousand-ton cruiser Charleston are about completed while the two sixteen-thousand-ton battleships Louisiana and Minnesota are more than half finished. More than a dozen submarine torpedo boats of the lake type are being built here and will probably be sent to either Russia or Japan. An Austrian steamer is now leading two of them. There are also a number of ferryboats of the latest design being built for New York harbor. Nearly all the ships building here are from 2% to 20% nearer completion than their sister ships which are building at other ship yards.

Every ship built here has exceeded in speed the sister ship built at Cramp's and the Union Iron Works and the

Company expects to do the same thing with the ships now building. There are seven thousand men employed in the yard, four thousand of whom are colored.

Special preparations are now being made for laying the keels of the armored cruisers North Carolina and Montana. They are to be sister ships of 14,500 tons. Their length will be 502 feet and they will have 73ft beam. The Newport News Company is to build the ships for something less than \$4,000,000 each, but this does not include armor and armament. By the time the ships are commissioned the North Carolina will have cost the government more than seven million dollars. The contract calls for a speed of twenty-two knots an hour. Her battery will consist of four 10 inch B. L. R. guns mounted in pairs in elliptical counter-balanced turrets, two forward and two aft; sixteen 6-in. B. L. R. guns; twenty-two 3-in rapid fire guns; twelve 3-pdr. rapid fire guns and several smaller automatic guns, with two field guns.

The battery of the North Carolina alone will cost as much as the Union Iron Work received for the Oregon, while her complement will be double that of the famous battleship. She is to be fitted as a flagship and her tonnage will be greater than the flagships of Sampson and Schley at Santiago combined.

Other ships of the same class being built for the government are the Tennessee and Washington. They are the only Cruisers ever designed to carry 10-in. guns.

U. S. S. Iowa, North Atlantic Fleet, Hampton Roads, Va., Jan. 7th—Nearly all the ships of the fleet have assembled and we are now anxiously awaiting the inspection Monday in order that we may get out of this miserably cold weather.

The battleships are at anchor in a line about 200 yards apart,

while the Caribbean and Coast Squadrons are at anchor parallel to the battleship on one side while the second torpedo flotilla maintains the same position on the other side.

The battleships consist of the Kearny (flag), Kentucky, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Iowa, and Massachusetts. The Maine, which was at the Boston navy yard, has not arrived yet. The Coast Squadron consists of the battleship Texas (flag), Arkansas, Nevada and the Florida. The Caribbean Squadron consists of the Newark (flag), Denver, the Tacoma. The other ships of the Caribbean Squadron are on duty at Santo Domingo and Colon. The torpedo flotilla consists of the Destroyers Whipple, McDonough, Steward and Worden. The Destroyers Lawrence, Truxton, Hull and Hopkins haven't arrived yet.

On Monday the Secretary of the navy, Admiral of the navy, and staff will be down from Washington on the Dolphin to review the fleet, after which the fleet will proceed to sea. Nothing is yet known as to what course we will take or how long we will remain at sea, but it is quite understood that our destination is Culebra, but the time of our arrival may be anywhere between the 14th and 30th of January, and then too we expect to have a few days of rough weather, which seems to be the only kind available just now from the appearance of things here in the roads.

However it will only be a matter of a few days when our heavy winter clothes will be shoved away, and we will have our summer somewhat earlier than most people.

C. A. KURY.

### Let the Interest Rate Alone.

Statesville Landmark.

It is given out that Mr. J. D. Murphy, member of the House from Buncombe county, will introduce a bill in the General Assembly increasing the legal rate of interest from 6 to 8 per cent. He says that such a law would have beneficial results in western North Carolina; that the present law is evaded and that it does not protect the small borrower. We hardly think the bill will pass and as we see it ought not to pass. About 15 years ago, when the legal rate of interest was changed from 6 to 8 per cent., there were predictions of all sorts of disasters in consequence and there was much talk that money should bring whatever anybody was willing to pay for it, etc. etc. But as a matter of fact the greatest era of development in the history of the State has resulted since the change in the law. We do not claim that the law was solely responsible for these conditions, but the fact remains that the disasters predicted not only did not occur but there was improvement instead.

The Senate on Tuesday confirmed the nominations of Postmaster Rbinehart at Newton and Dr. Houston at Davidson.

Editor F. M. Williams of the Newton Enterprise lost his home Monday by fire. The loss was \$3,000, with \$1,000 insurance.

### CHEMICAL COMPANY CARRIES NOTES.

Extensions Aggregating Vast Sums of Money Will be Made in the South by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—The Cotton Situation Interestingly Discussed.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has mailed to its agencies in every part of the South a letter which will favorably effect business conditions throughout the length and breadth of the cotton states. They propose to extend fertilizer notes for all who owe them and want to hold their cotton.

Says the Richmond Times Leader: "Treasurer Travers cannot estimate, except in general way, how many hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not millions, will be involved in the extensions that will be asked for and made, but, whatever the amount, the company is prepared to take care of it, and officials express the greatest confidence in the transactions, which, as the letter states, will benefit the company through the profit and satisfaction of its customers."

The letter in full speaks for itself and is as follows:

Richmond, Va., Jan. 5, 1905. Mr. L. A. Carr, Manager V. C. C. Co., Durham, N. C.

Dear Sir:

The treasurer of this company is having so many requests to extend the notes of some of our customers and patrons who have not finished paying their bills, and who desire to hold their cotton, stating that they believe they will get more for this cotton later on, that this company has concluded to issue a general letter on the subject as follows:

"Any farmer or merchant who may be owing your 'division money, who has cotton which he desires to hold, you are at liberty to extend his note for him for six months from January 1st, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, provided he will deposit sufficient cotton to pay the note in any reliable warehouse, and will turn over to you warehouse receipt for same. You are authorized to pay the insurance on said cotton and make no charge against customer for this item."

We do not pretend to offer advice to our customers to hold their cotton, but we do intend to offer them every facility and accommodation in our power to hold their cotton, if in their good judgment it is best. Whatever inures to the benefit of Agricultural classes in the South is to our benefit; our interest is identical with theirs. We are more closely and intimately connected with the cotton growers of the South than any dozen other concerns combined. They are our customers in the purchase of fertilizers and we are their customers in the purchase of cotton seed. We both sell and buy of them and deal in every cotton growing county from Texas to Virginia. Therefore, anything that will improve the agricultural conditions or help the farmer must necessarily benefit us, and if holding their

cotton will be a benefit to them, it is our desire to aid them in this as far as we can.

Other farm products aside from cotton, appear to us to be selling at very full values, and we believe it would be wise in the farmers to sell any of their surplus farm products which would materially aid them in holding their cotton.

We are also of the opinion that the acreage last year devoted to cotton was too large, and that it never could have been cultivated in a normal season. The good weather during the Spring enabled the farmers to cultivate every acre they planted; consequently the tremendous big crop of this year. As ordinarily, it would be impossible to cultivate such a enormous acreage. If it were decreased ten per cent, it would mean a reduction of more than a million bales next year, even if the crop yielded as much per acre as it does this year.

It strikes us that what the farmer wants is to make his cotton at the lowest possible cost. The profit derived from growing cotton is not so much the price of cotton as the cost at which the crop has been grown. Mules and horses are high, much higher than a few years ago; the price of farm labor is high and scarce. Therefore, every acre cultivated means a large expenditure. It costs more to cultivate an acre of land growing a quarter of a bale of cotton than one growing a bale; in the latter instance the plant soon grows up and shades the land, and consequently the grass does not grow so rapidly or luxuriantly.

The cheapest item that can be used in the production of cotton is commercial fertilizers, used liberally. With a liberal application of fertilizers, the farmers can grow a bale of cotton where they have heretofore grown half a bale, and do it with the same cost of mules and labor, and the additional quantity of seed will more than pay for the extra amount of fertilizers used. Therefore, encourage your customers to reduce their acreage and increase the amount of commercial fertilizers to the acre, believing as we do, that this is the way and the only way to raise cheap cotton.

The South must continue to produce around eleven million bales of cotton, or they will find in a year or two the balance of the world competing with them in growing this staple, and our foreign market largely supplied from sources that now produce a limited quantity.

Wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year, and also for our customers and patrons, I am,

Yours truly,

S. T. MORGAN.

President Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

A book containing the best efforts of the late Mr. L. Erwin Avery, city editor of the Charlotte Observer, is to be published. The proceeds from the sale of the book will be used for the establishment of a scholarship at Trinity college. The board of editors is composed of Mr. J. P. Caldwell, Mr. J. W. Bailey, Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, Dr. Edwin Mims, and Rev. Plato Durham.

## RAIN COATS!

We have just received an elegant lot of RAIN COATS from \$8 to \$12.50. These are regular goods, upland values. Get yours to-day while the selection is at its best.

### CLEAN-SWEEP SALE!

To make a clean-sweep sale, all ladies', children's, and misses' Jackets will go at HALF PRICE.

### MILLINERY

Baby Caps, children's, misses', and ladies' trimmed Hats will be sold at

### HALF PRICE

These offerings make your one dollar worth two. Enough said.

### SILK PIKE CAPS

Just received a new lot of silk pike caps for ladies and misses. Very popular for street wear. White, red blue and brown.

## JAS. F. YEAGER

Ladies' Furnishings a Specialty

### To Repeal Anti-Jug Law.

Charlotte Chronicle

The committee made a favorable report on the bill to repeal the anti-jug law for all counties except Cleveland, Gaston and two others, for which it was originally designated. There will be a fight on this bill which on Mr. McNich's motion, was made the special order for January 20th.

### KILLS GERMS OF CATARRH.

Hyomei Goes to the Root of the Disease and Makes Astonishing Cures.

Catarrh cannot be cured by the use of pills, liquid medicines and so-called system tonics. Under such treatment the germs of the disease will still live in the air passages and increase and multiply.

Hyomei is the only scientific and thorough way to cure catarrh. Killing the germs in the air passages, it enters the blood with the oxygen, destroys the microbes in the blood and effectually drives from the system all traces of catarrhal poison.

Thousands of testimonials have been given as to the astonishing cures made by this remedy.

Mrs. Le Rendu, 76 Western Avenue Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "I believe Hyomei saved my life. I am better now than I have been in thirty years. Many doctors, both in England and France, treated me for catarrh, but I was not cured until I used Hyomei."

Probably the strongest evidence that can be offered as to the powers of Hyomei to cure catarrh, is the fact that J. H. Kennedy & Co. will agree to refund the money if you say Hyomei has not cured you.

The complete Hyomei outfit costs but \$1.00, consisting of an inhaler, dropper and sufficient Hyomei to last several weeks. This will effect a cure in ordinary cases, but in chronic and deep-seated cases of catarrh, longer use may be necessary, and then extra bottles of Hyomei can be obtained for 50c. J15-27

The poultry interests in the State are said to be worth more than \$7,000,000 and are increasing rapidly.

### Cherryville Items.

Cherryville News, etc.

Mrs. Lula Conley, who has had charge of the millinery department of the Kendrick Mercantile Co., for the past season, left for her home at Shelby last Sunday.

Mr. Clarence Carpenter was in town Sunday to see homefolks. He has resigned the position of depot agent at Crouse and accepted a more lucrative position with the Indian Creek Cotton Mill. Mr. J. T. May, of this place succeeded him as agent at Crouse.

Under the new dog law, Mr. E. L. McGinnis, the town Marshal has killed three dogs already. It is now the Marshal's duty to kill all dogs found running at large in town.

Mr. S. S. Maaney sold his house and lot, known as the Gardner place, to-day to Mr. T. S. Hull, of Hull's X Roads. The consideration was \$1245. Mr. Hull also bought the property of Mr. T. E. Summit near town for \$1125. We understand that Mr. Hull will move to Cherryville and occupy his house in the near future. We welcome him to our town.

Rev. D. F. Putnam, who has been pastor of the Baptist church at this place for about four years, resigned a short time ago and has accepted a call at Smithfield, Johnston county, N. C., and left last Friday to begin his labors there. Mr. Putnam has many friends here who regret to see him leave but wish him much success in his new location. His family will be greatly missed, but our loss is Smithfield's gain. We have not learned who will be his successor as pastor at the Baptist church.

The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph hears from New Chwang that fifteen thousand of General Nogai's men have left Port Arthur and have gone to re-enforce Field Marshal Oyama, at Shakte river.

# THOMSON COMPANY'S BIG MILL END SALE!

Began Thursday, January 12th, with flying colors. Immense crowds thronged the big stores all day yesterday and there is no abatement in attendance. The public is taking advantage of our unparalleled bargains in mill ends and remnants. This big sale lasts for ten days. Parties unable to come during the first days needn't stay away. You can get big values any day during the ten. New attractions each day. Don't miss this big sale--the opportunity of a lifetime for bargains. Sweeping reductions in all departments. CASH SALE. No goods charged at cut prices.

## THOMSON COMPANY

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

PHONES

Dry Goods, 247. Groceries, 46.

GASTONIA, N. C.