

KEEP YOUR EYE ON IT

Stamped above you'll find a date—
It shows you clear and plain
The day your time is out and when
It's time to pay again.

W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XXVII.

THE GASTONIA GAZETTE

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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

GASTONIA, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1906.

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NO. 56



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If he but knew 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. :: ::

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situated at corner of Franklin Ave. and South street. Good seven room house
with lights and sewerage together with vacant lot on corner. Will sell all in
piece or separately. This is the best located property in Gastonia that is for
sale.

1-house and lot on Franklin Ave. Extension, new 4 room house, nicely painted
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10-lots on Highland Ave. prices on application.

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We are in the market for property of any description and parties
wishing to buy or sell will find it to their advantage to see us.

GASTONIA INSURANCE AND REALTY COMPANY

IS THE TROLLEY COMING?

Several Northern Parties Now

Dickering for a Line to

Connect Charlotte With Gastonia

and Other Points—Why Such a

Line Should be Built.

Charlotte Observer, 11th.

That a trolley line is soon to be built from Charlotte to Gastonia is becoming more and more probable. Within the past few months the Southern Power Company has been approached on this subject by three separate interests in the North. Capitalists of almost unlimited means are behind the enterprise and, if it is once started, it will be a go. That such a line is to be built is but a question of time.

There is no field in all the country where the conditions are so favorable. Piedmont Carolina, of which Charlotte is the center, is the section of the greatest possibilities in industrial and electrical development in the world. There is no area of equal size to be found anywhere, which can show such progress as has marked that of piedmont Carolina the past decade. Within a radius of 100 miles of Charlotte are more than one-half the cotton mills and looms in the South. New cotton mills are being reared in every village and hamlet. The day seldom passes but that some new enterprise is put under way in this section. With the growth of the manufacturing interests, the population has increased by leaps and bounds. Around Gastonia, Charlotte, Concord, Rock Hill, Gaffney, Spartanburg, S. C., mill settlements have sprung up, which are destined in the near future to make of these cities great manufacturing centers.

Not even the electrical development of Niagara can compare to that about Charlotte. The several developments of the Southern Power Company on the Catawba and Broad Rivers, the one immense development of the Whitney Reduction Company, at the narrows of the Yadkin River, and the lesser developments by smaller corporations on other streams, make piedmont Carolina a field of wonderful opportunity. Already the Southern Power Company is selling its hydro-electricity in large quantities to the manufacturing enterprises of all this section. All the power from the development near Fort Mill, S. C., has been contracted for and a good portion of the first development at Great Falls, S. C., has already been placed.

The Southern Power Company owns seven power sites on the Catawba River. From these properties, capable engineers have declared that more than 100,000 of electrical horse-power can be obtained. The present development at Great Falls will open up 45,000 horse-power. The current is to be conducted up the river to the site of the development at Fort Mill, S. C., where it will be distributed to all the surrounding centers, such as Rock Hill, Chester, S. C., King's Mountain, Gas-

tonia, Mt. Holly, Charlotte, Statesville, and elsewhere. A big line will be run to Gastonia and on to Charlotte, passing through Belmont, Pineville and other intervening points where the current may be desired by the manufacturers.

In the central states, such as Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, where the inter-urban trolley lines thread the country, connecting town with town and city with city, one of the heavy items of expense is the installation of relay current generating stations at regular intervals along the lines. The expense of these sub-stations adds approximately fifty per cent. to the cost of the power.

Should a line be run from Charlotte to Gastonia and beyond, the current for the operation of such a system could be secured from the Southern Power Company at stated intervals without additional cost. In other words, the Southern Power Company has offered to those capitalists who have the matter under consideration, power in large quantities delivered at any point along the line wherever needed. Contracting for the power in thousand horse-power lots, it can be secured at very low cost. It is the ultimate plan of those who are now discussing the matter to extend the lines on to Spartanburg.

Certain it is that there is no field in all the land where the opportunities are so favorable to the construction of a line system of trolley lines as that about Charlotte. The officials of the Southern Power Company have repeatedly stated that they were sellers of power and not takers of it. The way is therefore open. In talking this over with one of the prominent experts of the above mentioned company, an Observer reporter was told that "the first come would be the first served." He declares that trolley cars will be running to Gastonia from Charlotte within five years.

Mr. Knapsack Dines.
Columbia Dispatch

Mrs. Alex Houston recalls the following amusing incident, of which she was herself a witness:

"A number of years ago a party were returning from the seashore, where they had been spending the summer, and stopped off from the car at Albany, N. Y., for a hasty dinner. One gentleman in his haste put his knapsack on a chair beside him. When he came to settle his bill the waiter charged for two fares.

"Why, I have had only one dinner," said the man.

"Well," said the waiter, "you put your knapsack in a chair that might have been occupied by one who would pay for a meal."

"All right," said the man, "as I have paid for you, eat, Mr. Knapsack, eat," and he opened his knapsack and filled it with all he could reach at the table, to the great enjoyment of all who witnessed the incident."

RUNAWAY MARRIAGES.

Dangerous Levity With Which They are Often Viewed—A Custom That Should be Changed.

Richmond News-Leader.

Nothing that the newspapers do is worse or more dangerous than the humorous and approving way in which they speak habitually of runaway marriages. They seem to assume that public sentiment invariably must be on the side of the runaways and that when a boy of nineteen successfully elopes with a girl of sixteen something very brilliant and delightful has been done. Cupid has been triumphant and the cruelty of opposing parents has been overcome.

When a full grown man and a full grown and matured woman love each other and determine to marry nobody has the right to interfere. It is their own affair and they undertake the most solemn and sacred of all contracts on their own personal responsibility and prepared to accept the consequences. A girl of sixteen is about as well fitted to make proper choice of a husband for herself as a baby of four years old would be and a boy of twenty is not a bit more capable or equal to such a responsibility in choosing a wife. Legally they may be of age in some States. Practically they are not. They are children in effect; and yet when they assume a relationship which taxes the best of matured thought and heart and purposes the newspapers and a considerable part of the public laugh and applaud and encourage.

It would be ugly but perhaps wholesome if now and then the newspapers would print some of the miserable details of the results of these romantic and approved expeditions. Most of us have seen a good many of them—satiety, discovery, weariness, the horrible awakening to the fact of a wretched and irretrievable mistake. How many of these girl wives after one or two or three years of misery inexpressible are abandoned or in despair return to their parents with their babies in their arms to eat the bitter bread of dependence and to face a life from which the shadow never can be lifted, to carry with them memories of un-failing bitterness? How many of the procession of wretched, painted, dragged creatures forever moving on toward Potter's field, under the supervision of the police, are victims of these child and runaway marriages? These are the records which the jubilant headlines and the humorous paragraphs of the newspapers do not consider.

Ninety-nine times in a hundred the parents of the girls and boys love them with sincere affection and earnestly desire their happiness, and seek to prevent them from making fatal mistakes. It may be assumed always that the mother and father who have had children of their own have brought them up and have some knowledge of life and the world, have good reasons for opposing a proposed marriage. Yet, when the boy who could not be trusted to buy a calf selects a wife for himself, or the girl, incapable of choosing a calico skirt intelligently, undertakes to decide on the vital matter of matrimony, both receive unstinted careless applause and congratulation; and when the parents with heavy hearts and dismal and well-justified fears for the future, try to make the best of it, they are derided as having been outwitted and regarded as cold and brutal lack of sympathy with Love's young dream.

If the newspapers would change their note and try to impress on their readers the great fact that marriage is a serious and solemn business, they would rid themselves of the responsibility of encouraging some thousands of feather-headed and immature boys and girls from wrecking their lives every year.

Special Low Rates.

The C. & N. W. Railway Company has issued the following notice as Joint Circular No. 1:

To All Agents:
Upon application and sufficient 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. E. F. REID, General Passenger Agent.

"LAW WITH IRON TEETH."

Senator Bailey Talks of the Penitentiary to a Group of Corporation Men.

New York Times.

A conversation at the Waldorf-Astoria, in which Senator Bailey, of Texas, participated a few evenings ago, has created a great deal of comment among the persons involved and those to whom they related it.

Mr. Bailey, who had made a flying trip to New York, was seated at a table at the Waldorf-Astoria with some friends, when several persons prominent in corporation affairs came up. Some of them were officials of the Standard Oil Company. The gentlemen at Mr. Bailey's table were acquainted with them, and introduced them to the Senator.

They sat down, and the conversation naturally turned on the recent events at Washington, the determination evident there to make things unpleasant for corporations, and in particular the passage of the railway rate bill, with the stringent amendments added in the Senate.

Mr. Bailey did not say much at this stage of the conversation. He listened to the Standard Oil men, who gradually became stronger in their expressions. They complained bitterly at the disposition evident in Washington to make things unpleasant for them, and sharply attacked the railway rate bill and the Senate amendments. Presently Mr. Bailey, who had been listening patiently, struck into the conversation in an emphatic and menacing tone.

"You gentlemen who run these corporations," said he, "must obey the law. If you had obeyed it in the first place, you would not have this new legislation to complain of. All your properties are held by virtue of the popular respect for law, and yet you are the very men who are doing most by your acts to break down this respect for law.

"Every time Congress passes a law you violate it. You have violated every law we have given you. We gave you the interstate commerce act; you violated that. We gave you the Sherman anti-trust law; you violated that. Then we gave you the Kilgus law, and you violated that. Now, we give you a new one. If you violate that we will give you another that will have iron teeth."

A pause ensued after this declaration of Senator Bailey's. After a while one of the corporation officials present asked:

"What do you mean, Senator, by a law with iron teeth?"

"I mean a law that will send every one of you to the penitentiary."

After this very little was said by the others present about the unfairness of Congress' attitude toward corporations. The conversation, however, continued along the same subject for a while, and presently Mr. Bailey said:

"The ownership of competing corporations by the same hands cannot go on. The Pennsylvania Railroad combination is one that will have to be broken up, and will be."

Afterward, in speaking of the same subject to others, Senator Bailey said:

"These corporation officials who violate the law, who break every law that Congress enacts, are doing more to create anarchists and socialists than all the propaganda that those people can put into operation from now till doom's day."

Week End Rates—Season 1906.

The Carolina and North-western railway has issued the following notice as Joint Circular No. 2:

To All Agents:
This will be your authority to sell Round Trip Tickets between all Stations on these lines 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 following date of sale.

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

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

Acknowledge receipt of this Circular, below.

Approved: L. T. NICHOLS, General Manager.

E. F. REID, General Passenger Agent.

Subscribe for the GASTONIA GAZETTE

A VISIT TO MARK TWAIN.

Humorist Laughed and Cried Over Thought of Boyhood Days.

Polk Miller, in Louisville Courier Journal.

On reading the account of a banquet given to Mark Twain in New York on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, it recalled to my mind a visit which I paid him in his room a short while ago at the Grosvenor Hotel. As I had been with him on several occasions in the clubs of New York, and had appeared with him on the platform in one of his delightful entertainments at Madison Square Garden in 1894, I was anxious to meet him again. I was told by a mutual friend of ours that he was in the city, but did not visit or receive company, but it was suggested that I call at the hotel and leave my card. After handing my card to the bellboy, with no thought of seeing the great humorist, I loitered in the hallway looking at some pictures which had attracted my attention. The boy came down the elevator with a rush and said: "Mr. Clemens says come right up; he wants to see you."

On going into his room I found him in a recumbent position in bed, smoking a cigar. "One at a time," with a huge pile of newspapers, magazines and writing material on all sides. He greeted me most cordially, and, although I tried to go, fearing that I was taking up time that was valuable to him, he wouldn't bear of it, and for nearly four hours we talked about the time when we first met—when he, James Whitcomb Riley and I faced the great crowd of New Yorkers in an entertainment at Madison Square. He never grew tired of talking about the Old South, and laughed and cried alternately when I would tell him of something which recalled his boyhood days in Dixie. Mark Twain is a southern man, with a heart full of love for his native section, but broadened as he is by intimate contact and long association with the people of the North, he is an American of the highest type, with the ability to see the peculiarities which differentiate the people of both sections of our great country without losing in any way his affection for and identity with both.

During my stay with him, when we spoke of the grand civilization which was destroyed by war in the South and the baneful influences of the carpetbag reign which followed, and from which we are still suffering, a stranger looking in on us would have thought that we were weeping over the departure of some near relative. When I brought up some little incident characteristic of Southern plantation life, which none of those who had been reared could appreciate, Mark's eyes would fill up, and for several minutes a dead silence prevailed. His long absence from us, so far from dulling his sensitive Southern nature, has intensified his love for those things which a cold, calculating, money-making and money-loving people are pleased to call "sticky sentimentalities."

I told him of a thing which happened to me when I was at the Mary Baldwin Seminary, in Staunton, Va., a few months before, lecturing on the "Characteristics of the Old South." In this school nearly all the states of the union are represented, but the majority of the girls are from the south. During my talk I had something to say about the people of Kentucky, and sang "My Old Kentucky Home."

The very minute that I struck the air a perfect flood of tears came from the Kentucky girls, and it broke me up. The telling of it broke Mark Twain up, too, and when he had recovered from its effects, he said: "Polk, the next time you go to that school telegraph me, and I'll be on hand, for I am anxious to witness one more time a scene which could have happened nowhere else but in the south."

Long may this good man live to brighten the lives of the people, not only of this country, but of all lands and when he dies we should raise a monument to his memory as one who has drunk deeply of the fountains of nature, and who comes nearer knowing human nature than any other man who has lived since the days of Shakespeare.

J. T. Bedsole, who killed a drunken man on an excursion near Autryville Sunday morning, was acquitted by justice's court on plea of self defense. The drunken man, Alexson, had made threats and was in the act of rushing upon Bedsole with a pistol when he was killed.

Home Made Suits

Our new home-made suits for ladies, designed, cut, made and completely finished in our own establishment, continue to attract the admiring attention of tasteful buyers. We are turning out new designs in suits and shirt waists every day and have them on exhibition. We cordially invite you to see all the advanced styles produced by our own work rooms.

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—F7206 J. J. FAYBEE, Principal, Gaston, S. C.

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CHARLES D. MEYER, President, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Teachers' Examinations Postponed.

To the Editor of The Gazette:
The teachers' examinations, advertised for July 12, 13 and 14, have been postponed until July 19, 20 and 21. This change is rendered necessary in consequence of the election of the county superintendent by the State Board of Education as a member of the Sub-Text Book Commission, which will be in session during the former dates.

F. P. HALL, Supt. Belmont, N. C. July 5, 1906.

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631 STUDENTS 74 IN FACULTY FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 10, 1906.

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