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NO. 93.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

GASTONIA, N. C.

The Essential Quality

While this bank adopts every desirable method of modern banking, it never loses sight of that essential quality:

ABSOLUTE SAFETY

We invite your business, and promise you every accommodation consistent with sound banking.

A. G. MYERS, Cashier

GIVE LASSIES FREEDOM

Burbank Declares Against Keeping Girls Housed Up.

SHOULD BE TRAINED LIKE BOYS

Excellent California Horticulturist Asserts That the Country is the Best Place for Growing Children. Compares Little Ones to Potatoes in Development.

Following along the line of former expressions on children and the improvement of the human race, Luther Burbank in a speech delivered in Santa Rosa, Cal., recently gave his ideas of the training of children in order that they may attain the higher standard desired, says the San Francisco Examiner. Burbank spoke on the subject "Our Flowers, the Children." He said in part:

"It is natural that we should associate flowers and children, as they are so much alike in many respects, and they should in some points be treated very much alike. In dealing with flowers we are obliged to somewhat adapt ourselves to them; so with children. All flowers cannot be treated alike. They have their peculiar habits and tendencies, and utter failure would be at once encountered if we attempt to treat them all alike. And another fact applies to both. You must be sincerely honest with them if you would expect the best from them. Plastic child nature intuitively absorbs your intent, not your words. It is naturally responsive and constantly strives to get at facts and the truth, and any deceit, though perhaps adding your own selfish purpose, will only react on yourself later.

"I believe in the barefoot boy. The country is always the best place for growing children. London statistics show that no child lives in that great city whose great-grandparents were born there. The country must constantly be drawn upon to furnish the brain and brawn for the city. City life and our forcing educational methods are the most destructive agencies of a normal physical and mental growth and perfection.

"Education should always be the guiding of a natural appetite for facts, never a hastening, forcing process, which is the surest means of procuring a uniform product of nervous wrecks and a painful lack of the power to grasp, digest and assimilate and make use of the facts of life which always surround them and to which they must learn to adapt themselves and to make the best use of.

"Our educational system is perhaps the best in the world, but it will in time adapt itself more to the individuality of the children. The quaint remarks and straightforward honest questions of children usually strike at the very heart of things. Subterfuge and deceit in dealing with them will in the end bring regret to all concerned. Let us make them as joyous, bright and happy as possible. Teach them by example that it is safe to trust you always, everywhere and on all occasions.

"The training of boys and girls should in all essentials be the same. Outdoor exercises does not make a girl any less sweet, gentle or tender, while it does give physical integrity, sound health, beauty and happy, serene nerves. Children should have something of their very own. It is not a sound business policy or fair treatment to give a boy or girl a pigpen, a lamb, a rooster or a calf and then sell it and put the proceeds in your own pocket. It does not provoke a tendency in children to follow the Golden Rule, and it seldom enhances their admiration and respect for you.

"Children and plants should if possible have nourishing food. Only by a well balanced ration can they develop normally. If you will notice, hoodlums are generally ill nourished. Lack of nourishment produces unnatural, premature development, with a dwarfing of the intellect and with abnormal tendencies of all sorts."

Anonymous Harvester Predicted.
St. Frederick Borden, who recently returned from a tour of the western grainfields, predicts that the Canadian northwest will yet produce a harvest of a thousand million bushels of wheat, says an Ottawa special dispatch in the New York World. D. D. Mann of the Canadian Northern Railway company does not consider St. Frederick's view of the future wheat conditions any too optimistic.

HISTORY OF FINLAND.

Country Freed by the War Was Formerly Under Sweden.

Finland, which has won freedom from the czar, has an area of 142,000 square miles and a population of about 2,700,000, says the Chicago News. The largest cities are Helsinki, the capital; Abo, Viborg and Tammerfors. Finnish is the language of the common people, but Swedish is spoken by many and Russian by a few. Swedes form about 13 per cent of the population.

Finland was under Swedish rule for 500 years, enjoying an autonomous constitutional government. By the treaty of Fredrikshamn in 1809 the country was ceded to Russia, but it retained its laws and practically its own system of home rule until 1809, when the present czar began his policy of repression, with a view to completely Russifying the duchy. In 1902 the last vestige of Finnish autonomy was destroyed, and a Russian governor general with autocratic powers was placed in charge. Within the last few years Helsinki and other cities in Finland have been the scenes of many assassinations and disorders.

Dairying is one of the principal industries of Finland, and a large amount of butter is exported annually. The census of 1900 showed that the farmers owned 394,480 horses, 1,437,423 cattle, 1,031,182 sheep and 214,500 swine. In the northern part of the country, which is occupied to a large extent by nomadic Finns and Laplanders, there were 119,917 reindeer. The leading export of the duchy for many years has been timber, the value of that shipped out in 1900 amounting to \$22,780,000. The chief manufactured products are lumber and wooden articles, textiles, leather, flour, iron and paper.

Helsinki and Abo are the best known of the Finnish cities. All the steamers from Stockholm touch at these places on their way to St. Petersburg, and they are frequently visited by tourists. They are also connected by rail with the czar's chief city. In appearance the Finnish towns resemble those of Sweden except that they are usually dominated by one or more large churches of the characteristic Russian type.

Helsinki has close to 100,000 inhabitants, Abo 40,000, Tammerfors 25,000 and Viborg 30,000. The population is overwhelmingly Lutheran in religion. In 1899 there were 2,020,801 of that faith, 48,812 Orthodox Greek, 2,639 Baptists, 500 Roman Catholics and 800 Methodists. Nearly all the people are educated, there being numerous public, parochial and traveling schools, besides universities and colleges.

Minister Who Proves on "Amens."
A sensation was created at the recent Iowa Baptist state convention when the Rev. Rowland Hanson paused in the midst of an address to reprove a brother minister who had given vent to a fervent "Amen!" says a dispatch from Ottumwa, Ia., said the speaker: "I cannot emphasize too strongly my disapproval of the old custom of some of our brethren of making remarks during the progress of a sermon, such as 'Yes, Lord!' and 'Amen!' It is the product of emotionalism rather than reason, is usually interjected at the most inopportune moment, is calculated to disgust the thinking hearer and is utterly nonsensical, viewed from any standpoint. Religion should appeal to the reason of man instead of seeking to sweep him along on a wave of emotion!"

A Sententious Ballade.
Now is the season when, every day,
O'er this country far and wide
The cotton bolls meet in their joyous way
For regular practices in homicide.

O'er the gridiron their manly stride
This our hearts, with admiring awe,
All together we voice our pride:
"Bat 'em alive, fellows! 'Rah, 'rah, 'rah!"

Mark, 'tis the referee's signal, "play!"
"Zit that guard—'ere's a yard off side!"
Crack! (That's the quarterback's vicious blow.)

Hip, hip! (That's the opposite halfbacks!)
"Take out time, there—the score is tied,
He's not hurt—just a busted jaw.
There, thank goodness, the man has
"Bat 'em alive, fellows! 'Rah, 'rah, 'rah!"

What care we for the men they play?
Several more on the bench abide,
Cued in order of dirty gray.
Where many a woman's gore is dried,
Some in the ambulance get a ride;
Some in the hospital, yet they go on and
"Bat 'em alive, fellows! 'Rah, 'rah, 'rah!"

Who shrieked "Mercy!" The crowd reared
"Bat 'em alive, fellows! 'Rah, 'rah, 'rah!"

Fair go—od, are you horrified?
Shudder your soul at this carnage?
"Bat 'em alive, fellows! 'Rah, 'rah, 'rah!"

Look, they've killed him! The sweet thing
"Bat 'em alive, fellows! 'Rah, 'rah, 'rah!"

—Cleveland Leader.

DEFEAT OF BOSS RULE

Men of Prominence Tell What It Means.

JEROME CALLED NATIONAL HERO

President Sherman of Cornell Says Unworthy Candidates and Unsafe Policies Go Down Before an Awful and Public Spirit—Successful Fight for Independence Declared Victories For Whole Nation.

The New York World sent this telegram recently to men eminent in public life throughout the United States: "Will you favor the World with an answer to the question: What does Jerome's victory mean for the general cause of good city government? Also with any comment suggested by the results in Philadelphia, Ohio and elsewhere."

The following replies were received: President J. G. Sherman of Cornell University: "The elections demonstrate once more the truth, which party managers are always forgetting, that the heart and mind of the American electorate are pure and sound. Unworthy candidates and unsafe policies go down before an awful and public spirit. Jerome's victory means for the general cause of good city government, and with any comment suggested by the results in Philadelphia, Ohio and elsewhere."

Everett Colby, senator elect: "Jerome's victory is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. As John Hay predicted, the people have come into their own at last and expect to stay there."

Ray Standard Baker, writer: "Jerome's election as well as the reform victories in Cincinnati and Philadelphia seem to me to prove three things immensely encouraging to every friend of good government—first, that the people can be aroused; second, that when aroused they will vote right even under great disadvantages; third, that the man who arouses them needs no machine, no party, no boss; that his equipment is the old familiar qualities of honesty, faithful service and the courage to tell the plain truth. And what is all this but a return to genuine democracy?"

Isaac N. Seligman, banker: "Jerome's victory is of deep significance to all good citizens, embodying triumph of political independence and courage as against home ridden parties. I believe the effect is healthy and inspiring to citizens of all cities and states."

Lincoln Steffens, writer: "Jerome's victory in New York means what Weaver's victory means in Philadelphia and Mark Fagan's in Jersey City and Everett Colby's in Essex county and Brand Whitlock's in Toledo and Dempsey's in Cincinnati and Tom Johnson's in Cleveland and Patton's in Ohio and Berry's in Pennsylvania, that we are beginning to find ourselves, that we are noticing the difference between leaders and bosses and between allegiance to party and loyalty to country. It is but the beginning, however, and every man should steel himself to resist the relapse that follows victory. Jerome's victory and the others are our victories, the first in a perpetual war to achieve and maintain not merely good, but representative government."

John Wagnmaker, merchant: "Jerome in his campaign seemed to me to picture the rugged Roosevelt ideal—integrity and courage in public officials and a square deal to all. His triumph under difficulties, therefore, means much to the national life. Also it is of tremendous importance in that he has done the nominating machinery and complex election laws designed by political bosses to prevent independent voting and the expression of sentiments counter to policies held by self appointed leaders. The victory in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania means both of these things to a far more emphatic degree. Mayor Weaver's fight was on lines so broad that they take in all phases of the nation-wide movement for municipal good government. Furthermore, the result, as in Jerome's case, means the smashing of the most ingeniously wicked laws ever framed to obstruct free elections and independent voting. These I believe to be the main sources of political wrongs. Those of Pennsylvania only begin in iniquity where those of New York leave off. The Philadelphia result also means a staggering defeat to the power of combined corporations which feed from the people's treasury and fatten upon stolen privileges. The results everywhere show that the uppermost issue is anti-graft, better municipal and state government and the safeguarding of the rights and properties of municipalities from corporate rapacity."

Charles E. Thwing, president of Western Reserve university at Cleveland: "The victory stands for the French principles of liberty, equality and fraternity, which are the American principles of independence, opportunity and humanity."

Frederic is a Royal "Gump." At a meeting of the chapel of printers in the composing room of the Baltimore News office recently Prince Lewis of Hattenburg was elected a member, says a Baltimore dispatch. During his visit to the office of that newspaper the prince stated that he had learned the printing art when a young man.

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SUGAR CURED LUMBER.

French Process That is Said to Be Most Antiseptic.

A new era for American lumber in the tropics may develop from the French process of treating fresh wood by means of sugar and heat, which, it is asserted, preserves it and gives the appearance of age, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune. Consul Atwell, at Roubaix, who sent to the state department a preliminary report on the discovery last March, has now sent a supplemental statement, in which he says that specimens of sugar seasoned wood have been exported to different tropical countries for trial, and word now comes from the Madras presidency that specimens sent there have resisted successfully the attacks of white ants. "This will doubtless bring about a revolution in the export timber trade to tropical countries, as soft wood treated by the new process will replace the expensive oak and cypress that are known to resist the ravages of white ants."

Memorial to Cecil Rhodes. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a memorial to the late Cecil Rhodes on the Groote Schuur estate, the site being on a projection near where the "empire expander" was wont to sit when he was in residence at his Cape Town property, says the New York Post. The design of the memorial is to be entrusted to Herbert Baker. It will take the form of a bastion, approached by steps on either side. The massive equestrian group by Watts, known as "Physical Energy," will find a place in the center of the platform.

Watch Running in a Cotton Bale. A. M. Thompson of Greer county, Mo., cut into a bale of cotton a few days ago to get a sample, and the knife exposed a watch in the cotton, says the New York Globe. He knew that Oklahoma cotton grew silver and gold, but it was the first time he ever knew it to produce a silver watch. Later on it was found to belong to Herman Worth, one of the balers at the Sherman gin. He had not missed it until it was found in the bale of cotton as above stated. The watch was damaged and still running.

A Deadly Optic Telegraph. The importance of removing all unnecessary objects from the decks of men-of-war was emphasized, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, on board the Japanese Mikasa, on which twenty-three men were killed or wounded by the fragments of an optic telegraph that had been hit by a bomb.

Lawyer Venues Cases. A lawyer who is never in his office is either trying a case or opening one.

World's Largest Dock. Southampton's new graving dock, the largest in the world, was recently opened in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly, says the London Standard. The dock was designed by W. B. Galbraith, consulting engineer to the company. The following are the dimensions of the dock: Length from point of sill to dock head, 873½ feet; length occupied by keel blocks, 688 feet; width of entrance, 90 feet; width of dock at floor level, 90 feet; width of dock at cope level, 125 feet; depth of dock from cope to floor, 43 feet.

Japan's Loyalty to John Bull. The Times of Bombay, India, contains the following paragraph: "It is an open secret that when Russia was sending troops in central Asia last week, and the chances of a Russo-British war were considerably nearer than most people realized, Japan voluntarily offered to send troops to fight side by side with the Indian army if desired. Her friendly offer was all the more noteworthy because she was at the same time engaged in a vast encounter in Manchuria, and Port Arthur had not fallen."

New Kind of Red Light District. The injunction, "Tell your troubles to a policeman," no longer applies at Tulsa, I. T., says the Kansas City Journal. By a new arrangement any person wanting a police officer notified central of the fact, and she summons a policeman by turning on a red light, which can be seen from the principal thoroughfares of the city. The policeman then calls up central and ascertains the location of the trouble. Thus limitations have been placed on the red light district.

Make Your Grocer Give You Guaranteed Cream of Tartar Baking Powder

Alum Baking Powders interfere with digestion and are unhealthful. Avoid the alum.

CULTIVATION OF ZAPUPE

A New Industry That Flourishes in Mexico.

PLANT YIELDS QUICK RETURNS

It Supplies Fiber For Ropes, Fish Nets, Bags, Etc.—The Leaves Protect Themselves With Sharp Spines From Ravages of Stock—Remarkably Free From Insect or Rodent Attacks.

Many thousands of acres of land in the northern states of Mexico are being planted in the "zapupe" fiber plant, says a special dispatch from City of Mexico, Mexico, to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Many thousands of dollars of American capital has been invested in this new industry during the past few months. The new plant promises to become as noted in the fiber markets of the world as are sisal and manilla.

The fiber of the zapupe has been employed by the Indians for hundreds of years in the manufacture of various crude articles, ropes, bags, fish nets, etc. Since foreigners took it up it has been found to possess many points of advantage over other fiber bearing plants, a tract planted for experiment having given far more than expected results. The fiber has been submitted to experts in New York, and most flattering reports have been received.

In appearance the zapupe leaf is similar to the leaf of the banana, which made millions in Yucatan and Campeche. However, it is not so fleshy and a good deal longer. Managu will give more fiber to the leaf, but not to the plant. The fiber should be white, highly flexible and strong. One of the greatest advantages of zapupe fiber in making ropes is that these ropes do not readily rot or mildew when exposed to moisture, giving them the quality of running smoothly through pulleys and other tackle.

Leaves may be cut from the zapupe the third year after planting, most other fiber plants requiring from five to seven years. For two or three years the plant will give over 100 leaves per year, but the number gradually drops to about eighty, and this number is retained for fifteen years consecutively. Each plant will yield annually from two to four pounds, dependent upon the conditions and care given the plants. The fiber experts estimate that the fiber is worth from 5 to 9 cents, gold, per pound. Estimates made at the City of Mexico and based on the price of labor give the cost of production, including delivery to shipping wharves, at from 2 to 3 cents per pound.

Seeds are planted about six feet apart, making it possible to raise slightly over 1,000 plants to the acre. When the field is about twelve years old new seeds are planted half way between the old plants, and by the time the latter have ceased to bear a new growth of plants is in bearing condition. These leaves are cut four times a year, each plant yielding an average of twenty or twenty-five leaves at the cutting.

During the first two years the zapupe plantation has to be kept clear of weeds, which might stop the growth of young plants. After this the shade of the plants is enough to stop the growth of weeds. The leaves are provided with sharp spines, which insure them from the ravages of stock. Machinery can be had at a cost of from \$300 to \$5,000 gold. The cheaper machines are capable of cleaning about 2,000 leaves in ten hours, while the latter will take care of 100,000. While it is a very hardy plant, the zapupe does best on sandy soil which is high enough to be well drained. Shady and wet locations are fatal to its growth. From October to March, the dry season, is the best for planting, as vegetation is not so rank owing to lack of rain. Drought is not apparently injurious to the plant, or a heavy rainfall. Zapupe is also remarkably free from insect or rodent attacks.

Seeds for planting cost from 1½ cents to 3 cents, Mexican money, each, varying according to size and quality of the seed. Land suitable for zapupe plantations can be had for from \$5 to \$8, Mexican currency.

Costly Flowers For Ambrose College. The most expensive flowers ever laid in Auburn will be those which are now being constructed in the infirmary at Auburn college. Oak will cover the swimming pool and be used for the square courts. When finished at a cost of \$2,500 it will be regarded as one of the great monuments, supported by pillars on the south and stone walls on either side. It will be made of Portland cement, tile and brickwork with a coat of steel. To support the floor while the cement is hardening a scaffolding of planks has been built up from the ground. The smaller floor will cost about \$1,500.

DREED AND MORTGAGE blanks for sale at THE GAZETTE office.

CAPS

For Ladies, Misses, and Boys

A neat, nobby, dresy cap—how handsomely it sets off the appearance of the well-dressed wearer!

A new shipment just received of ladies', misses', and boys' caps. They are all among the season's latest productions and come in

BLACK, WHITE AND THE LEADING SHADES.

Prices, 25c and 50c.

SPECIALS

Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Corsets, Silks, Handkerchiefs, Furs, Laces, Belts and Novelties.

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JAS. F. YEAGER

Save Your Horse-Money

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

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE

The Lory 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.

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