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W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

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NO. 88.

6% 6%

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
GASTONIA, N. C.

CAPITAL - - - \$50,000

With ample capital and Northern connections we are prepared at all times to extend our customers any amount of accommodation desired at the legal rate of interest, 8%. We never charge customers carrying balances with us above this rate. Our customers accorded every courtesy and accommodation that sound banking will permit.

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Why not invest your horse-money in some of our splendid unbroken stock and thus save from \$35 to \$50 on every purchase? It is like getting that much pay for simply breaking the animal to harness.

During the past week we have had a good trade in our unbroken horses and mules and they have given good satisfaction. Plenty of both broken and unbroken stock still on hand. See our stock at once. Terms always fair.

CRAIG & WILSON

RAILWAY SAFETY.

Standards on Better American Roads as High as in England.

American railways have recently come in for considerable unfavorable criticism on account of the number of serious accidents in some of the less thickly populated districts of the United States, while at the same time English roads have been praised as having attained a combination of speed and safety unknown in this country. As a matter of fact, many American railroads are gradually being brought to a standard of safety which is fully as high as the English, while the comfort of passengers is given far more attention here than on the other side of the water.

From the American standpoint safe railroading is primarily dependent on a system of signals which are practically infallible. This is attained by a combination of automatic machinery and human intelligence, each of which supplements the other and each of which is powerless to do anything without the consent of the other. In the operation of such a system the salient feature is the division of the road into short sections or "blocks" by means of signals worked primarily by an electrical connection with the rails. On the New Haven system, for instance, which has built up a line of 238 miles from Boston to New York that complies with all the requirements found necessary in American experience for safety, these blocks are from half a mile to three miles in length. A train cannot enter one of them until the preceding train has left it, a fact indicated by the ringing of an automatic semaphore at its further end, which protects the next block ahead. When this second signal arm points to danger, and not before, the operator in the signal tower that covers that section of the line can lower the semaphore that is holding back the second train. The system is so arranged that the normal position of all semaphores is at danger and were the towerman a maniac he could do no harm beyond neglecting to lower a signal at the proper time to let approaching trains through. He might tie up all traffic on the road in this way, but he could cause no accidents.

While signal systems, roadbeds and bridges have been brought to some perfection as ingeniously as can be, the safety of others than their passengers is not neglected by the well managed railroads. Between New York and New Haven, for example, a distance of seventy-three miles, there are no grade crossings at all and between New Haven and New London there are only five, some of which is considered dangerous.

Winter Quarters at Cleveland.

A dramatic quarter gives the names and addresses of 118 citizens and other road shows which have come into winter quarters. Of these, says the Chicago Tribune, sixteen make their home in Pennsylvania, fourteen in Maryland, eleven in Missouri and ten in Indiana, these being the most popular states as winter quarters.

AMERICANS AT OXFORD.

Experiences of Rhodes Scholarships Winners at English University.

A Cecil Rhodes scholarship winner at Oxford university who came from the United States, noticing that his national custom of casual expectation did not obtain in Oxford, announced his intention with engaging candor of doing his best to break himself of that harmless but unnecessary habit, says the London Express. "And if I can't get quit of it without," he said, "I guess I'll give up smoking right away."

At the freshmen's sports in November, when W. E. Richard, an American, carried off all the long distance races, easily defeating the pick of English public school athletes who came into residence in October last, the cheers which greeted him as he broke the tape lacked nothing of sincerity and good fellowship.

The Rhodes scholar cannot understand the proctors. It is a constant source of wonder to him that a young man of age to think and act for himself should be subjected to the policeman-like supervision of a gentleman in a velvet gown who patrols the streets at night. The dean of a well known college asked a Rhodes scholar the other day if he had had a talk with his tutor yet. (The tutor referred to was so in a moral rather than a scholastic sense.) "Well," was the reply, "a little man with a brown beard came and talked to me yesterday as if he reckoned to be my father, but I guess he isn't." Nor was this said in any spirit of ingratitude, but rather as an assertion of the right of a young American of one and twenty to look after himself.

Will Risk Life to Test Invention.

So great is the faith of J. W. Starkweather of Santa Maria, Cal., in the efficacy of a street car fender invented by himself that he recently made an offer to the Los Angeles Car company and the city council to be in front of a speeding trolley car equipped with his device, provided that if he is not killed his fender will be adopted in Los Angeles, says a special dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald. Both the council and the traction company show a willingness to accept the offer. Starkweather's fender is shaped like an immense rolling pin and revolves toward the car. It projects at a slight angle from one side of the forward track.

Modest Wreath For the Dead.

After raising \$50 by subscription to purchase flowers for the coffin of a dead fellow workman, employees of the Monon shops in Lafayette, Ind., recently held a meeting and decided \$50 was too much to spend for such an unobtainable gift as flowers, and \$45 of the money was presented to the daughter of the dead workman and the remaining \$5 used to purchase a modest wreath of roses, says the Indianapolis News. Hereafter this course will be followed by the employees of the shops.

RUSSIA IS FREE.

Historic Grant From Czar—Like British System Henceforth—Witte Takes Reins of Power.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—Tonight the autocracy of the Romanoffs and the old order of things cease to exist in Russia. Emperor Nicholas has surrendered and Count Witte comes into power as Minister-President with an imperial mandate which will enable him to convert the farcical National Assembly into a real legislative body, elected by greatly extended suffrage, and to confer upon the people fundamental civil liberties, including free speech.

WITTE CARRIES POINTS.

These welcome tidings reached St. Petersburg shortly before 6 o'clock this evening. Count Witte had spent the day with the Emperor at Peterhof, going over the final draft of the manifesto to which he insisted that certain minor modifications be made, and before taking the train for St. Petersburg he telephoned to a friend that the Emperor had affixed his signature and that the imperial mandate comprising the conditions upon which he had agreed to accept office was in his pocket. These include freedom of the press, the right of assembly and the immunity of the person, including the right of habeas corpus.

CEAR WANTED AMERICAN PLAN.

Count Witte insisted on a cabinet on the British mode with a selected Premier responsible to the imperial Douma, or Parliament, while the Emperor clung to the appointment of members of the cabinet on the American plan by the Emperor as Chief of State.

The State Department has instructed Charles D'Aulaires Eddy, in case of emergency, to give American citizens asylum at the embassy, and if necessary to charter a steamer.

Foreign Minister Lambsdorff is re-assuring the ambassadors by formally guaranteeing the safety of foreign residents. He announces that the government is prepared to afford them military protection in St. Petersburg and elsewhere in the event of disorders.

The following is the text of the imperial manifesto:

RUSSIA'S MAGNA CHARTA.

"We, Nicholas the Second, by the grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., declare to all our faithful subjects that the troubles and agitation in our capitals and in numerous other places fill our heart with excessive pain and sorrow.

"The happiness of the Russian sovereign is indissolubly bound up with the happiness of our people, and the sorrow of our people is the sorrow of the sovereign.

"From the present disorders may arise great national disruption. They menace the integrity and unity of our empire.

"The supreme duty imposed upon us by our sovereign office requires us to efface ourself and to use all the force and reason at our command to hasten in securing the unity and co-ordination of the power of the central government and to assure the success of measures for pacification in all circles of public life, which are essential to the well-being of our people.

"We therefore direct our government to carry out our inflexible will in the following:

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.

"First—To extend to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on the real inviolability of person, freedom of conscience, speech, union and association.

"Second—Without suspending the already ordered elections to the State Douma, to invite to participation in the Douma, so far as the limited time before the convocation of the Douma will permit, those classes of the population now completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the people of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things.

"Third—To establish as an unchangeable rule that no law shall be enforceable without the approval of the State Douma, and that it shall be possible for the elected of the people to exercise real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by us.

"We appeal to all faithful sons of Russia to remember their duty towards the father land, to aid in terminating these unprecedented troubles and to apply their forces in co-operation with

us, to the restoration of calm and peace upon our national soil.

"Given at Peterhof, October 30, in the eleventh year of our reign.

(Signed) "NICHOLAS."

A PENNSYLVANIAN'S FAD.

Guest at a Chicago Hotel Wanted Four Rocking Chairs.

N. S. Lambert of Reading, Pa., recently registered at the Wellington hotel in Chicago, telling Clerk Donnet he wanted the best room in the house. He was taken to one, frowned and was shown another, says the Chicago Tribune.

"This room is all right as far as the walls and ceiling are concerned," he said, "but it lacks the most essential quality of comfort—furniture. If I wanted an unfurnished room, I should have gone elsewhere."

"The room is as well furnished as any in the house," ventured the small and awed bellboy, "but if there is any piece of furniture you need I'll bring it."

"Chairs are what I want," was the reply; "rocking chairs. There are two in here, I see. Just send up two more—green ones, if you can—for I expect to be in my room a great deal of the time, and every so often I must change my chair. After having sat in a chair once I can never feel comfortable in it again."

Mr. Lambert's request was complied with, and for the next three hours was heard the creaking of the rockers, which were being tried in turn by Lambert.

"We have had stout men who objected to the height of the bed," said Clerk Bennett, "but this rocking chair proposition is a new one to me."

LABOR CHURCH FOR CHICAGO

Pastor, Pulpit and Choir Must Have Union Label Stamp.

A union label church, with a union pastor, union sexton and union Sunday school superintendent, is proposed by the Flat Janitors' union of Chicago, says a dispatch from that city. A committee is preparing a report on the feasibility of the proposition, which also provides for a union choir and the pulpit to be union made.

The proposition was made at a recent meeting in Chicago by John Higginson, president of Local No. 105 of the Flat Janitors' union. He and John Bent of the South Side Janitors' union were appointed a committee to establish a union church, if they found it possible to do so. Higginson, in proposing the church, said:

"The bulwarks of trade unionism today are purely commercial and social. Without religious fraternity we are weak. Let us take another step and bring the pulpit within our realm."

The idea took the meeting by storm. In reply to a question as to what the creed would be, Higginson said it would be nonsectarian. There will be no "isms" or "ologies" in the belief, he said.

JAPAN'S FIRST WARSHIP.

American Vessel's Part in the Founding of the Mikado's Navy.

Down in Fort Washington, N. Y., on the shores of Manhasset bay, where rest the bones of some of the mightiest sea fighters of our own flag, lives a man who, in all fairness, might be called "the father of the Japanese navy," says a New York correspondent of the Rochester Post-Express.

Captain Elliott Stannard, in command of the bark rigged clipper Daniel Webster, which had been showing a clean pair of heels to all the other ships in the Chinese trade in 1851, made a deal which is even now indirectly being reflected in history, when, with the aid of Townsend Harris, American minister to Japan, he sold to that government his vessel, which became the first warship of the mikado's empire.

Although Commodore Matthew G. Perry in 1853 had concluded a treaty with Japan whereby she agreed to throw open three ports to the trade of the world, the insularity of sentiment in that country still continued, and it was not until about four years later that a movement was made to found a navy, which began with the conversion of the Webster. By a curious coincidence it was an American man-of-war which, two years later, sent this forerunner of the fleet that blockaded Port Arthur to the bottom, still flying the Japanese flag and fighting the best she could.

ASPIRATIONS OF JAPAN

Trade Alliance With America Almost Assured, Says Kaneko.

The Baron Arata Kaneko will Gladly Welcome Commercial With Us—Here to the Right Than the Feather Which Cloths That Bird, Says Mikado's Envoy—Not to Send His People Here.

"There is more to the American eagle than the feathers which clothe that noble bird. The American eagle when she stretches her wings might touch one tip on England and the other tip on Japan."

So said Baron Kaneko to a New York Herald reporter a little while before he left New York the other day.

"This simile," continued the baron, "is one that I hope the American people will take seriously. We have an alliance for trade with England. We have an alliance in good fellowship and earnest good will with America. Why should we not have a commercial alliance with the United States? Why should not the tip of the wing of the eagle, which reaches to the Philippines, reach to Japan?"

"Why," asked the reporter, "should there be an alliance, do you think?"

"Because there is every reason to advantage it. Because Japan is not a competitor with the United States. We of Japan try to think and act. We have acted in the last year. We have also thought. However, we are not through thinking; also we are not through acting."

"What will happen? Do you think there is any prospect that the United States will become a monarchy, or will it stay indefinitely as it is, a republic?"

"The United States will always be a democratic republic. The only monarchy or autocracy that is possible in the United States is an oligarchy."

"And Japan?"

"Japan will never be a republic. Japan today is as near a republic as any constitutional monarchy can be except England. England thinks it is a monarchy, but it is not. England is a republic. There is quite as much of the free eagle, of the soaring eagle, in England as there is in America. In England they have a king. In America you do not need one."

"Is there a possibility, do you think, of a trade alliance between the United States and Japan?"

"It is better than a possibility. I hope that it is almost assured. Japan stands with open arms to the United States. It is up to the United States, to use one of your expressions, to make good."

"Does the mikado, or the emperor rather, personally feel an inclination toward encouraging trade with the United States?"

"I have not the right to speak for the emperor. But personally I am sure that he does. I am also sure that every intelligent Japanese will be only too glad of a commercial arrangement between the United States and Japan. We have come to know the United States. We have learned to know the American people very much better than we ever knew them before. Since the days of Commodore Perry Japan has been a sort of side issue in a commercial and diplomatic sense to the United States. I realize that the side issue phase is over. I realize that Japan is now a world power. I think that the people of the United States also realize the same thing."

"We want Japan to hold her place proudly and distinctly with the other powers of the world. We realize and appreciate the kindness that the American people have expressed toward Japan. I think I can see an era of glorious prospects. Our flag, you know, is that of the rising sun. It rose several years ago and drooped. It has now risen again."

"Will Japan now make an effort to encourage emigration to the United States, do you think?"

"Japan never makes an effort to send colonists where her flag does not fly. Japan never encourages emigration to any spot in the world that is not a Japanese colony. That is why Korea and southern Manchuria give an outlet for superfluous population. We have, according to the reports of last year, 400,000 more people than we had the year before. These people must go somewhere. Formosa, Manchuria and Korea are now happily the safety valves of Nippon. We have a place to let off steam."

"There is still a certain section of Japan to be populated, the northern part. It is hard work to send colonists up there in that barren region. I refer to Yezo. It is hard, cold and sterile. It is not attractive. We have never been able to crowd our extra population in that direction. Pioneers are such the same, whether they are from New England or whether they are from Tokyo. They want and need fertile fields and a kind climate. Yezo does not give them that."

"But America does."

"Quite so, but America does not fly the rising sun of Japan for her flag. The Japanese government does not encourage emigration to America. It never has. The Japanese government realizes the embarrassing position that the United States has been put under by the Chinese influx."

"While we Japanese are racially associated with the Chinese, we regard them as an inferior race. It is an honor to tell a Japanese of even the very lowest class that he is a Chinese. We are proud and we are humble. We are proud of our race and what it has done. We have conquered China twice. The United States has a race problem before it very much bigger than ours. The colored population of this country is your chief menace. Your great president, Mr. Lincoln, thought that he

NEW ARRIVALS

The new things in fall wearables and dress goods are continually rolling in with all their attractive up-to-dateness. In the line of

Coats

We have a fresh supply of 45-inch coats, a beautiful stock of rain coats, and a large variety of Peaco and Blisse Petticoats. The last named is popular in the 85c grade.

Union Suits

Children's and misses' suits at 25c. Ladies', 50c, \$1.25, \$1.50. Vests, 25c. Pants, 25c.

Rain Cloth

In a variety of prices and colors. Gray, green, brown, blue, black, etc., per yard, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$1.50.

Millinery and Dress Goods in the Height of the Season's Freshness, Profusion, and Beauty.

JAS. F. YEAGER

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE

The Lorry Mills has set aside a Warehouse for your use free of charge and will carry free insurance for you. Your cotton will be tagged and undisturbed until you sell or call for same. They will issue you a Negotiable Receipt. All they ask is that you haul your cotton to the Warehouse, where it will be weighed free of charge.

ROYAL JOKERS.

Monarchs' Whose Dinner Was Most Strongeth Than Redd.

Alfonso VI. of Portugal related in practicing so called jokes on his subjects, a favorite form of enjoyment being the wounding and assaulting of his soldiers and visiting religious processions at the point of the sword. Charles IX. of France had a favorite trick of hiring young thieves to rob his guests as they sat at table of their swords and jewels. Laughing loudly as he witnessed their success or saw the unconsciousness of the victims or beheld their surprise and indignation after they had been duped.

Queen Christina of Sweden was in her element when she could watch the chair away as some dignified official or party court lady was about to take a seat and found infinite entertainment in drawing herself as a gnat and making love in defiance to the young ladies of the court.

Frederick William I. of Prussia used to spend many hilarious hours at the Tobacco club, where his chief delight was to make his guests the butt of his wretched jokes. A favorite victim was Jacob von Gundling, an ambassador, whom on one occasion his majesty ordered to read aloud certain abusive articles about himself which the king had sent to the daily papers, while by his side was placed a monkey dressed in exact imitation of the professor which he was compelled to profess as his brother.

FRESH AIR IS LIFE.

And it is just as necessary as bread and butter to the body.

Air is life's power. It is the particular friend of man, and he who inhales the doors and windows against his life saving friend gives a smiling invitation to disease and death to enter.

Open the doors and windows and let the sunshine in, and let wind blow through the rooms every morning, for they are indispensable performing labor of a sanitary nature.

Breathe long and deep. Fill the lungs to their utmost capacity with pure air several times each day and keep the home well ventilated night and day, and remember that when sleep comes on all the air you have in or out of the lungs till the next morning is "light air," and you cannot bring the day air enough within the sleeping room to last through the night, so by all means let the air circulate through the rooms and thus have a fresh supply of this life giving element constantly with you.

More fresh air is required during sleep than when awake, for increased quantities of poisonous products are given off from the lungs and skin at this time, so each respiration renders the air in an unventilated room more unfit to be breathed again.

Keep the windows sufficiently open so the fresh "light air" can come in from one side and the impure air can go out through the other.

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A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

A Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from alum or phosphate

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.