

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 Christmas may be a Merry one, and that the coming year may bring you increased prosperity and happiness.

Citizens National Bank of Gastonia

HOUSE HOWLS WITH LAUGHTER

Champ Clark Gets the Floor—For Three Hours he Keeps a Dull Time at Bay.

Washington, Jan. 5.—"Champ Clark Democracy" was expounded to the delight and entertainment of the House for three hours to-day by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, and constituted the feature of the debate on the Philippine tariff bill. Mr. Clark's speech took a wide range and during its progress he labeled his political beliefs as above in answer to a question as to what kind of a Democrat he really was. He talked of the Philippines and favored the pending bill; he discussed the general tariff question and in particular the German tariff situation. He ascribed future greatness to what he termed the great "stand pat" disciples—one of these, Secretary Shaw, whose record as Secretary of the Treasury included, he said, classifying frogs' legs as poultry and ponies as "household articles" for the collection of revenue, was a logical Republican Presidential possibility unless the mantle should fall on "the gray and grizzled speaker, Uncle Joe Cannon."

Illustrating changes in the tobacco industry, Mr. Clark caused laughter on both sides of the chamber by declaring that there were in his district 150 brick houses and 100 brick barns all equal in architectural beauty to the executive offices occupied by President Roosevelt, all built out of the profits of tobacco raised and sold during the civil war for more than one dollar a pound.

TARIFF GRAFT THE GREATEST

Having his attention called to the "sugar trust" by a question from Mr. Broussard (La.), he declared dramatically: "I'll tell you about the sugar trust—if you beet sugar people over here will vote with us to wipe out the differential tariff of 26 1/2 cents on refined sugar, we will kill the sugar trust as dead as a mule."

A question which was immeasurably greater in importance than the Philippine sugar question, Mr. Clark declared, was the German tariff situation and the Dingley tariff in general. He quoted Governor Cummins, of Iowa, as saying that all of the insurance stealing and other irregularities were not a tithe to the stealing that is going on under the Dingley tariff law.

Referring to the "stand pat" doctrine held by the Republicans, he said:

"That phrase Senator Hanna stole from the poker table. If he were alive now he would see that the Republican party has a bob-tailed flush on the tariff question now."

Speaker Cannon had taken a seat directly in front of Mr. Clark, who, looking directly at the former, said:

ROOSEVELT AND CANNON.

"The newspapers say President Roosevelt and Speaker Cannon have entered into a modus vivendi by which the Speaker will permit or facilitate railroad rate legislation during this session if the President will not send in a message in favor of tariff revision."

"Does the gentleman believe that statement?" asked Mr. Grosvenor, after the laughter had quieted.

"I am not on the witness stand," was the answer. "But President Roosevelt entered into a modus vivendi with President Morales, of Santo Domingo, and Morales has taken to the woods, modus vivendi and all." (Laughter.) Mr. Clark asked of Mr. Payne (N. Y.):

"Are we to have a public

building bill this session?"

"I don't know."

"Well, why don't you know?"

"Because I am not interested."

"That's just it. You have yours." (Laughter.)

IS A CHAMP CLARK DEMOCRAT.

Mr. Clark then addressed himself to the "kindergarten" members of the House and advised them to take notice. If there was necessity for an appropriation to carry on river and harbor work already begun, it might be had, but not a cent for new work or public buildings.

Mr. Watson (Ind) wanted to know what kind of a Democrat Mr. Clark was.

"I am a Champ Clark Democrat," he rejoined amid hearty laughter.

First asking any Republican if he considered free trade a crime and getting an affirmative answer from Mr. Mahon (Penn.) Mr. Clark asserted: You are just the man I am looking for, I want to pump something into you." He then read a paragraph praising Thomas H. Benton for his efforts to put salt on the free list.

"Is that free trade doctrine?"

"No," interjected Mr. Grosvenor.

"Oh, you know who wrote it," rejoined Mr. Clark. "But here," pointing to Mr. Mahon, "is the man I am after. He will have to admit that the man who wrote it is a criminal."

NOT DEFENDING PRESIDENT.

Mr. Grosvenor explained that President Roosevelt in his younger days had written the sentiment.

"I am not a defender of the President," said Mr. Clark.

"Nor I," interjected Mr. Grosvenor.

"Well, I am glad of it," continued Mr. Clark, "for I do not think he wants to be defended by having the baby act pleaded for him. He would not do that himself."

"Neither can any Republican Representative call him a criminal, for if he did the President would cut off his 'pap' (laughter), and a Republican Congressman without 'pap' is nothing."

Mr. Clark, in closing after holding the floor for three hours, predicted that the frank discussion of the tariff which he believed would result from the consideration of the present bill would be of great benefit to the country.

The fight against the bill was opened in the interest of the beet sugar industry by Mr. Fordney, of Michigan. He recalled the Republican membership to its pledges on the standpat tariff planks of the party. The House adjourned at 5 o'clock until to-morrow.

Put on 17,679 Horse Shoes.

Charlotte Observer.

Mr. W. H. Young, who conducts a blacksmith shop on North College street, is the champion horse-shoer in the State, and probably in the South. During the year 1905 he, with his help, drove on 17,679 shoes. Even this number, however, is smaller than the total for 1904, which was 18,185. Mr. Young probably handled more than 8,000 horses and mules during the year in putting on the number of shoes given. The price for putting on shoes is 15 cents each, making the receipts for the total number \$2,651.85.

W. T. Calton, William Gettiss and others are said to be getting ready to build a \$250,000 cotton mill at Lattimore, for which \$200,000 of the stock has already been taken.

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ROAD-MAKING IN MECKLENBURG.

Mr. D. P. Hutchison Gives an Interview on Recent Changes—The Broad Tire Law—Some Improvements.

Complying with a request of the Charlotte Observer, Mr. D. P. Hutchison, who is Chairman of the township road committee, has given out the following communication relating to changes in the road laws and improvements in the methods of construction:

"The road tax for the county is now 25c instead of 18c on the \$100 taxable property. This latter is expended by the township in keeping up the public roads. The highways, except in Charlotte township, are looked after by the county commissioners.

"Mecklenburg county has now some 150 miles or more of macadam and is adding to it the rate of 12 miles per annum; 45 miles of this macadam is in Charlotte limits.

"The act of the Legislature of 1901, chapter 340, taxing all new tires under certain prescribed width varying with the size of the wagon, from \$1.50 to \$5 per annum was amended by the Legislature of 1905 (chapter 820) so that the uses of wide tires shall receive a bonus in proportion to the size of the wagon as provided in chapter 340, instead of taxing the user of narrow tires.

"The petition which brought about the change above mentioned was inspired by parties who had either been sued or threatened with a suit for failure to pay the narrow tire tax. It is very much to be regretted that any change was made, other than that the county should have been included.

The use of the broad tire was growing and I know no instance in which it was not satisfactory. Applying to the whole county in ten years the narrow tire would have been a thing of the past. The life of the narrow tire being only about 1/2 that of the broad tire, did not cause the latter to be looked upon with much favor by the dealer or smith.

"In the matter of road building and repairing, Charlotte township has reduced the crowning 1/4 of an inch to the foot, better results having been obtained from the almost level road. In single track roads a width of ten feet and in double 16 feet is used, with an earth track on either side. Concrete is largely used in the construction of bridges and culverts, the county now having two bridges of 50 feet span, with roadway of 52 and 60 feet one of 28 and another of 23 feet, with roadways of 1 and 24 feet respectively in case of great length of span. Concrete abutments and piers, with steel superstructure with concrete floor is used, thus giving practically a permanent structure."

It will be observed that taxes have increased. Nobody can recall that anybody in the county objected to this increase. When the proposition was first made to levy a road tax, there was a great opposition to it, but now whatever is necessary to maintain and extend the good roads, meets the support of the whole county. The farmers are above all things supporters of the good road construction, and they not only cheerfully pay the original tax, but support and increase all tax for road purposes.

The Governor is a Good Preacher.

Greensboro Record.

Regarding the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church just made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Smith, it is given out that no one has yet been secured. Probably waiting on President Roosevelt, who is said to be eager to enter the ministry after his term expires, or Governor Glenn, who is already preaching. A meanin' of no disrespect to either, we may be permitted to say that it will take both of them to fill the retiring pastor's shoes and then they will not be full.

A Goldsboro dispatch estimates that in Wayne and adjoining counties not less than \$100,000 was received during thirty days before Christmas for holly that was shipped to northern markets. One man says he cleared \$1000 in less than thirty days making crates to ship it in. There was also a quantity of mistletoe shipped.

CHATEL MORTGAGE BLANKS for sale at THE GAZETTE office.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The Tariff Keeps Out Cheap Goods but not Cheap Labor—A Note of Warning Against Present Influx of Foreigners.

Reprinted by request of a member of the Junior Order U. A. M.

In 1896, a time when every vote was needed, the Democratic party in its national platform said: "We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market," and the Republican party in its national platform the same year said: "For the protection of the quality of American citizens and the wages of our American working men against the fatal competition of low priced labor we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write."

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, says: "The tariff keeps out cheap foreign goods. It is the employers, not the working men, that have goods to sell. Working men sell labor, and cheap labor is not kept out by the tariff. The protection that would directly help the workers is protection against the cheap labor itself. The strength of this country is the intelligence and prosperity of our working people, but both the intelligence and prosperity of our working people are endangered by the present immigration. Cheap labor, ignorant labor, takes our jobs and cuts our wages."

President Roosevelt, in his annual message to Congress on December 3rd, 1901, said: "The second great object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens."

The people, both native-born and naturalized, demand the early restriction of immigration by a law to be enacted at the coming session of Congress, or will make this the burning issue in each Congressional district next year.

We are well aware of the fact that immigration is a menace to our country, and its restriction a matter more worthy of consideration than any political issue this country has ever had.

While there are already laws governing foreign immigration, yet are not enforced in the right measure, and to-day our land of American Freedom is overflowing with all classes of the lowest degraded imitations of humanity of foreign countries, and still coming at the rate of a million a year. Note the following statement:

New York.—More than 1,000,000 immigrants from all the nations of the earth arrived in America and made their place of residence during the fiscal year.

All records have been broken. The alien influx continues today in most astounding numbers. The forthcoming year, from present indications, will sweep on America's shores a tide of humanity equivalent to the population of all of the great cities of America with the exception of Chicago and New York.

Ellis Island alone received 821,169 men, women and children. Southern Europe contributed nearly 75 per cent or what would equal the population of the cities of Cleveland and Cincinnati combined.

Agents of the ocean steamship lines despite the revelations following official investigations,

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Cream of Tartar Baking Powder

Food made with alum baking powder carries alum to the stomach unchanged. Scientists have positively demonstrated this and that such food is partly indigestible and unhealthful.

are still sowing the seeds of deception throughout Europe and luring the ignorant peasant to their ticket offices with their glowing stories of streets flowing with milk and honey.

The proportion of men to women was two to one. The immigration officials say the increases from all nations were about in proportion to recent foregoing years. Sixty per cent came from Italy, Austria, and Hungary. Vast numbers were destined to the big cities of the country, and there seemed to be a proportionate decrease to the northwest and the south.

It has become a common occurrence for 6,000 immigrants to pass through the railed isles of the Ellis Island bureau in a single day. The Russian war has contributed a large number of refugees, but not as large as might be expected on account of the strict Russian border surveillance.

"The indications are that the forthcoming year will break the remarkable record just established," said Robert Watchorn, the new commissioner at Ellis Island. "If the increase is in proportion, by June, 1906, we will have added 1,250,000 to our population from foreign countries."

Do we as American citizens desire a continuance of such measures? Will we American citizens allow the Dago the other riff-raff of Southern Europe and the "Coolie" laborers who will work for a matter of nothing and live on the refuse of the cess-pool and the garbage dump—to replace American labor, and take our earnings back to foreign lands, or assist more filth and vice to land on our shores? A large percent of immigration is made up of outcasts, criminals, anarchists, thieves and off-scourings of the earth, who are forced to leave their own land, and still are allowed to land upon American soil. Isn't it time that we begin to take measures to stop this inflow of foreign scum? Every true American naturalized or native born, regardless of nationality, partisan or sectarian affiliation, will answer, yes!

The Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the great Benevolent and Patriotic Order, has taken this bold stand. "Restricted Immigration" is the strong plank of its platform.

YORK AND YORKVILLE.

What's Doing Among our Neighbors Just Across the Line.

Yorkville Enquirer, 5th.

Business continues dull as to what it was before the holidays; but it is much better than it was at this time last year.

The game of the cotton bears now will be to break up the Southern Cotton Association. That is the factor that is keeping up prices.

The Catawba Power company expects to complete its line to Tavora mill today. The Victor Oil mill will have electric power by next Monday or Tuesday.

The deposits in the Savings Bank of Fort Mill on December 30, 1905, aggregated \$65,065.18 as compared with \$53,370.22 a year ago, an increase of \$11,694.96. Most of the money in the bank belongs to farmers.

The arrest and practical conviction of Henry T. Roddey, a white tiger, by Policeman Sanders last Tuesday, was one of the neatest pieces of police work that has come under the observation of the reporter in quite a while.

A telephone message from Mr. G. L. Suggs this morning is to the effect that Catawba river is 12 or 13 feet above ordinary water at Wright's ferry. The freshet is because of the heavy rains of the past week extending into the mountains.

The Piedmont Telephone company is not inclined to begin extensive improvements until after it gets a franchise. It is understood that if the company can get a franchise it will commence rebuilding the system in March.

The subject of providing building lots is worthy of the best efforts of the broadest minds in Yorkville just now. There is plenty of land in and around the town, of course, and it is suitable for building purposes; but little of it is in available shape. If the matter could get proper attention, the difficulties in the way could easily be removed.

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WANTED—Wood choppers to cut pine wood at High Shoals at 55cents a cord. See C. J. Foss or Andrew E. Moore, Lorry Mills.