TO TAKE OFF LID.

o avert a too noisy celebration.
Conditions in the liquor ininstry will never be the same
a San Francisco as they were
a feet the earthquake and frecriticals to April 18 liquor was
old in 3,200 places in the city—
in average of one bar to every
25 residents, counting women ery had its barroom, every restaurant and inotel disrestaurant for a tempta alley
sement, from a tempta alley
sement, from a tempta alley
sement, from a tempta alley
sement where the two-headed
was on exhibition, found it
table to pay for a threethat permit, though he conthat permit, though he condistance for only a day
see.

ed at the polis. The sober-effect of the great April ater did that which the perance workers had failed accomplish, and the order of yor Schmitz, prohibiting the ad liquor, was unanimously

tiped treasury assurably must be a salogn, and clas; the corner grocer; be abolished, and the of parasits granted will will be abolished, and the ther of permits granted will techniced materially. Early mention will be enforced for y months, at least. There he no Sunday selling. An a will be made to eliminate trees.

even at the increased as. Throughout the burnt of many pretentious frame ings bear signs amouncing liquor will be served therein on the morning of July 5, a foke is ou those saloon who award the povernment ses from the fames. Rey one of these decided to be power of the Mayor to not the sale of liquor in all packages. He opened soon is Filmore street, at matter Broadway of San clace, and did a rushing ses until the place was at by the police. When he arraigned before a police strate the case was at once attractact before a police patrate the case was at once placed the court bolding that sale of liquor under the exament, seal of approval permanable, provided the fast puckage was not broken in the premises. Acting the 

ER PRINTS IN THE NAVY.

Department of the control of the Sager print of the Sager print of the Control of

There are, says the Philathere are, says the Phila-phia Ledger, many able law-is and judges in Pennsylvania o have long advocated the alition of the grand jury as an itess institution. This sur-ing statement ceases to be prising in the light our con-apprary throws upon it else-ers in the article in which it pears. It is introduced in unaction with the further tion with the further out that the Philadelphia statement that the Philadelphia grand jury recently requested a judge "to be permitted to examine into certain public matters of which they declared themselves to have knowledge, but which had not come to their attention in the regular course of business"; but the request was denied, they being told that "your province is to examine such cases of crime as may come before you." The denial, it is explained incidentally by the Ledger, was in harmony with a ruling of the supreme court of Pennsylvania that the law of that State does not allow grand juries to make investigagrand juries to make investiga-tions on their own account, ex-cept in those rare instances where the court of its own mo-tion directs them to do so.

After this we can well under-tand the low estimate so many 'able' Pennsylvania lawyers and udges put upon the important-ance of the grand jury. In their State the system represents but the skeleton of the power and the shadow of the dignity of the ancient institution, and virtually ancient institution, and virtually carries none of its wholesome terrors. By the same token its compurgatorial function, inherited from the Anglo-Saxon test, and which, is days agone, has suatched intended innocent victims from the tyrant's executions. tioner, loses its value to the talsely accused citizen.

The underlying, basic princi-ple of the grand jury system, as it has come down to us in the common law of England and is preserved essentially in its in-tegrity in some of the States, in-cluding Virginia, is irresponsi-bility and untrammeled inqui-sitorial authority. It is an ex-parte, secret holy amenable to parte, secret body, amenable to no judicial or other dictation or penalty. A court may charge its grand jurors as to their duty, but it is impotent to enforce performance. Where the grand inquisition is not barred, as it is in Pennsylvania, from vindicating the rights and conserving the ends of the original institution. it may run to earth any rumor by sending for persons and pa-pers and compelling the at-tendance as witnesses of whomoever may be suspected of or sy have been mentioned as having any knowledge of the alleged fact in issue. It may, upon its own cognizance as a body, the ecognizance of an in-dividual member, or information imparted by an outsider, take up and investigate and act upon any question bearing not only apon infringement of the law, but affecting the public weal. Its province is to examine into tever it pleases and it is use from challenge of

prerogative in the matter from any higher authority.]

It is true that the magisterial feature of our judicial methods, delegated responsibility to municipal commissions, subdivisions of county governments, etc., have operated to relieve grand juries in large measure of, etc., have operated to relieve grand uries in large measure of, and prevent them from, asserting the initiative function, but the right of assertion has not been vitiated. According to the Ledger, the grand jury regime in Pennsylvania is worse than a farce. A grand jury there has so power in the inquisitorial sease, but only privileges and these latter are so circumscribed that the system frequently trade directly to defeat the ends of justice, and put a premious on tascality, especially in cases of municipal wrongdoing. The experience of Philadelphia with the institution since emasculation, as cited by our contemporary, in addition to affording the strongest of reasons why Virginia should hold on to it in all its virility, argues potently for the policy on the part of our grand juries of manifestian more jealousy of their rights as regards initiating proceedings and probing things not before them. It is to the interest of every good citizen that his community should be jaught to look up to the grand jury as a body to be both suspected and dreaded. One of the grand jury as a body to be both suspected and dreaded. One of the grand jury as a body to be both suspected and dreaded. One of the grand jury as a body to be took suspected and dreaded. One of the grand jury as a body to be took suspected and dreaded. One of the grand jury as a body to be took suspected and dreaded. One of the grand jury as they adhere in Virginia.

TORRENS SYSTEM OF LAND TITLES.

es Away with Costly lavestigations - Lessons Expense of Transferring Realty Title Sugranteed by the State.

One thing we hope the readers of the Progressive Parmer will demand of all their candidates for the Legislature during the campaign this year is the adop-

campaign this year is the adoption of the Torrens System of registering land titles.

This matter has been so clearly and so exhaustively treated by Judge Montgomery in his "Practical Law Talks," and in the two or three articles which we have had from Hon. Engene C. Massie, of Virginia, as to require but sie, of Virginia, as to require but little explanation here. To state the principle, in fact, is all the argument the matter needs, so obvious are its advantages.

As it is now, every time a piece of property is transferred some lawyer must examine into the legality of the title. Old rec-ords running back sometimes for hundreds of years—must be searched at great labor and expense; and the next time the property is sold, and the next, and the next, the same work must be done over again, and

other big lawyer's fees paid. Now the Torrens System proposes that, instead of this peren-nial investigation of the same thing, this perpetual marching backward and forward over the same ground with no purpose save that of supporting lawyers who might better serve their following. fellows in some other way-instead of all this, we say, the Porrens System proposes that the State shall examine the title once for all—and henceforward it may be transferred as easily as a share of stock in a corporation or a bond issued by state or municipality. The original cost of getting a Torrens deed will be little, if any, more than the present cost of once investigating the title, and with the Torrens deed once secured, land titles may be transferred at from one-fourth to one-tenth the present expense and with immeasurably less worry and uncertainty.

At present, moreover, a deed s only a registered certificate of claim; the State does not guarantee your right to the property described, and even after the lawyers have pronounced the title sound, you cannot be absolutely sure. A deed under the Torrens System, on the other hand, is an absolute guarantee from the State of your right to the property men-

A lawyer said to us the other day that he knew pieces of property several times transferred on which at least one-fourth the total value had been spent for investigating the title—and the next time the property is sold, the same ground will probably be gone over again. Under the Torrens System, at a fraction of this cost, the owner would have property as easily negotiable nation might dictate.

as a United States registered. The fetters of civilization

ought to insure its adoption even if it had no other attractions. As things are now, land -which should be the finest of all securities by reason of the uncertainty of titles and the cost of making inquires, is in no such favor with the banker and money-lender as its value justifies; the lender as its value justifies; the farmer, in other words, is at a great disadvantage in borrowing money as compared with the city business man. But with the Torrens System not even a registered government bond would be as attractive to the bank as land would be—because the Torrens deed would be as much guaranteed by the government as the bond itself, while Nature, having made land far more indestructible than governments, would betthan governments, would bet-ter guarantee the safety of the deed. This would not only make it easy for the land-owner to borrow money, but it would also certainly increase the market value of all farm property.

The Perioct Lover.

Mes. Carrie Chapman Catt, the famous woman's right leader, said of an autactful motion at a woman's club:

"This motion, in its delicacy, reminds me of a Ripon man.

"The man got married, and after he had been married several years his wife said to him one night:

"You do not speak as iffectionately to me as you used to, Hal. I lear you have ceased

seribe for THE GASTONIA

MOVED TO INDICT JOHN D.

Obje Presecutor is Earnest—Information is Fifed at Findley Charging the Standard Oil Company and Its Sead With Criminally Violating Anti-Trust Act.

Pindlay, O., July 5.—Prosecu-tor David, of Hancock county, filed information here to-day in the probate court against the Standard Oil Company and John D. Rockfeller.

The informations allege that in 1882 Rockefeller combined individual partnership corpora-tions into the Standard Oil Company. The purpose of this company, the informations as-sert, was to monopolize the production, sale and transportation of crude petroleum and its by-products. This, it is alleged, was a conspiracy against trade and a violation of the anti-trust

law.

Since July 9, 1903, the information declares, and at all times since, the Standard Oil Company has been operating in this country through subsidiary companies, known as the Buckeye Pipe Line Company. A motion filed by the Standard Oil Company's attorneys to quash the informations filed recently by the prosecutor against the Manhattan Oil Company and the Buckeye Pipe Lipe, charging them with being a part of the Standard's attorneys claimed that the probate court had no jurisdiction because the offence, if one had been committed, they said, was a felony, and that it must be handled in the Com-mon Pleas Court, if handled at

Judge Banker overruled the motion and decided that his court had jurisdiction.

Every attempt was made by the attorneys for the defense to have the decision reserved. The court told the attorneys that he was bearing the Manhattan Company case and not the Buckeye Pipe Line Company case, and that the reason for delay was not sufficient to stop the rendering of the decision.

THE CALL OF THE WILD.

Chief No Shirt and His Grievance Against Civilization.

Chief No Shirt and about 100 Walla Walla Indians among the Umatilias desire to take their share of the tribal funds and withdraw from the reservation to some place where they will be allowed to live in the good old way which prevailed before Indian agents and department rules were known.

The chief grievance of No Shirt is that the government insists on legal marriages, atconformity to the rules of the

Indian Department, and prog-ress in the ways of civilization. The call of the wild is echoing deeply in the beart of No Shirt. He longs for the free mountain air, the untrammeled liberty of

But despite the call of the wild in his heart, No Shirt will be reconciled to his lot. His people have some of the richest land in the county. His little handful of malcontents is dwindling year by year. Civilization is making swift and unfailing inroads into his savage influence, and soon his people will embrace, without one lingering remonstrance of savagery, the full code of civilization, and while they may never become complete citizens, they will be rated as an excellent type of Indian cit-

an excellent type of Indian citizenship.

The influence of the white man will have much to do in transforming the old chieftain and his people. Bad white men prejudice the savage against civilization. The Indians remember the evil influence of one white rascal more vividly than the good of a dozen white men.

white rascal more vividly than the good of a dozen white men. Therefore the white man is responsible, largely, for the salvation and uplifting of the Indian. The call of the wild will echo in vain in No Shirt's savage life. He is on the upward path. His little remonstrances are but the infex action of the savage nature which is not yet fully subdued.

The modern Sherlock has been hastily summoned to discover why so little work was done in the big office while the boss was

"I observe," said Sherlock, looking around the room, "that Mr. Bones, your tall bookkeeper has been kissing your pretty stenographer during your sheepee."

"How in the world did you find that out?" gasped the boss.
"Why, she has a blot of ink on her nose. He forgot to remove the pen from behind his ear."

WORLD'S SMALLEST ENGINE.

'Tiny Tim'' Made of Gold and Steel and Weighs Much as II. Robbins in Technical World.

"Tiny Tim," as I have named this smallest of all engines, is made of gold and steel, and is so small that a common house fly seems large in comparison. fits easily into the smallest 22 shot cartridge, balance wheel and all. It weighs just four grains complete, that that is about the weight of a common match. It takes 120 such engines to weigh one ounce and 1,920 to weigh one pound—3,840,000 engines equal one ton.

The engine bed and stand are

of gold. The shaft runs in hardened and ground steel bearings inserted in the gold bed. These bearings are counterbored from the inside to form a selfoiling bearings. The fly-wheel has a steel center and arms, with a gold rim; and this part (the complete wheel) weights one grain.
The cylinder is of steel with

octagonal base, highly polished. The stroke is 1-32 of an inch; bore, 3-100 of an inch; seventeen used in the construction of this engine.

The feed is through the gold ase, which is hollow. The base, which is hollow. The speed of this engine is 6,000 revolutions per minute. When running 100 per second no motion is visible to the eye, but it makes a note like the noise of a mosquito-caused by the vibrat-

The horse power is 1-498,000 of one H. P. Compressed air is used to run these engines and it may be of interest to note that the amount required to make the large engine hum can easily be borne on the eyeball without winking.

Fourth of July Thought, Richmond News-Leader, All who are tempted to doubt

that our country is growing in breadth and real strength should read the speeches made by President Roosevelt and William J. Bryan yesterday. These men are the recognized representatives and leaders of the two great porties. They spoke thousands of miles apart and in conditions contrasting sharply. Curiously enough, the Repub-lican president stood in the open air and in a soaking rain-storm addressed an assemblage of the plain people, chiefly his friends and neighbors; while the Dem-ocratic leader of two campaigns spoke at the Hotel Cecil, London, to a gathering of ambassadors, diplomats, dignitaries and statesmen. Both speeches are wonderfully different from the old-fashioned Fourth of July orations of a few years ago, stuffed with boastfulness and arrogance, frothy with rhetoric, corruscating confusedly among the stars. Both Roosevelt and Bryan talked without any pretense of oratory or attempt at it, used plain and simple words, coming directly to their points. this cost, the owner would have the hills and the patriarchal In both speeches there are deep-a guaranteed title requiring no roaming with the family, goods, er and sweeter notes and ex-further investigation and his and warriors as the savage incliand nobler and higher purpose Basily negotiable, we say—and right here is one single advantage of the Torrens System that ought to insure its adoption

The fetters of civilization chafe than the orations for such occurrence of the white man haugs heavily upon his neck, and he rebels at the rigid rules of Washington.

But despite the call of the c

ity approaching solemnity.

Mr. Bryan's keynote is that
the white English-speaking peoples have the task of uplifting, freeing and enlightening the people of the whole world and that their work must be done according to the precepts, the doctrine and the example of Christ, by the power of love, patience, mercy and benevolence rather than by force of arms; by the courage which spares and is slow to anger rather than by the courage which strikes swiftly and destroys. Mr. Roosevelt's keynote is that in our own country we must tear out evil with sure but deliberate hands, must suppress and punish wrong wherever it is found but without malice or rancor and all the while cultivating the spirit of cordial good will and mutual forbearance, respect and regard among the different classes of our people. Both addresses breathe not only the purest patriotism but that broad, university triotism but that broad, universal loyalty and love to mankind and reflection of the spirit of the Creator which is finer even than patriotism and above and beyond it. It is evident that both these leaders, representing opposing parties and different methods of thought and lines of policy and in some respects different elements of our population, are thinking not for their personal ambitious or their parties but for their country as a whole and humanity as a whole.

It is another strange fact that

humanity as a whole.

It is another strange fact that Mr. Bryan, six years ago chosen as the representative of the narrow and rather provincial policy of restraining our thought, aspiration and endeavor within the confines of our own continent, now speaks out for making these United States a world power in thought, lu progress, enlightenment and influence for good; while Mr. Roosevelt, supposed to be the chosen representative of imperialism and expansion,

BADLY IN NEED OF REST.

The President's Nerves Finally Yielding to the Strain.

gion Dispatch to New York Herald President Roosevelt has been worsted in an endurance test for the first time. So great has been the strain he has imposed on himself during this session of Congress that his friends are apprehensive that serious conse quences will follow if he does not take complete rest during the rest of the summer.

President Roosevelt's nerves have "gone back" on him, and during the last two or three weeks his irritability has been noticed by many persons. The President is fighting against this as much as possible, and has to keep himself on guard all the time. So many irons have been kept in the fire by the Administration that he has been in a constant mental turmoil, and has had no rest whatever.

Many unexpected things done and said by the President are attributed to overwork. He has been under almost constant strain for four years. He had no rest after the adjournment of Congress in the summer of 1904. because he plunged into the canvass and managed his own campaign, following even small details.

It is true Mr. Roosevelt took a few weeks' rest in the Rocky Mountains in the spring of 1905, but immediately after leaving Colorado he plunged into the task of bringing about peace between Russia and Japan. Since then he has been like a horse under whip and spur.

Mr. Roosevelt has been advised that if he does not get un-broken rest this summer he may have occasion to regret it, and therefore, a very quiet and domestic programme is being arranged for Oyster Hay. He will see very few persons, and these mostly public men on pressing matters.

The President has taken on flesh during the last two or three months, which is at-tributed to his inability to take the exercise his constitution demands.

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Drs. FALLS & WILKINS DENTISTS

GASTONIA, N. C. Office in Adams Building. Phone 86.

How the Wedding Was a success Statesville Landmark.

She-Was the wedding

success? He-Yes, indeed! A man who valued the presents said they must have cleared at least \$500 above all expenses.

The Fourth at Gastonia. Yorkville Ruguirer.

About 200 people went up to Gastonia from Yorkville and the immediate vicinity on the Pourth and generally they enjoyed the day very much. It is estimated that there must have been several thousand visitors in town. The trade procession is described as having been unusually fine and all the other features of the day's entertainment were highly creditable. Good order

#### Special Lew Rates.

The C. & N.-W. Railway Company has issued the following notice as joint circular No. 1: To All Agents: Upon application and suffi-

cient 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

Ist, 1906. E. P. REID, General Passenger Agent.

## Week End Rates-Season 1906.

The Carolina and Northwestern railway has issued the following notice as Joint-Circular

To All Agents:
This will be your authority to sell Round Trip Tickets between all Stations on these linea at a rate of One First-Class Fare, plus twenty-five cents (25) for the Round Trip. Tickets to be sold on Saturday of each week, good, returning on Monday folowing date of sale.

The above rates will go into effect on Saturday, April 7th, 1906, and are effective until and including 27th, 1906. Saturday, October

Use regular Local Tickets, marking across face of same, Week End." Acknowledge receipt of this

Circular, below. Approved: L. T. NICHOLS, General Manager.

> F. REID General Passenger Agent.

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confines himself to our domestic and internal concerns and problems. Both have made addresses of which the country, the people of the country of all parties and sections, have the right to be proud and the two together give us double reason for pride and hope. They indicate that the leaders of our thought and our political activity are thinking along high, clean and broad lines; and we believe the leaders express the yeal tentendencies of the coutrolling masses of the people. confines himself to our domestic and internal concerns and problems. Both have made addresses Yorkville cor, Charleston News and Courie of the country of all parties and sections, have the right to be broad and the two together give is double reason for pride and tope. They indicate that the eaders of our thought and our colitical activity are thinking liong bigh, clean and broad lines; and we believe the eaders express the real tenescences of the controlling masses of the people.

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