ED OF 1904 WORTH \$4,000,00

(Y'y',y')

3 100

3 75 C

er (This is my estimate after excur-ng the value of farm crops fed to live and in order to avoid duplication of

"In order that the stapendoumness of this same may be fully realized I went in concention to repeat a few comparisons: I make is my annual report. A greater value in gold has not been precised by all the gold mines in the world since Columbus discovered America than the wealth farmers of this nation have preduced in two years; this nation have product is more than six them the amount of the capital stock of all untional banks; it comes within three-fourths of a billion solians of equaling the value of the manufactures of 1500, less cost of materials used; our experps and imports for the year are only helf as much; the green darvings from the operations of the exitings from the operations of the exitence is this country was only one-describes as annels."

HUMAN ENGINE BEST OF ALL Consumed They Othern

Commend These Others.

Human bulger is competition with sechanical power producers is the subset of interesting experiments being ande by Profusor Atwater of Wesleymade by Prefusior Alwater of Wesleyan university, says a special dispatch
from Boston to the New York Press.
With new working in a box at one
wheel of a bicycle, which is attached
to two electro magnets connected with
a dyname, the professor has developed
the fact that the human eligine can produce 3 per cent more power for the
amount of faul consumed than the most
semantically constructed engine ever
built. The bicycle is deprived of its
front wheel and fixed rigidly to a
statichion, lavving the rear wheel as
the test of motor power. Caracul mathsunction record is kept of the power
professed. The men are fed according
to effective calculations, the ulteries
purpose of the experimenter being to
determine how much of the food conhow much of the food con

Frafescor Atwater less found as a re lik of his experiments that a mas in discount a lecemotive, so be procan discount a locomotive as he pre-duces twice as much power for a con-parative amount of fuel. In fact, it has been discovered that human power is experier, is the same respect to the automatife. Natther the locomotive set the automatife for my other on gine in fact, will run as long as man without warring out and with so little ener for repairs. Everything is done for the consist of the same in the on-gine has. An interesting phase of the

New You her Louisgo Gradwates

Represents item of the various lleges of the country ... cupi lleges of the country cupil

was at the first performance of burlesque on college life the
ther night. When there we now reference to Harvard, the
Harvard men grose solemnished gave the yell of their instiution. The culture of YalePrinceton, Columbia, the University of Pennsylvania, and seventh and indicated by similar temonstrations when the opportunity occurred.

We don't know how the delegations were procured. It

We don't know how the delegations were procured. It doesn't matter. The important thing is that the incident suggests a solution of the problem "What shall we do with college graduates?" which sometime ago took the place of the old riddle, "What shall we do with any griss?"

Everybody knows that the onitity is suff-ring from an overproduction of uneducate/college graduates. Everybody also knows that the universities are now run as business concerns. As such they need advertising. The poor business presidents are overworked. When not collecting, they are out on the road" like drampers, keeping up interest in their concerns. Why not employ groups of graduates to appear at the theatres to whoop it up for the learning factories? Convenient grigs, which would give an excuse for cheering and notes, neight be arranged for with the meanagers.

Another baselit would result from this plan. Footbell, like

Rev. Dr. Heber Newton Declares They Greet the Living.

GLAIMS MEE MAY POSSESS HALOS

for Says, Are Being Proved to Be atilis Facto-Cites Instances in Which Persons Stave Shows Power Shall Council We Set Antile.

"Persons who have not studied carefully in the line of psychics," said the fier. Dr. R. Heber Newton of New York in an address before the American Institute for Releasific Research, "have no Men of the marretousness of the finds which are being made in this new realm, Whe most striking feature of our present day in that one after another of the beliefs of the fur past, spread wide emong men, which have been supposed to be more suppositions, have been strangely rindicating themselves before the bar of reason, at least giving ample cruse of reason, at least giving ample cause to warrant a scientific investigation.

"A generation age nobody but a fool would have been inclined to believe in the claims of the downer. The plain people have pereistently believed that contain men were gifted with a power Psychical Research society, after care-ful investigation, reports that there is little question as to the fact, though no theory has yet sufficed to interpret

"The middle ages believed that the saints were surrounded by halos. Again the edentiat laughed in his sleeve—if he was courtsom enough not to inugl openly. Yet Baron Reichenbach show ad that certain scientists recognized a ed that certain scientists recognized a huminosquess in magnets, and alone the earth is now known to be a great mag-net man may also be a good steed one. "The middle ages also believed that saints received the imprint of the wounds of Jesus on their hands and fact—a beautiful superstition, said our scientiets. Now medical scrattny con-fesses that the stigmata are facts, though exceptional facts, to be explained inturally, of course, as every other marvel to to be explained. "Clairvoyance was nothing but a wil

of the wisp, but it also is now a con-fessed power of certain organisations. Mostle Funcher, over in Brooklyn, has proved stronger than the incredulity of our savants. Road that charming pic-ture of Joan of Arc by Mark Twain and you will admit with him that this peasant girl, with her powers of clair-andience, hearing her mystic voices, is a fact which defes explanation by our

Anowiedge up to date.
"I know a weman of fine culture and high character who will not trade ber agit for commercial purposes, but who has that most revertable power shown as psychometry—the power of holding a sealed letter in her hand and giving a diagnosis of the physical con-dition of the writer and a picture of his character; of taking a bit of stone from an ancient villa of Choero, for ex ample, (the nature of which is entirely unknown to her, and calling up rision of the villa as it existed in Cle espable of fraud, and her case to but me of othern which I know.

"Measurism was duly laughed out of court at the opening of our century, and, lo, it is beek again, in good stander the alias of 'hypnothe strange, unsecountable, mysterious and most unbellevable powers of man leading up to that nightmare of the dogmatic actualist, spirities. The belief in the existence of mason spirits and of their power of communication with us in the flash is one of the aldest, most widespread and most insistent beliefs of man, and it has revived strangely in our day. "For the first time in the history o

man these powers have been acien-tifically investigated in our day. Al-rendy the result is that a considerable number of eminent men of acience

sambler of eminest men of science have had the courage to avow that, after allowing for illusion, fraud and every possible hypothesis of interpretation, they have been driven up to the sitimate solution of the problem—the belief is the actual communication of the spirits of those whom we call dead with the living.

"I hisle hold to say that there is no dead for human investigation half so geometring as this, cone which should so appeal to educated, intelligent, philamiforspic men to support and endow.

"Any one who walks with his sysseph, rundy to hair what men have to tall, will find stories pooring in upon him from men whom he cannot misurate as lines and whom he cannot misurate and conside, which will stagger him.

"How, here is a dark continuet de-

The supplementary of the suppl

The Barge Case a Swindle.

The barge canal is a swindle beyond parallel in history. The State of New York will never sell a consi bond to sid it. It is a project both lawless and unconstitutional, and it will never be permitted to ruin the State

The canal will never be built The canal may never be be

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William E. Curtis Tella What Has Been Done In America.

A NUMBER OF VARIETIES DEPORTED

aral Department Enpe Sourch the World For New Praise and Plowers-Efferts to Improve Arid Solla - Products of Porelge Lands Now Raised In Calted States,

The agricultural department has agents all over the world searching for new vegetables, fruits and dowers which can be raised in our sell and clinate and contribute to our national wouth, says William R. Cortis, the Chicago Record-Herald's Washington heut. Few countries have such a large vortety of soils and cilmates as the United States, and Secretary Wilson is of the opinion that we can produce almost everything that we need to cut or wear or use upon our own farms and in our own forests and water courses. His scientific agents are educated first to know what we are stready raising and where we have waste land to cultivate, and they are instructed to search strunge places for sconomic vegetation that may be suitthe conditions which exist

The cotton experts of the departmen have been at work for several years securing new and desirable varie wherever they could be found, and the is that improved strains are alseady beginning to appear in several sections of the south. Almost as much energy has been devoted to finding plants that will grow in the arid redon, and some of the results now decloping are of great promise. One of the most important results re-

cantly accomplished in the production of a cactus that does not bear thorns or "spines," as they are called. The ordinary cactus of the desert contain a sweet, juicy pulp, full of nourishment. It makes execulent fodder for cattle, but they cannot cat it because of the thorns that cover the skin of st. To produce a thornless car tus is to add another to the list of im pertant forage plants and furnish food for cattle and horses in the deserts and rainless regions of the west. The cac tps will grow anywhere. It needs no water and no attention; bence an unlimited supply of that sort of fodder can be grown on lands which now produce nothing of value.

A few years ugo the department com menced to introduce dates from Egypt and Arabia and planted them upon the dry plains of Arizona and Southern California. There are now several flow lahing date pardens, demonstrating the possibility of raising an unlimited quantity of that kind of truit. Last year more than 230 date suckers, repre forty-two varieties, were promptt from the oasis of Biskra, in the desert of Sahars, and grafted upon paim trees in the far southwest.
Two bundred and fifty pounds of

distache seed were imported from Turmy and central Asia and sent to the outhwest. Thirty-three varieties of the finest mangoes in central India were distributed in Florids, and a simnumber of mangosteens, which is the most delicate variety of the mango were transplanted from the Philippine Islands, A new variety of borneradial was brought over from Moravia. A number of South African grapevines. East African sorghums and clover from Uganda. Several varieties of cleves were brought from Egypt and distrib-uted in Texas. New Mexico, Arizons and California. A new kind of alfaife was brought from Turkestan and a new seedless pomele from Siam. Barn-boo plants have been brought from Japan and planted in the wet soil of Florida. The yangtaw, an entirely new fruit, has been sent by Consul Wilco: of Hankow. One bundred and fiftyasven bushels of berseem have been brought from the valley of the Mile, ainsteen varieties of grapes from the us mountains and 106 vs from France have been obtained which, it is claimed, will resist phylloxers. A new cherry has been produced in Rus-ela and named Vladimir, in bonor of one of the grand dukes. Two hundred coodlings have been distributed amon our northwestern states.

We spend enormous sums of mor every year for lilles, hyncinths, tulips and other bulbs. The importations of talips and hyaciaths for last year ran up to nearly a callion dollars, and the amount is increasing all the time. Hun-dreds of gardeners to Hotland live endream of gardeners in Holland live en-tirely upon the precede of the tallp and hyacinth bulbs they send to the United States. Holland is the only place where the bulbs are grown for expert purposes. The experiments of the agricultural department have demenstrated, however, that equally good bolbs can be grown along the norther

bothe can be grown along the northern shores of Puget sound, where the mild winters, cool summers, the moiature in the atmosphere and continuous summinations furnish the right conditions.

The only difficulty is in transportation cluring. The inspect market for build is in the centern cities, and it costs three or four times as much to wend a burnel from Beilingham, Wash, to Now Kork by rail as it does from Holland by sen. It requires a great deal more care and labor cless then ordinary American farmers are willing to put into a crop. Labor is scarce and separative out in that country, but it is centerfied that with our labor saving machinery one man in northwestern Washington can cultivate sight across of tulips or hysefach builts as easily as he can cultivate one acre with the primative methods used in Holland and can sell his product at the came price. Land is very nuch more expansive to Holland.

Dr. M. A. Legrand of Paris, one of the most emission veryone in the French may; now retired, believes he has discovered the only more preventive of membranes, mays a Paris cable discovered the only more preventive of membranes, mays a Paris cable discovered the few York Horseld. This is mething more or loss than a plant hand that will unfletently comprome the abdomain or will a unfletently comprome the abdomain or the viscove. Researches conducted by Dr. Lagrand show that this method has been reconstruct in 67 per cent of the cases. A diverse point in favore of the system is that the petent med not meetily his mean disc.

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CORN FIELDS ARE GOLD FIELDS to the farmer who understands how to feed his crops. Fertilizers for Corn must contain at least 7

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-

PORTO RICO'S CURSE

Deadly Parasite That Threatens To Annihilate Natives.

IMPECTION THROUGH THE PEET.

Major l. L. Seaman Suggests That Workers In Fields Wear Woodes Shoes to Escape Attacks of Hookworms That Rob Inhabitants of Their Vitality-Declares 30 Per Cent of All Beaths In 1904 Are Attributed to Thom.

Investigation in Porto Rico by the New York Herald's special sanitary commissioner, Major L. L. Seaman, M. D., I.I. D., reveals the fact that the island is ravaged by a disease which threatens to aunifoliate the natives. Lajor Seaman finds that 30 per cent of all deaths last year were directly attributable to a bookworm that reb the inhabitants of their vitality.

Most of the people in the country districts are infected with the diseas and the economic welfare of Porto Ri-co is found by him to be in great peril. The infection gains a hold on the vic tim through the feet and mouth, and in order to fortify the natives against the first usued point of attack the ex pert recommends the wearing of wood m shoes or clogs by workers in the fields. In his report, sent from Say Juan, Major Seaman says in part:

"The great prevalence of the disease excited much discussion among the at tending physicians, for, they argued, if annemia is the consequence of hisuffimust be on the verge of starvation which, as a matter of fact, they knee was not the case; hence they conclud ed that the disease was not annemle from deficient nourishment, and this conclusion has now been verified, and the real exciting cause has been dis

"The special germ causing this terr ble mortality-30 per cent of ull deaths in this island being attributed to it last year—is none other than the 'unamids of Egypt, but only recently rec part in the drama of life in this Pearl of the Antilles.

"The dreadfully angemic condition of the rupd population of the island, em bracing as it does nine-touths of the inhabitants, has long been a matter of common knowledge. It has been accepted as a necessary cvil, being at tributed to poverty and poor food, and no special measures were taken for its prevention and cure until it forced itself upon the attention of medical men after the hurricane in August, 1806 Then an unusually large number of people came under medical and surgi-es) tredthent, and the natounding fact revealed itself that no less than 80 per cent of the white victims unffered from this illness, the anaerois.

"Captain Balley K. Ashford, Who was in charge of the field hospital es-tablished after the burricane for the relist of the suffering poor, learned through biological and raicroscopical examinations that practically all sufwith a parasite, a so called hookworn or nematode, which is known to the scientific world as ankylostoma duode nale,' and the diseased state it pro duces has been cuphoniously terme 'ankylostomiasis' or 'uncinariasis.'

"On Feb. 16, 1904, the bill providing for the appointment of a commission for the study and cure of the direns known as troplent angetala in Ports Rico' was approved. Rvou then it was supposed that the namerale conditions confronting the commission constitut ad the disease lustend of he'ng the re suit of a totally different trouble, the nefarious effects of that slicut but ter tibly efficacious bloodsucker, Uncinaria

"The uncinariasis parasite, which re quires about two months for dovelopment after infection, does its permi clous work slowly, but surely. Th sase it produces is unsquestionably on of the greatest scourges of humanity. It does not prove rapidly faint, like the plague, cholers or yellow fever, but it tills by slow degrees, sometimes inst-

the many years.

"The theory that parentles in order to reach the intestines must be availoued by mouth is exploded since Dr. Loose of Germany breefstably proved that parasitic infection not only can take place, but in the majority of imtances sees take place, through the skin of the

does take place, through the skin of the body.

"How, then, do the uncinaria get into contact with the skin for a sufficiently long period to effect an entrance? Through the naked feet of our farm inhotons. The germ develops in infacted boll, especially where it is shady and where moisture is prevalent. The co-tent to which the infection calats can be appreciated where it is known that in a lump of not the size of a past there have been found over fifty larvae of ancients. The larvae adhere to the skin of the feet owing to want of skin of the fast owing to want of cleasifices. Slowly, but surely, they push their way up into the intestines, where they become push their way up lote the intentions, where they become encycled and develop into full fledged blandsuckers, willing and able to contribute their shere to the daily total production of a million or so of eggs, and gradually



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undermine the ritality of their meen-

"Parasitic infection in general and uncinarial infection to particular unrabbally also occurs through the mouth. Enting with mud state can bardly fall to produce it. This especially the case in coffee raisin sountries like Porto Rico and Brazil where the bean is planted by the fir gers in the soil, which in many place is infested with unclassis larvas."

A FRIEND OF PEACE.

Now Kuropatkin Prevented War B tween Russia and Runtand, General Kuropatkin as minister of

war opposed the present war between Russia and Japun and excreed all of his influence in favor of peace, says A. Maurice Low in the January-March Forum. This is the second time Kuropatkin has advocated peace when Russia clamored for war. The follow ing historical incident, the absolute accuracy of which I can react for and which has never before been published is interesting at this time:

tu 1885 the Penjdeli incident-the at tempt of Russia to encroach upon the frontier of Afghanistan, which brought the Afghans and the Russians into armed collision-came perflously close to involving Great Britain and Russia in war. So imminent apparently were hosrifities that parliament granted an emergency credit, the reserves were called out and the fleet was mo'stimed. After some weeks of intense anxiety a diplomatic settlement was effected Some years inter General Kuropatkin

said to a high placed British official: You Icurdish accuse me of being Anglophobe and advocating war with England. No you know that I alone pre-vented war over the Penjdeh incident? Well, it is a fact. The exar sent for ne and informed me that in a few days war would be declared and that I was to take command of the force which was to invade Afghanistan. I expressed my sense of the honor, but urged him not to undertake the enterprise. He manifested surprise and asked my reasons. I told him that the force available in central Asia for a forward movement amounted only to 15,000 men and that we should have to deal with from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 of Afghans, a warlike people trained to fighting, and that back of them were 300,000 British and native troops. At first my statement was not believed. but when I brought forward the facts to prove its accuracy the impossibility of the undertaking was realized and the thought of war was abandones

When Russia forced war upon the Japanese she did it with the confident belief that she held her foe at her mercy and that a few months would see the terms of peace dictated in Tokye, The resources of Japan, her fighting capacity and her superior advantages in waging war near her base were ei-ther unknown or regarded with such utter contempt that they were ignored. Kuropatkin alone realized the titanic nature of the struggle and warned against it, but the grand duke bent upon war and would listen to neither reason nor Argume

VENICE A FLOATING CITY.

Eminent Geologist Says Water Un-derlies It, and Ruin Must Couse. Professor Hermann Berdrow, one of the best living authorities on the geofogy of northern Italy, says Venice is undoubtedly sinking, and nothing can save it from its coming fate. He recantly returned from a prolonged and careful examination of the ground and has come to the conclusion that the de-cay will go on and increase, one building after another going, perhaps whole rows of buildings at once, says a Ber-lin special cable dispatch to the New Tork World.
The foundations on which Venice i

built are, he says, not foundations at all, but water pillows, layers of earth and mud and seaweed, which hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years have formed. These layers are often thirty or a hundred feet thick, but under them is writer, often deep water. The inovitable tendency of these water pillows is to sink. The builders of Ventes draws piles deep into these layers and on the piles built palaces and charetees, but know nothing of the treacherous depths

JUDO LESSONS FOR MIDDIES

Japanese Study of the Bedy to B Taught at Saval Academy.

Tanget at faval Academy.

An arrangement has been made by the naval authorities with Professor Tamachita of Japan to teach jude to the unidahipmen at the Naval academy in Ananpolis, and a contract har selection aigned by the professor for a year, says a Washington special dispatch to the Now Tork Times. The art of jude includes that of jis jitsu. The former is a more advanced study than the internal plants of the higher study.

"A man who easy knows jis jitsu," said Professor Tamachita, "may nawillingly make cruel use of it and not know how to restore his rictim. Jude teacters a higher study of the body. Every muscle and every ligament is studied in the most mirate way, and by means of that indence you may put your opponent out of husiness and yet be able to peters him."

Entere wit to Cuphian.

The italier wil so pleased over shooting a fine stag of Remisten, in Germiny, the other day that he gave \$6.00 for the explana and widows of the forceters and had his two heaters to disper with ten, pineting one on each side of him.

Shut In.

Harper's Weekly. A shipbuilder tells of an Irishman who sought employment as a diver in the service of one of

the shipbuilding companies.

The first job to which the Irishman was assigned was to be performed in comparatively shallow water. He was provided with a pick and told to use it on a ledge below.

Mike was put into a diver's suit, and with his pick was sent down to tackle the ledge. For about fifteen minutes nothing was beard from him. Then came a strong, determined, deliberate pull on the signal rope, indicating that Mike had a very decided wish to come to the top. The assistants hastily pulled him to the raft and removed his belmet.

"Take off the rist of it," said Mike. "Wby, what's the matter?"

asked they.
"Take off the rist of it,"
doggedly reiterated Mike, "I'll
wor-rk no longer on a job where I can't spit on my hands."

An American who recently returned from a lengthy tour of the old world visited Siberia in the course of his travels and was amused at the cold-blooded methods adopted by Russian fficers to eke out their salaries, says the Chicago Chronicle. One officer scemed to see nothing out of the way in charging Chinamen full fare to the in charging Chinamen full fare to the terminus for tickets good only to the next station. "But the poor wretches might be turned out at the next sta-tion," suggested othe traveler. "They always are," rejoined the Russian.

THE GASTONIA GAZETTE-twice a week, \$1.50 a year.

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Because the liver is neglected people suffer with constipation, billocaness, headaches and fevers. Colds attack the lungs and contagious diseases take hold of the system. It is safe to say that if the liver were always kept in proper working order, illness would be almost maknown. Thedford's Black-Dawstein.

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Timely treatment with Thed-ford's Black-Draught removes the dangers which lurk in coust pation. liver and kidney troubles, and will positively forestall the inreads of bright's disease, for which dis-case in advanced singes there is no ours. Ask your dealer for a 25c. package of Thedford's Black-Draught.

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