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It shows you clear and plain
The day your time is out and when
It's time to pay again.

THE GASTONIA GAZETTE

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

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GASTONIA, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1906.

NO. 52



"Fortune's wheel turns best for him—
If we but know it—
Who always puts, with all his vim,
His shoulder to it."

And the main impetus of making the wheel of
Fortune roll the way you want it is Saving.
But there are ways and ways of saving. . . .

Depositors Receive Every Consideration

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

AS TO JUDGE SHAW.

Honorable and Just. He Was De-
feated by Wrecking of Law-
yers Who Didn't Like His Way.
Statesville Landmark.

Both the Greensboro Record
and Telegram charge that the
defeat of Judge Shaw in the
ninth district is due to the law-
yers, who didn't like him be-
cause they couldn't run court
where he presides. The Record
says:

"He [Judge Shaw] has treated
every one with uniform kindness
and fed all out of the same
spoon; where an attorney
thought he should be allowed to
run the court he was firm in
showing him that he could not
do it. This caused the bristles
to rise on their spinal columns
and they 'set for' him. Turned
loose before the people there is
not a man who could have de-
feated him at the polls, but the
politicians and a few lawyers
took care that he should get no
such chance. Practically in ev-
ery county in the State, espe-
cially in the smaller counties
away from the centers, there
have always been a few 30-cent
lawyers who took it upon them-
selves to run the courts as they
deemed proper. With Tom
Shaw they could not make it,
hence they decreed that he
should be killed. Had Shaw
been a politician he could have
'knocked' them any way, but he
does not dabble in the dirt.

It is doubtless true that Judge
Shaw made enemies among the
lawyers because he would not
allow them to run his courts.
He held court in Statesville
several times and the Landmark
is glad to say that he was popu-
lar with the Statesville bar. We
have heard several of the lead-
ing lawyers here speak of him
personally and they say there is
no fairer judge on the bench;
that he is absolutely fair and
without bias in a trial, but when
a jury says guilty and Shaw be-
lieves the person convicted de-
serves punishment the punish-
ment will be inflicted. From
what he believes to be his duty
he is immovable, and this is
right. A judge who allows him-
self to be swayed by clamor, or
bulldozed or cajoled by lawyers,
is unfit to be judge. While
Judge Shaw has a State wide
reputation for being severe in
his punishments, he is not hard
hearted or harsh. He is as
kind and as gentle as a woman.
But it is the absolute certainty
of punishment in his courts and
punishment that will deter that
the criminal classes dreaded.
There are other judges—Judge
Council, for instance—who are
equally as severe, if not more
severe, than Judge Shaw.

But if the lawyers defeated
this just and impartial judge, as
is charged, it is time for the
people to take matters in hand
and see to it that forever here-
after the lawyers shall not
dominate the judges of our
courts. The defeat of Judge
Shaw is to be regretted not alone
for the reason that an honorable
and upright judge is to be re-
moved from the bench. As
much as the Landmark admired
him personally we know there
are others, and others who can
do as well if they will. But the
evil influence of that defeat will
be felt for years to come in this
way: It is believed that
the lawyers defeated Judge
Shaw, and other judges on the
bench who wish to enforce the
law without fear or favor and to
conduct courts as they should
be conducted, may be de-
ferred from their course through
the enmity of the lawyers and
suffer at their hands as Judge Shaw
has suffered, and the disposition
will be to be lenient and let the
lawyers have their way. In
these district conventions how

often is it that we see thirtrate
lawyers, weak men, named for
judge. Isn't it because the
lawyers want a weak man—one
they can manage? And how
often do we see weak judges
cajoled into turning criminals
loose by lawyers who have de-
fended them; cajoled into con-
tinuing cases that should be
tried. The defeat of Judge
Shaw will tend to increase this
very thing and thus in his de-
feat the people of the State have
suffered more than they can
realize.

Another thing that The Land-
mark has protested against be-
fore and it protests again: What
right has a few counties com-
posing a judicial district to name
a man for judge whom the en-
tire State must elect and who
will during his term hold court
in every county in the State?
The whole people of the State
have to elect the Superior Court
judges, have to pay their salar-
ies and come in contact with
them. Then it is but just that
the whole people should have a
hand in naming all the judges.
The Greensboro Record says
that turned loose before the peo-
ple of the district no man could
have defeated Judge Shaw; and
it is certain as anything can be
that if the people of the whole
State had had a say he would
not have been retired from the
bench, for while it is not always
apparent, the law-abiding peo-
ple, the people who believe that
laws were made to be enforced
and should be enforced without
respect to persons, are greatly
in the majority in North Car-
olina; and if these could have ex-
pressed their wills Judge Shaw
would have remained on the
bench.

"The Glorious Fourth."

Williamson Messenger.
The Fourth of July is coming
to be a big day in the south.
In "the times before the war"
our people used to celebrate this
day with barbecues, militia drills
and country gatherings, but in
immediate post-bellum days this
custom fell into disuse. We are
glad to see that the celebration
of the day is being revived. In
many sections of the south "The
Glorious Fourth" is becoming a
big day in the cities and towns.
Its observance is becoming more
general and developing greater
enthusiasm on the part of the
people each year.

The Charlotte News acknowl-
edges receipt of programmes for
the Fourth celebration in Gas-
tonia, Salisbury, Hickory and
Monroe. These are four of the
leading towns in that immediate
section to appropriately observe
the day, which have sent out
programmes. After the Fourth
reports will come in from other
sections of the state of the In-
dependence Day observances.
The people all over the United
States are preparing to cele-
brate the day, but we venture
the prediction that no where
will it be celebrated with great-
er patriotic fervor than in the
Stars and Bars over their public
buildings.

It cannot be denied that we
are again a united people with
the love of country as great and
as genuine in one section as in
another, and it would have been
so long ago if it had not been
for the politicians and the office-
seekers. These are the men
who are responsible for the
strained relations and the sec-
tional feelings which, but for
them, would have passed away
with Grant's noble exhortation:
"Let us have peace."

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1907.

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WHEN IS A MAN TWENTY-ONE.

A Question Not so Easy to An-
swer as It May Appear on the
Surface.

New York Sun.
"It is often said that law is
applied to common sense," said
Prof. John Wurtz of the Yale
Law school, the other day, when
in town. "While it is true that
law principles originated in
common sense, the law itself is
the combined experience of many
men; for no two men unin-
structed in law will agree as to
what is applied common sense."
"Then there are many rules of
law which undoubtedly have a
common sense origin; but con-
ditions having changed history
fails to disclose this origin;
Yet these very rules must be re-
tained in order not to shake
personal and property rights.
Therefore no man can depend
on his own uneducated com-
mon sense to know the law.

"To drive this statement
home, I have frequently put to
an incoming law class the ques-
tion, 'When does an infant be-
come of age?' The answer is
always unanimous: 'When he
is twenty-one years old.'"

"The next question appears
ridiculous to some, and makes
them laugh, while others set
their alleged common sense at
work, and never with correct
result: 'When is a man twenty-
one years old?'"

"One student says: 'On his
twenty-first birthday,' but of
course he does not mean it, for
he is about a year out of the
way. Another ventures: 'On
the twenty-first anniversary of
his birthday.' This sounds
better, but even if correct, is
not specific enough. 'When he
has completed his twenty-first
anniversary.' 'At the beginning
of that day.' 'On his twenty-
first anniversary.' 'At the be-
ginning of that day.' 'On his
twenty-first anniversary, at the
precise hour of his birth,' are
other answers.

"In computing time it is a
general rule that the law dis-
regards part of a day. In ap-
plying this rule, suppose a man
was born just one minute before
midnight on January 2, 1880.

"At midnight he had lived but
one minute, yet the day on
which he was born was ended,
and the law considered him one
day old. So in computing the
twenty-one years which a man
must live in order to reach his
majority we do not begin with
the moment of his birth, but
with the commencement of the
day of his birth.

"Now, since we must start
with the first moment of January
2, 1880, it is perhaps natural to
say that this man did not be-
come twenty-one years old until
the close of January 1, 1901.
Mathematically speaking this is
true.

"Twenty-one years in that
sense requires that the last
moment of January 1, 1901,
should have arrived in order to
make the man of age, and
obviously, he was of age at that
point of time. But here again
the rule is applied.

"As the man was of age on
the last moment of January 1,
1901, should have arrived in
order to make the man of age,
and obviously, he was of age at
that point of time. But here
again the rule is applied.

"As the man was of age on
the last moment of January 1,
the law disregards the entire
part of the day intervening be-
tween the first moment and the
last, and consequently he be-
came in law twenty-one years
old on the first moment of
January 1, 1901, the day pre-
ceding the twenty-first anni-
versary of his birthday.

"This rule is a part of what
is known as the common law
and is applied in this country in
all states where the common law
of England has been adopted,
and remains unchanged by
statute. A man may vote or
make a valid will on the day
preceding the twenty-first anni-
versary of his birthday, although
the right in the one case and the
capacity in the other is given
only to persons who have
reached the age of twenty-one
years."

Special Law Rates.

The C. & N.W. Railway
Company has issued the follow-
ing notice as joint circular No. 1:

To All Agents:
Upon application and suf-
ficient notice to this office, Special
Round Trip Rates will be
quoted parties of Twenty-five to
Fifty people on one ticket, on
regular trains, between any two
points, on these lines.

Effective on and after April
1st, 1906. B. F. RAID,
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COLORED "REVEREND" GETS A FLOODING.

Called a Brother a Liar About a
Mule Trade and Precipitated
Trouble at Once.

Rock Hill Herald.
"Rev." Allen Workman, a col-
ored divine who lives near the
city and who is very earnest in
his admonitions to his members
to "flee from the wrath to come,"
was made to feel the necessity of
fleeing himself the other day—
not from the wrath he has been
preaching to his people about,
but from the fiery wrath of one
of his "brethren" whose anger
the "Reverend" kindled by call-
ing him a liar. But as the
preacher had often warned his
people that they would some
day wake up and find it was
too late to escape from the
wrath of the Lord, just so he
found that he could not escape
from his angry brother after
calling him a liar, for no sooner
than had the words left his
lips the other fellow knocked
him down and began to pound
him unmercifully.

It happened this way: Arch
Smith, who works for Mr. W. H.
Dunlap in the Ogden neighbor-
hood, sold Workman a mule and
buggy on credit and took a mort-
gage on the property to secure
the debt. Workman became dis-
pleased with the trade, claiming
that the mule was not sound, as
Smith had represented it to be,
and he went over to Mr. Smith,
who was in the field at work
when he got there. They talked
and wrangled the matter for
some time and finally Mr. Dun-
lap was sent for, and it was
shortly after he arrived that the
lie was passed, and Smith went
after the preacher with blood in
his eye. He pounded Workman
for some time and then reaching
for his knife, said, "I'll just cut
his throat." It was then that
the man underneath cried out
for help in the same earnest
tones that he pleads with his
colored brothers to flee from the
wrath to come. Smith, however,
was merciful enough not to use
his knife, and when Workman
found himself free again, he
brushed up and went to Squire
Nunnery and had a warrant
taken out for Smith, charging
him with assault and battery.

After hearing the evidence in
the case, the magistrate said he
thought the wrong party had
been prosecuted, and dismissed
the case.

Workman has laid himself
liable to prosecution by raising
a disturbance on Mr. Dunlap's
place and interfering with his
hands, and if the matter is
pushed there is more trouble
ahead for him.

Religion no Excuse.

Harper's Weekly.
A certain theatrical manager
of Chicago is of an Irish pol-
liceman in that city possessing
Dogberry-like traits.

On one occasion, at midnight,
the custodian of the law over-
hauled a sleep-walker who was
promenading a principal thor-
oughfare clad only in his night
robes. When the officer had
awakened the unfortunate man,
placed him under arrest and
was hustling him off to the sta-
tion, the sleep-walker exclaimed,
with indignation:

"Surely you are not going to
lock me up!"
"Surest thing you know!" air-
ily responded the bluecoat.

"Why, man, I can't be held
responsible for the predicament
you find me in! I am a somnam-
bulist!"

"Sure, it makes no difference
what church ye belong to,"
sharply returned the officer; "ye
can't parade the streets of Chi-
cago in your nightg!"

Judge Boyle's Battle Ran.

Charlotte Chronicle.
John A. Boyle, a Massa-
chusetts man, took part in the
civil war and liked to tell about
his experience. At a meeting
one evening he told about the
experience he had at the battle
of Bull Run as follows:

"I saw the men drop their
guns and run, so I dropped
mine and ran, too; but I was
chased by one of the enemy,
who had his gun in hand. I ran
the poor fellow a good race two
miles, and then I stumbled and
fell and was expecting him to
come up and shoot me. He
didn't come up, so I looked
around to see where he was
and to my surprise saw him
sprawled out on the ground
about two yards from me. I
got up and looked at him and
saw that he died from ap-
oplexy."

Boyle's hearers asked what he
did next, and he replied, "I wept
for the man that I had run to
death."

GAMBLING IN OKLAHOMA OVER.

Thrifty Eastern Farmers Have
Driven Out the Man Who Ran It.

Kansas City Star.
Today there are not five towns
in Oklahoma of any importance
where gambling is conducted
openly as it was six years ago.
As late as three years ago the
biggest games ever seen in the
territory were running in Okla-
homa City, though confined to
upper floors or basements. Dur-
ing the last two months all the
boss gamblers in Oklahoma City
upon whom the law could lay its
hands have been put in jail and
kept there. They had violated
injunctions prohibiting them
from using certain buildings for
gambling for gambling purposes.
Guthrie has been without its big
games for more than a year.

The change is due to activity
among religious organizations,
a public sentiment that rests
upon practical as well as moral
grounds and to the displace-
ment of certain adventurous
pioneer citizens by more con-
servative men and women from
older communities. The ex-
planation of an old time boss
gambler a man who came to
Oklahoma at the opening, may
not be without interest. He
said:

"In my town in earlier years,
when gambling was under full
headway, the 'producers' were
mostly farmers. These farmers
were western men who had been
with the vanguard of western
settlement all their lives. They
had no more hesitancy in gam-
bling than they had in smoking
a cigar or taking a drink of
whiskey. They had been ac-
customed to it all their lives.
When one came to town with a
load of wheat he put the money
in his pocket, took his team to a
livery stable and went to a
restaurant or a hotel. Usually
he would stay in town all night.
After supper he would take a
few drinks and then saunter
around to a gambling house,
always within easy reach and
without danger of raids. In
many instances he went home
broke.

"The agricultural prosperity
in Oklahoma in the last ten
years brought a great advance
in the value of farm property.
Farmers from eastern and north-
ern states began coming to Ok-
lahoma with bank accounts.
The original settler was offered
\$3,000, \$5,000 and sometimes as
high as \$10,000 for his quarter
section of land, which to him
seemed more than the land was
worth, and he sold it and moved
to other localities. The new
owners had practised economy
all their lives. They had lived
in communities where gambling
was not tolerated.

"When these farmers come to
town they bring produce with
their wheat or corn, and a bak-
et of lunch to save going to a
restaurant. They deposit their
money in a bank. Instead of
taking their horses to a livery
stable, unless the weather is
bad, they feed them from a
wagon box. This kind of thing
is not profitable for the gam-
bling business, but it has hap-
pened in my portions of the ter-
ritory and I believe that it has
happened elsewhere."

To Get Rid of The Fly.

New York Times.
Le Matie of Paris has offered
a prize for the best method of
getting rid of house flies. The
offer has drawn forth an essay
entitled "Delenda Musca,"
which professes to give a
method by which the pest may
be destroyed. The remedy is
not sought in fly papers or fly
traps of any kind. The breed-
ing places of the insect must
be sought out and the evil dealt
with there.

The writer of the essay tried
a mixture of soda and chloride of
zinc, using 11 pounds to 35
cubic feet of material. This
was found effective, and is
recommended for closed tanks,
but not for places where the
poisonous solution could drain
away. Petroleum at the rate of
about a quart to every 11 square
feet of surface was also tried,
but the effect was found not to
be sufficiently lasting. Coal tar
was found to give better results.
Raw petroleum or raw schief-
oil—the residue in distillation—
was found to give the best re-
sults. About two quarts of this
mixed with water were used for
every 12 square feet of surface.
This forms a stratum of oil in the
drain or over the surface of the
solid, which effectually prevents
the development of the egg or
grub. And this protective coat
of oil, it is further pointed out,
facilitates the development of
anaerobic bacteria, which
lighten the solids, and so render
them unfit breeding places for
flies.

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YORK AND YORKVILLE.

What's Doing Among our Neigh-
bors Just Across the Line.

Yorkville Recorder, 70th.
The gutting has arrived for
the Southern's new depot.
It would be a very good idea
to limit the speed of trains
through Yorkville.

The salary of the postmaster
at Yorkville has been raised
from \$1,600 to \$1,700 per an-
num.

Trade was very good last Sat-
urday, most of the dry goods and
notions people, especially, being
quite busy.

Dr. J. B. Allison has been
officially informed that the
Clemson Institute car will be
at Yorkville July 20th.

Gastonia, N. C., is preparing
to make a big blow-out on the
Fourth of July. An elaborate
and interesting programme has
been arranged, and the pros-
pects are that there will be
large crowds in attendance from
all the country surrounding.

A horse belonging to Mr. L. W.
Johnson was killed by the South-
ern's east-bound passenger train
last Sunday morning. The animal
was grazing on the right-of-
way at a point where the same
passes through Mr. Johnson's
premises and the engine struck
it just as it was turning to get
off the track. The horse was
thrown against an embankment
and died within about fifteen
minutes.

So far as the Enquirer has
been able to note, there is very
little interest in the political
situation outside of the politicians.
The people of the county having
voted out the dispensary, do
not appear particularly anxious
about further developments,
even though those develop-
ments might result in the
passage of acts calculated to
undo the work that has been
done up to this time. When the
crops are laid by, however, the
situation is likely to put on a
different aspect.

Mr. William A. Carson, the
oldest citizen of Betheda town-
ship, died at his home in the
Delphos neighborhood last Sat-
urday morning and was buried
in Philadelphia cemetery on
Sunday, the services being
conducted by Rev. J. K.
Hall. Mr. Carson was a na-
tive of Chester county, being
born on Sandy River on August
27, 1817. He lived most of his
life in York county, and at the
time of his death was aged 88
years, 8 months and 28 days.
He is survived by the following
children: Messrs. James M. and
John F. Carson, Mrs. Ida Car-
son and Miss Laura Carson.

At a meeting of the town
council last Friday night ac-
tion was taken that means the
practical re-organization of the
town government. It was ar-
ranged that the water, light
and power departments be sepa-
rated from the police depart-
ment as far as possible and con-
ducted as independent businesses
under the supervision of the com-
missioners of public works. Mr.
John W. Barnwell is to have
charge. Mr. P. W. Love is to
be responsible for the adminis-
tration of the police department,
and Mr. G. T. Schorb is to be
treasurer and clerk. The new
arrangement is to go into effect
on July 1.

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