W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of the County.

GASTONIA, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22,1905.

\$1.50 a Year in Advan-

VOL. XXVI.

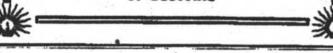
To all our customers and friends: GREETINGS

The year which is just drawing to a close has been a most successful one with this bank, for which we have to thank our customers and friends who have made this possible.

We hope you have enjoyed a prosperous year, and that we have been of satisfactory service to you in bringing this about.

The Officers and Directors Individually and collectively extend to you the Compliments of the Season, hoping that your Christman may be a Merry one, and that the coming year may bring you increased prosperity and happiness.

Citizens National Bank of Gastonia



How Canal Laborers Are Given Their Wages.

INCIDENTS OF TRIP ON MONEY CAR

When 60,000 Silver Dellars Are Dumped Into Jamaicans' Hate-Some Try to "Raise" Pink Pay Slips-Ez port Chinese Money Counters.

All is not gold that glitters on the isthmus. Much of it is "tin," or "Mex," as the handsome and heavy sliver coins the Panamanian government furnishes the canal paymuster for laborers' wages are called, says the l'annua cor-respondent of the New York Herald. It would be just as acceptable by any other name so long as Uncle Sam buys the coin and stands behind it to the extent of paying two of the cart wheel dollars for one of the kind he uses at home ris the smaller dollar in Panama too when he pays his own boys in the offices and all skilled white laborers, and they to the number of 2,500 are paid once a mouth about \$250,000 in much the same mumber a government clerks are paid in Washhigton. There are 15,000 of the inborers, who are paid \$600,000 "tin" a nth in fortuightly payments, and the making thereof has many interest-

One day on the canal some pay onr showed what a child is the average West Indian in spite of his muscular and rather ferocious appearance. Ferhaps the belief that this is so has much to do with the comfort of the pay clerks and the eafety of great piles of money periodically spread out in the jungle before crowds of these infantile dants. Not only their honesty, but the seeming absence of a desire to steal on the part of the native Panamanian was demonstrated from the very start of the paymaster with the bulky cota from the administration building. It was hardly daylight. Cashier Wald-rop's watch gave the hour as 6 o'clock, and he motioned for drivers of two double mule trucks to back up to the

for carting to the Panama railroad station to be put on the pay car for the "silver men" working at Cristobal, Gatun, Bobio, Tabernilla and Sau Pablo. One of the three Jamaican son went inside to watch the negro boys bring out the bags of coin, and the others stood by while the bags were put on the wagons. A crowd of early morning idlers gathered around and seemed to enjoy bearing the coin rattle as the bags were thrown down. The cashier orled "Sixty!" which meant that the \$00,000 had been loaded and he was ready to start. A pe-ficeman got on each truck, the mules were whipped up, and the wagons, followed by the cambier and the correudent in one cub and Pay Clerks Embry, Page and Deveyvie in another,

vere soon at the station. There it was evident that some one annected with the Panama railroad had blundered. The pay car which abould have been in l'anama was at Colon, the other end of the road. After some delay, during which the \$00,000 in coin was on the trucks in the street, it was decided to put the money in the baggage car of the T o'clock train and transfer it to the pay car at Colon, where payments would begin instead of at Sun Pablo.

"Weren't you afraid somebody might run off with one of those tags while they were simuling around in the street?" the correspondent asked the cashier after the train got under way. "Not a bit," be replied, with a laugh but I counted them every time they were moved just the same. Buch has contains \$1,000. It is true, but it weight sixty pounds. Bilver, you see, has its advantages. Nobody is going to carry \$1,000 very far without get.

ting eaught. But there is not the slightest danger of losing a dollar, not if a bag should break. The crowd would pick up the cola and band it is.

would pick up the coin and hand it in.
If there was a raid it would take a lot of men to carry off the 3,000 pounds of mency, nearly two tons, and then they would have only \$30,000 in our money. I don't take chances, but I think these are the most benest people I ever saw."
Chlor of Pulice shanton agrees to this, but he thinks the terrors of the jungle and the watch kept on the two ports has more effect on the morals of the name than early teaching. A bunker in Panama overheard one big fellow hay to another in the bank the other lar as they giverred the low, exposed

PAY DAY AT PANAMA. Colin. "Say, Isili, if we had this in C'heyenne we wouldn't de a thing te it, would we?" "Ah, what's the ase?" replied the other disgustedly. "You

can't log it off the blooming strip." At a little after 11 o'clock the pay car, with the coin abourd, was run on a shiing at Cristobal and three lines of laborers faced the doors on its side. These doors are in pairs, the men one of the double doors and, after receiving their money, passing out the other and jumping down. The pay counter, running the length of the car, is close to the doors, and there is room for only one man to stand in front of it as he passes from one door to the other. The difficulty of climbing to the door also prevents overgrowding.

Each man must present his pink pay certificate, which gives his number, the amount due him and the signature of the designated official, who thus certifles that the bearer is the proper person to pay and has receipted for the money by signing his name on the certificate. To further identify himself the laborer must show his metal tag, a diamond shaped bit of brass on which his nutsber is stamped. It is generally hung from his belt, and as he presents himself for pay he bokis it up in his left hand, lays down his certificate, and, grubbing his hat, holds it out for his load of silver. The clerk compares the numbers, glauces at the signature and. sching under the counter, tosses rolls of colu and loose pieces into the ex-

These rolls contain various amounts, but are originally done up in packages of \$25. This is the work of two Chinese soys whom the disbursing office, after trying white clerks, girls and others, have found to be the most rapid and accurate inputy counters on the lath-mas. Chong and Leon, as they are called, will count and roll up in twentyfive dollar packages over \$25,000 a day and never make a mistake. Of the millions of dollars they have counted and wrapped not one package has been found to be wrong. Their pay is \$75 month, goki.

Laborers are paid at the rate of eight minute at each door, or twenty-four a minute for the car. This can be kept up if no imperfect certificates are pre-scated or one has not been forged. This now and then happens. It seems when the coin is at their hand will try to raise their certificates. The forgeries are all of the most stapid description. The amount of \$3 will be changed to \$13 in the figures in the order to pay and not in the receipt. The writ-ten amount is never tampered with, Detection comes at a giance, and arrest is immediate. They occur every

One explanation of these absurd attempts at crime is that a Jamaican with little education is very proud of it, and, while he would scorn to do such an ignoble thing as to steal outright, he would glory in showing his fellows that he was smart enough to

obtain money in a more scientific way.

Heavy penalties are gradually comteructing this conceit. As a rule as soon as the inhorer gets his money he pays his board and cuntoen bill. He wen't work for a day or so perhaps. but the police say he drinks very little more than on other days. The arrests do not materially increase. The money goes' for bottor ciothes or home or there is a frast or a gume of cards. It all gets away, but while it lasts the trench or track have no attraction for

Payment in the jungle at Taberalla, Gatun and the smaller camps made ple turesque seenes. Many of the negroes would take their lasts into the bush and play with the glonwing silver, chatter-ing like monkeys all the while.

Enell of the Top Bat. Many men shout New York are wax-ing jubliant over the report that the allk lat, which for seasons past has been an emblem of propriety, isn't to be worn except on state occasions, asys the New York Press. Moncare Robinthe New York Press. Moneurs Itabinson made a series of calle the other afternoon resplendent in a bine serge suit and a scuriet ite. Evidently he didn't care at all what envered his curls, for he had doneed a funcy little cap, more suitable for wear in an auto. It is said that even London is abundaning its sacred "ippper," worn at all times and all seasons, for well drassed Americans have set an example for comfort and style in their draws not to be neglected. Some few who feel that they look ar their heat, in this dignified headgest insist that it is impossible that it should go out of feebion.

TO REDUCE DIVORCES

Expert Designer Favors Girls Making Their Dresses.

HOW NEAT CLOTHES IMPRESS MEN

Mrs. Myelyn Foote Pleads For Bress making Course In Att Vennte Schools, Declaring That Heat Domeetic Tragedies May Be Traced to

"The divorce evil would not entirely disappear did every woman know how to make her own dresses, but putting her knowledge into practice would cer tainly greatly reduce the number of divorces annually granted by our courts." So declares Mrs. Evelyn Poote, expert designer, who recently concluded a lecture course in Illinois, Wiscousing and Iowa, says a Washington special dispatch to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Foote is preaching to the women of these states that a drossmaking course should be added to the curries um of every girle' college.

is unable to design and make her own clothes that hame is imperfect," continues Mrs. Foots, who by reason of her fifteen yours' experience as an expert designer is entitled to be heard,

"Women are taught cooking. Why are they not taught sowing and dress-making? The bushend returning home tred in mind and body to a frowsy, aloppity dressed wife is the cause of a large percentage of our divorce cases. During business hours men associate with women who dress neatly and are tidy and take care of th etr personal appearance. If their wife greets them in the evening in a kimone or a dressing sack or a bedraggied dress compari-sons are impossible to avoid, and they are odlous

"Why is it you women dress for cverybody else except those you love best? Before marriage you spent house primping in front of the mirror. Six months after marriage you pay no attention to what you wear when your husband is at home. Can you blame blm, then, if he seeks the company of wiser women who know the way to a man's heart lies not only through his

stomach, but through his eyes as well.
"The young women of our so called higher institutions of learning should be taught dressmaking just as they are taught plane playing, drawing or cooking. Dressmaking is a fine art. The somer we recognize that the better for the stability of our social relations.

"I bolieve that every girl in boardis school, seminary, college and university should take a course in the designing and making of drasses whether she re-ceives training in higher mathematics or not. One of the first patrons I had when I became my course was a talent. when I began my career was a talented girl who had just graduated from Vassar and who declared to me that she would give almost everything she possessed if she could but make her own shirt walsts. Today that girl makes her own gowns, and they are fine enough to wear to the most fashionable receptions

"But it is the gir! of the poorer and the middle, over the ordinarily well to do, classes who need this instruction. In my last lecture tour I met a young bride who for several years had been employed in a business office as book-keeper on a salary of \$85 a month. She spent her income mainly on dress. Finally she married a man who is receiving \$100 or \$125 a month, pays \$35 us to su himself and wife on the balance. There is little or nothing left for clothing. That girl is today perfectly miserable because she cannot dress as well as she did before she was married. She cannot make one of her own garments, and she cannot afford to have them made as she did before. If a marital tragedy is averted it will be simply because Divine Providence has taken pity on the couple,

"I repeat, let our girls and won "I repeat, let our girls and women learn how to design and make their own garments. There is no telling what the future will bring forth. Even in the present there is a entisfaction is mastering an art, for dressmaking is time in an offert to have a course in dram designing and dressmaking added to the curriculum of the lowe university of I am hopeful of encours. It will be a to economy and demestic trange that I am sure.

tranque that I am sure.

This semanting the girls connot begin to the Dressmaking cannot begin to the public echools, but her bewing should be taught there. Many of our schools already do that All should do it. The great trouble is the schools cannot afford to furnish the materials.

ford to furnish the materials.

"Let every girl make her own simple garments, bring material no matter how cheap and learn by experience on her own things. Recently in a public school in Chicago I saw a poor girl working, and what do you suppose she had? An unwashed floor met, with flour still adhering to it! But that girl had some splendid ideas, and she was working them out oblivious of her materials.

berial. schools and advanced sewing in all the higher schools, and there would be more happy homes, less marital missey and a larger belance in the savings bank."

Livingstone's Tree.

The tree upon which Dr. Livingstone carved his fulfiels at the Victoria falls chrved his fulfials at the victoria farm is dying, and it is proposed to cut down the trunk and send it to London to be preserved with other relics, says the Bulawayo Chronicle. It is further pro-posed to perpetuate the memory of the great explorer by erecting a moun-ment on the spot where the true new stands.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE LAND DEEDS for sale at THE GA- DEED AND MORTGAGE MERCE

DON'TS FOR SMOKERS.

re of the Tonger.

"Don't go beyond two pipefuls of t acco a day if you amake a pipe."
"Don't hold your cigar or pipe containly in the same part of the month." "Boware of damp tobacco; it often contains glyceria."

These "don'te" addressed to the man of average strength and normal nerves were voiced the other day by Chicago aurgeons in discussion of cancer of the mouth or threat, caused frequently by excessive and careions smoking. The occasion of their talk is the case of Prederick L. Power, an actor, who re-cently submitted to an operation re-moving a large part of his tongue to check a canorous growth, says a Clis-cage dispatch. While it is not asserted that tobacce is the cause of bis illness. cases similar to his in which picoting was at least a contributory cause

The case of all cases cited by surgoons as illustrating cancer caused by tobacco is that of President Ulyssea fi.

Grant. He was known as one of the most constant smokers in public life.

When the cancer developed it was at once ascribed to this habit.

Dr. William A. Benn, a recognised enhority on tumor and cancer, said: "Cancer in the mouth is not neces early caused by the use of tobe Cancer, as far as science has revealed it, is due to a constant irritation in a certain spet. For instance, a man who smoken a down eights a day or as many eight on the right or left side of the mouth. This naturally causes inritation in just a particular place and, in some cases, should there be any suggestion or sign of cancer in the system, it is likely that the growth would be attracted to the spot where such irritation was caused.

Another Chicago physician, connected with the relief department of a

large-railroad company, said:
"Every smoker should be aware that
with his tobacco he obtains no small
proportion of water. Dampening tobacco in order to keep it from becoming dry is a custom as old as the hills, but the up to data method is to use stycerin. This gives out an intensely britating vapor. In the case of can-cer I hold the cheep tobacces of today play an important part. Takèn is some forms glycerin is a stimulant but its effects are extremely injurior and it has been known to preduce tem-porary insanity and partial paralysis of the brain. Smokers count be to careful in their elicios of tobacco."

HORSE TURNING WHITE.

hay seeed Undergoing a Curious Imperience From Fright.

Dan, a bright bay home and one of the pote of Ware, Mass., is gradually turning white from the effects of a shock which he suffered last summer, says a special dispatch from Ware to the New York Tribune. Veterinary surrecess any the effect on the suitarians. the New York Bribune. Veterinary surgeons say the effect on the animal's nerves are precisely like that on the nerves of a human being whose hair turns white overnight through some severe fright or tremendous strain. The white hairs have appeared gradually in patches all over the body, giving the horse a queer metfled appearance, and he is becoming whiter every day.

Last July Dan was hitched in front of a livery stable while a heavy thus-

Last July Dan was hitched in front of a livery stable while a heavy thun-derstorm was in progress. Suddenly one of the bolts of lightning struck the edge of the stable and there were a trumendous crash and a damling fash of lightning. The horse dropped down to the ground as if shot and remained there in a shivering, trembling mass until he was literally dragged to his feet. He was not hurt a particle, and it was doubtful if he was even stumed by the bolt of lightning, but he was nearly frightened out of his senses. He was taken to a stable and cared for, but continued to shiver and tremble until the maxt day.

He was taken to a stable and enred for, but continued to shiver and tremble until the next day.

About a week later Dan's driver, A. T. Thayer, noticed a small spot of white bair on the horse's legs. The next day there were several white spots on the animal's back. Mr. Thayer made a thorough examination to detect the presence of an eruption or any skin disease, but the horse was found to be in the best of health. Daily new spots of white have appeared until Dan is new nearly enc-half white and is one of the sights of the town.

He is a big, handsome animal, weighing 1,600 pounds, and does duty on a heavy wood wages. He leed is too big for him to handle, and his ready disposition to tackle any burden has made him a favorite with the teamsters, as his kindly, friendly nature has made him a pet with the children, fince his transfermation began he is receiving more apples and super than ever, and Mr. Theyer mays there is danger that Dan will be spotled.

Meeteds Auto For Farm Wests,
A new style of electric automobile,
which is adapted to all classes of farm
work, has been brought out, says the
New York Times. It may be equipped
with a resper or with a cultivating device, which prepares the ground and
gows the seed at one operation. It will
plow six or seven acres a day at a cost,
including interest, depreciation, fuel
and labor, of a deliar an acre, less than
half the cost of plowing by heres.
When not needed for field work it may
be used for driving any kind of farm
machinery.

Mores For Cosking.
Many German women's clube are now producing cooking boxes for use in their housekeeping schools to familiarine the rising generation with the great economies of time and money to be gained by this method of cooking.

POWER OF ELECTRICITY

Edison Tells How It Will Rev. olutionise Human Affairm

ABOTHER GREAT EPOCH DAWNING

Pamous Inventor Proficts Fred tion of Electric Power Direct Pres Coal Without Ald of Steam Mosses of Future Will Be Built at ted by Copper Wires.

In the opinion of Thomas A. Edie the famous investor, wonders are yet to be unfolded in the world of electricity. In a repent interview with amos Cresiman, the New York World's ondent, he said in part:

"We are graping on the verge of another great spech in the world's history. It would not surprise me any ing to wake up and learn that some one, some group of the 200,00 scientific men who are investigating a over the earth, has sained upon the secret of electricity by direct process and begun another practical revolution in human affairs.

"It can be done. It will be done. I expect to see it before I die.
"The first great change in the production of electricity will abeliah carrying coal for that purpose. Instead of digging greas material out of the earth. ng it on eace and earrying it, say, wiles, there to put it under a built soding it on each and carrying it, say, 500 miles, there to put it under a belier and burn and so get power, we shall set up plants at the mouths of mines, generate power there and transmit it wherever it is needed by copper wire.

"It is preposterous to keep on putting coal mines on wheels, it is two clumsy. It is too costly. There is no

ciumay. It is too costly. There is no necessity for it. It is earlier to carry molecular vibration by millions of waves a second than freight cars full of crude matter. We can ship 180,000 horespower over the wire quicker and more economically then are constituted. more economically than we can se the equivalent in coal over a railro

"We must eliminate the railroad alto-gether from this problem. What's the use of 117 We don't want coal anyhow. It does us no good to look at it.
What we want is the resultant of the
utmost shergy that can be produced.
And there is no sense in carrying
around millions of tons of raw material like coal when we can get a product delivered to us by wire.

"Everything points to the fact that in the near future electricity will be pro-duced for general consumption by great power houses at the mouths of coal pits. That is the logical and common same outcome of present events. "Now, the truth is that it will cost a third less to transport electrical power

third less to transport electrical power by wire than to carry it in the form of coal in railroad cars. Assume the price of coal to be \$1 at the mouth of a mine and assume the freight to be \$1.00.
Now, we can turn coal into electricity
at the mine and convey it by wire for
less than half of the cost of the freightage of coal.

"Ho, in years to come, the great el "Ho, in years to come, the great electric power plants will be set up in the coal fields. Electric power will largely do away with steam power. Electric light will become cheaper than gas light. I believe firmly that all great trunk railroad lines will go to electricity inside of fifteen years. I don't mean simply passenger traffic, but beavy fruight traffic also.
"Hiotricity will take the place of "Hiotricity will take the place of

horses. It will solve the vehicle and traffic problem of cities. My new elec-tric storage bettery itself will make electricity cheaper than horses. In the apring we will be ready to furnish now batteries. Not only will they take half spring we will be ready to furnish now batteries. Not only will they take half the space of heres traffe, but they will go twice as fast. They can be stored on upper floors by manus of elevators. The saving of stable space in New

York will cover at least \$200,000,000 worth of property.
"Not only will electric power be developed and distributed from coal mines in the future, but all the water

veloped and distributed from ceal mines in the future, but all the water power in the world will be used for the production of electricity. That movement has began and is advancing rapidly. In California, where men have newer enough to overcome habit, they are transmitting electric power 278 natios by wire and running street case and lighting cities by it. That is the next of opirit that will wake the world up one of these days. I wish that spirit is California would apread everywhere. "From a practical stundpoint the most transmidess thing in the problem of electricity is the fact that we only get about 15 per cent of the energy of the only we turn. Eighty-five per cent goes up the chimney. Now, if we could find a way to get the energy out of the opal by some direct precess without wasting six per cent of it, the result would be that it would so multiply and so choupen electric power as to hangurate a new spech in the history of the world.

make a new speek in the history of the world.

"When that discovery is made the stance engine will be deriven out of use. It will then be possible to have straining. I expect to see attacking flying before my death. I do not think that they will fly very high, but they will be able to go a little higher than the frame and buildings. Such a discovery will make it possible to drive ships mroses the sen by electricity at the rate of forty or lifty mines as hour-lines days across the Atlantic from shore to shore. Why, power will be so cheep and as easily distributed that a multitude of new industries—impossible new because of the cost of labor—will apring into existences.

into existence.
"The busines race may well look forward with hope toward the day in which the discovery will be announced, for after that the world will be greatly

THEY ARE NEW!

The Japanese Metal Ware Novelties

just arrived at Yeager's supply something new in the line of attractive Christmas gifts. In the display are

> Pin Trays, Card Receivers, Bon Bon Dishes, Cramb Trays, and various other useful articles.

Prices from 5c to \$1.50 each

These are among the newest novelties on the market and make most acceptable Christmas presents. : : :

JAMES F. YEAGER *++++++++++++++++++

Special Bargains in HORSES and MULES

We have during the past week received two
car loads of Tennessee horses and nules. Some extra good broke combination horses, suitable for family
use and plenty of fine mules, all sizes.

We also have a few unbroken horses left. In all
we have fully seventy five head in our stable.

Now in order to make room for a big lot of stock
that we are expecting early in January, we will from
now until Christmas make VERY CLOSE PRICES
ON ANY OR ALL of this stock. If you expect to buy
a nule or horse.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY BY BUYING CHEAP.

We mean exactly what we say. If you fail to come and see us before buying you will lose a bargain.

Look out for our January advertisement. We hope to have something extra good to offer you as our Mr. Craig will spend 10 days on the wholesale market, and return early in January with a big lot of all kinds of stock suitable for our trade.

Thanking you for past patronage and soliciting your future business we are Respectfully,

CRAIG & WILSON 60000000000000000000000

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE

The Lorsy Mills has set saide 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.

NOTICE.

Sale of Personal Property.

I will sell to the highest bidder for

an the 10th Bay of January 1906.

all the personal effects of Mizza Clanton, consisting of a scale, hogs, household goods stc. Sale to take place at old home.

O. A. CLANTON.

This the 18th day of December, 1905.

NOTICE.

All parties owing G. W. Abersethy and J. M. Clampitt will please call at the Gaston Loan and Trust Company and settle, as we want our money. I have been sick part of the last three muniths and have not been able to attend to my collections.

Respectfully,

G. W. Absungyhy.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

I Having smallfied as engaging of the last of the last special property of the last special property and the last special property and the last special property and the last special property in the last special property

Subscribe for THE GARRYES.

Calculate the Market of The Garret.

Calculate the Market of The Carret.

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NOTICE

State of Storth Carolina |

To A J Smith, active entry takes for Graton County.

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The Understand of County Indiana.

The United States of County Indiana.

COMMISSIONERS SALE