

THE Citizens National Bank OF GASTONIA

Capital \$50,000.00

OFFICERS: R. P. RANKIN, President. C. N. EVANS, Vice President. A. G. MYERS, Cashier. DIRECTORS: R. P. Rankin, C. N. Evans, Edgar Love, J. A. Glenn, Dr. J. M. Sloan, R. R. Haynes, Robert A. Love.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

No account too large for our facilities and none too small for our courteous attention and appreciation. We have no "special customers". All are accorded the same treatment. The legal rate of interest is charged at all times. Interest paid on time deposits.

A. G. MYERS, Cashier

ATHENS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Interesting Sketch Sent to the Gazette by Gaston Boy now on the Battleship Iowa.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

U. S. S. Iowa, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, March 14th—We arrived at Piraeus, Greece, the nearest port to Athens, on June 30, 1904. The distance is about eight miles. We sailed on the 8th of July for Corfu, arriving there on the 8th and leaving on the 9th for Trieste, Austria.

Athens is named for Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom. It is a city distinguished for unrivaled achievements of art and literature and is immortal in the records of Greek statesmanship and military glory. No state ancient or modern has produced in proportion to its size so many orators, authors, artists or has had so lasting an influence on the civilization and culture of posterity.

This is perhaps the most noted city and state throughout the world for the above mentioned characters, and I am very thankful for having had the opportunity to visit the ancient and crumbling ruins of Athens and to look upon the original and most wonderful works of art and architecture of the old ages, dating back perhaps one thousand years before the beginning of the Christian era. It is true that its origin is lost in allegory and to refer to Greek history, which will be conducive to a more explicit understanding of the story of Greece, we will say that its twelve rulers were successively Kings of aristocratic people (800 B. C.), and democratic rulers of the common people (500 B. C.) Draco was a law giver of the aristocratic period, famous for his extreme severity. People were seized for debts and class feeling created harsh political discord.

Solon, an aristocratic ruler and one of the most famous law givers of all times, established a democratic code of law. The people had legal representation and slavery for debt was abolished.

The different tribes of Greeks fought bitterly among themselves for political and military supremacy but united generally against a common foe.

Darius, the Persian leader, hated Greece and Athenians especially. In 490 B. C. Mil-

tiades whipped Darius at Marathon in one of the most famous battles ever fought. Xerxes, King of Persia, forced the pass of Thermopylae in a seven days battle. Leonidas commanded the band of warriors who defended the pass, all of whom were killed but two. Shortly afterward Xerxes was defeated disastrously at Salamis (480 B. C.), by a Greek fleet of row boats under Themistocles. One thousand Persian vessels were destroyed. A Persian army of three hundred thousand was defeated at Platae the next year.

The reign of Pericles came and Athens had its golden age. Art, culture, drama, oratory, and military science were cultivated and gave vent to the wonderful power of their national intellect and instincts towards these worthy achievements that no modern master has yet rivaled. Sparta and Athens, both Grecian states, then struggled for thirty years in the Peloponnesian war and Athens was humiliated.

A Spartan was brought up from the cradle to suffer heroically. When a Spartan boy went to war his mother stood at the door and told him to come back with his shield or upon it.

The political and military decline of Athens, however, accentuated her still glorious literary and artistic supremacy. Rome assumed charge of Athens in 146 B. C. without much trouble for she was worn out with fraternal strife but Rome always respected the mind and intellect of Athens and the famous Latin authors, Cicero, Virgil, and Horace, received part of their education here. The Roman Emperor favored Athens and built many monuments and restored others to a great degree.

The Goths afterwards occupied it about 300 years after Christ. In 529 A. D. the Christian Emperor Justinian closed the schools of Philosophy, in Athens because they were strongholds of paganism. This edict extinguished the mental life of ancient Athens. Her ancient population was 200,000; at present it is about 150,000.

The present King of Greece, who is the son of the King of Denmark, resides in Athens. The Greek and Turks are constant enemies.

I think I have given enough historic facts concerning the rise and fall of Athens and will now

turn my pen to a summary description of Athens as I saw it. Landing at Piraeus we take a train to Athens which is not on the coast but about eight miles inland. The country is very rough and Athens lies between two high hills to the east and west. On the west hill stand the ruins of the Acropolis the old citadel of Athens famed for its cluster of historic monuments. The East Hill is crowned at its very summit by an old Greek monastery where the priesthood of the Greek church receive their training. On July the 24th we visited the Acropolis and its panorama of temples, namely the Parthenon, the famous temple erected to Athena, the Virgin 438 B. C. It is as perfect a specimen of architecture as ever came from the mind and hands of men. It has many exquisite sculptures within, one being a colossal figure of the Virgin holding a six foot statue of victory upon her right hand.

The Erechtheum and a theatre are on the Acropolis. There is a portico on the south side of the Erechtheum the pillars of which are carved forms representing the seven graces; one having been stolen, only six remain.

To the westward of the Acropolis upon another hill stands the monument of Philopappus, grandson of Eppiphanes, the last king of Karnaene in Asia Minor, which was built in the year 118 A. D. It is 40 feet high and 33 feet wide, three niches on the upper part, separated by corinthian and half columns, bear different statues. The figure in the central niche is Philopappus, to the left is that of Eppiphanes, his grandfather; the vacant one contains the statue of the King Selenkasticos, founder of the Dynasty of Ramagene.

Southeast of the Acropolis and near the foot of the hill is the theatre of Regila, so named by the noble Roman Liborius Claudius Herodes Atticus and erected in honor of his wife Apia Ania Regila.

Another theatre is that of Dyonisus Bacchus, the most ancient and historical theatre of Greece, once built of wood but destroyed by fire during the 4th century B. C., and re-erected of marble after the fall of Plistratrus but not finished till the time of the orator Lycurgus in 240 B. C. The upper seats were of stone and the lower and most interesting which still exist in their natural and original positions are of Pentelic marble, dedicated to the different priests according to the inscription that each one bears.

The temple of Theseus, the most ancient and best preserved edifice of old Athens, lies to the north of the Acropolis on the way up. The temple is erected in a peripteral style with thirteen doric columns at each side and six at each end. The temple, which is 104 feet long and 45 feet wide, consists entirely of white Pentelic marble; the cells or interior wall is 40 feet long and 20 feet wide.

Nothing now remains of the group of statues that originally filled the pediments except the reliefs of the metopes representing the different heroic deeds of Theseus and Heracles.

Between this temple and the Acropolis is Mars Hill. A flight of 15 ruined steps cut in the rock is the only means of access to the top. Nothing now remains but the rock itself to remind us of the great Courts of Justice in which Ares or Mars, whose name the rock inherits, first was tried for the murder of Halirtratis Orestes. This was also the place where St. Paul preached to the Athenians of the true God and converted them into Christians.

Other places of note in different parts of Athens are such as the temple of Jupiter, which was started by the King Plistratrus in the year 530 B. C. and finished by the Roman Emperor Hadrian in 130 A. D. and has since been the wonder of all succeeding ages. Statistics say it was surrounded by 120 columns of the Corinthian style; 15 are still in their original places. Their heights is 60 feet. The entire building is 359 feet long and 178 feet wide.

The gate of Hadrian is a beautifully carved gateway of solid marble 39 feet high, 44 feet wide, built by the Emperor Hadrian or his sons. The gate was built between two towns according to the translation of the inscriptions that are still to be seen on both sides. The one facing the monument of Lysicrates says this is Athens the ancient town of Theseus, and the other facing the temple of

Jupiter says this is the town of Hadrian and not that of Theseus. The monument of Lysicrates erected 335 B. C. in honor of a great dramatic victory; tower of the winds, built by Adraucius of Hyriatas in the last century before Christ; the gate of the market place erected by Julius Caesar and Augustus at the end of the last century, B. C. are also places of interest.

One place that is still in modern use is the great Panathenaic Stadium which was first erected by the orator Lycurgus in the year 330 B. C. for the purpose of the Olympian games. It is 670 feet by 109, has sixty rows of seats, and will accommodate 60,000 spectators. The Stadium was renewed in the year 140 A. D. by Atticus who exhausted the quarries of Pentetele to adorn it with marble seats. This great benefactor, ere it was completed, was buried by the Athenians. All these works were burned by the Turks and abandoned till the year 1895 when the new benefactor of Athens, Auerat, a rich Greek from Alexandria, whose statue is to be seen as you enter the Stadium to the right. They offered a large sum for the reconstruction of it in its old style. However it was not yet finished when I saw it but so near that it could be used at any time. It seems that they must have exhausted more than one quarry for the entire Stadium is of solid white marble.

There are several educational institutions; one school purposely for girls has about 1,000 attending every day. Greek is the language spoken but many of the higher classes speak English plainly enough to be well understood.

The dress of the peasantry is very odd. The men wear a sort of shirt fastened at the knees and baggy like an old sack. The King's Guards wear kilts, white hats, beautifully embroidered jackets and slippers, with a buff ball of red on the toe. They are also fine specimens of the old Greek warrior, tall, muscular, and handsome. The King gets about \$260,000 a year of which Great Britain, France and Russia furnish each \$20,000.

There is no industry and scarcely any commerce. Its notoriety I suppose is her chief money making capacity for thousands of tourists infest these regions eternally and undoubtedly leave millions of dollars to stimulate declining prosperity. I was much amused at the dairyman's unique way of delivering milk. The early morning riser would be particularly attracted by this method upon hearing the tinkling of many little bells. One looks out to see whence it came and perceives a flock of goats wending their way slowly along the narrow streets driven by a slow going shepherd who stops now and then as the trade demands to furnish his customers with that nourishing fluid of life milked fresh from the goats into the receptacle handed him by his patron. I drank a cup full just for the notoriety of the experience but don't care for another one.

JAS. A. HICKS.

PISGAH PARAGRAPHS.

Weather and Fertilizers. A Prosperous Community—The Name not Fretty but the Girls are—Notes by Our ParagrapHER—Motor-Cycle Record Broken—New Baptist Church at Lorry.

By the way of the Gazette. Pisgah, March 25.—The weather continues pleasant, with a shower now and again.

The farmers are hauling fertilizers home; the haulage is not as heavy as usual.

True, Port Arthur fell, but it did not hit the ground as hard as Mukden!

A century ago nearly, Andrew Jackson and the Southern farmers conducted a fight from behind cotton bales. To-day the Southern farmers are again conducting a fight from behind cotton bales!

From our lofty position on the watch tower, we observe symptoms of much cotton acreage and fertilizers reduced. In our travels we note a great reduction in both acreage and ganoos.

The weather has been wet and cold, and farmers are somewhat behind with their work. It is too late for them to prepare the ground as thoroughly as they usually do.

The cotton acreage of this section will be less than last year. All in all there will be considerably less cotton planted than last year. Farmers are now busy engaged in preparing for the coming crops. Little plowing was done up to ten days ago, but since then work has been going on vigorously. Low price of cotton does not cause farmers to cut off ganoos. Ganoos pays when liberally used, and they have been buying to put under corn. Our people are not "cotton tots" and are prospering in spite of low price cotton. The writer knows farmers in this section who are money lenders.

There has been a good deal said about the name "Pisgah." We know it is not a pretty name, but there are some pretty girls here—at least, a good many of the boys think so, and it is a good place to live—those who move away generally want to move back.

Mrs. Milton Howell is getting along all right. Some time ago she had a tumor removed. For several days she was in a serious condition.

Mr. Robt. L. Wilson will move in a few days to his handsome new residence recently built in west Gastonia. We regret for Mr. Wilson to leave Pisgah, as he is one of our sturdy men of business.

The writer has 3 Elberta peach trees in bloom. And Bartlett pears will report in about a week.

There was a party of magnificent splendor at Mr. R. L. Wilson's Tuesday night. We are informed that standing room was at a premium.

Work is progressing at the site of the Gray Mills. Several cottages are up and the ground is being laid off for the mill building.

We are informed that Mr. John C. Anthony has purchased the William Wilson estate from

TABLE AND BED LINENS.

With the housecleaning which belongs to spring time, don't forget how much of freshness, beauty, and comfort comes into the household with clean, snow-white linens. We have the new linens, here of that high quality which satisfies the refined taste and in a variety of widths, grades and prices. Come to Yeager's overflowing store for all your linens.

90 inch linen sheeting, yd. \$1.00; 100 inch, better grade, yd. \$1.25; 45 inch pillow-case linen, yd. 50c; 45 inch pillow-case linen, better grade, yd. 75c; 36 inch dress linen, yd. 25c; 36 inch dress linen, old bleached, yd. 65c; 28 to 36 inch brown linen, yd. 15 to 25c; 36 inch linen towels, 35 to 75c.

READY MADE SHEETS. Size 81x30 inches, each, 65c; size 90x90 inches, each, 75c; size 90x90 inches, better grade, each, \$1.00. Bolsters and pillow cases to match above.

TABLE DAMASKS. Pure linen 72-inch damask, yd. \$1.75; 70-inch damask, yd. \$1.25; 72-inch damask, yd. \$1.00; 60-inch damask, yd. 50c; 80 per cent linen, 70-inch damask, yd. 50c.

NAPKINS TO MATCH. Towels and napkins in profuse abundance from 10 to 50c each.

Jas. F. Yeager

THE LOVE TRUST COMPANY.

Capital \$50,000.00

Jno. F. Love, President.

Edgar Love, Vice-Pres. Robt. A. Love, Treas.

We wish herewith to announce the incorporation and the organization of the above concern and to state that it is our purpose to begin business on April 1st. We feel a deep appreciation for the hearty support accorded us in times past in the various organizations we have launched in this county and for the frequent manifestations of so unwavering a confidence in our integrity, and we solicit hereby your further support in the lines of our new endeavor. The business we contemplate will lead us in the following lines:

Real Estate—We shall engage actively in the buying and selling of real estate and the improvement of same on our own account and on commission for others; the renting and letting of property of all kinds and the collection of rents thereon.

Insurance—The writing of Fire, Fidelity, Accident and Health Insurance in reliable companies.

Trusts—The settlement of Estates as Executors or Administrators; the acting as Arbitrators, Referees, Assignees, Guardians, Trustees, Survives, or Agents.

Cotton—The warehousing, storing and insuring of Cotton and the issuance of negotiable receipts for same; the holding of cotton as consignees and the handling of same on commission or brokerage.

Savings Deposits—The acceptance of deposits and the issuance of certificate of deposit bearing interest and payable on demand or for a fixed period.

Loans—The making of loans on commercial paper, and the advancing of money on warehouse receipts, mortgages, or personal securities at the legal rate of interest.

Business entrusted to us, however large or however small, will have our personal attention, and we shall serve you to the best of our ability as business men and gentlemen and give you the advantage of whatever of experience or judgment we may possess.

We cordially invite you to confer with us. The Love Trust Co. Gastonia, N. C.

Good Health to the Children

Children especially are fond of dainties, and the housekeeper must look carefully to their food.

As good cake can be made only with good eggs, so also a cake that is healthful as well as dainty must be raised with a pure and perfect baking powder.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable in the preparation of the highest quality of food. It imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness and flavor noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, doughnuts, crusts, etc., and what is more important, renders the food wholesome and agreeable to young and old.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Miss Carrie Belle Wilson, youngest child of the late William Wilson and Mrs. Amanda Wilson (now Mrs. Isaac N. Davis.) Later, Mr. Anthony bought Miss Belle's share of the estate. The rest of the heirs are holding their shares. The house and 15 acres fell to her share. The consideration was \$1,200.00—\$94 per acre.

The farmers of Pisgah are moving the soil these days. It is in fine condition. They generally begin on their cotton land and prepare that first. In riding over the county it is found that there will be some cotton planted this spring.

Mr. J. S. Mullen trotted out his automotor cycle and broke the record—22 miles in 69 minutes, 25 miles in hour and 15 minutes.

Small grain begins to show. Wheat is very promising. Oats look fine and have a healthy color. Rye stood the severe weather and also has a healthy color.

A great reduction in commercial fertilizers is all the go among the farmers of this

section. There is no doubt but that there will be a reduction in cotton acreage. There has been lots of small grass sowed. There will be an unusually large corn crop planted.

The Lorry Drug store has opened up in the store room opposite Settlemeyer's with a complete line of drugs, medicines, chemicals, patent medicines. Mr. Earl Morrow will be in charge. The above drug store is in charge of the Adams Drug Company. A lamp exploded in this building Wednesday night. It was thrown in the street—no damage done.

We are informed that Capt. J. D. Moore and others have bought a lot 150 feet square on Franklin Avenue opposite or near Mr. T. Wesley Bradley's. It is proposed to erect a Baptist church on the lot in the near future. We welcome the Baptist church on the upper end of Pisgah Boulevard.

Miss Louie Bradley of Monroe, Union county, is spending some time with her brothers, Messrs. T. Wesley and J. W. Bradley.