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NAVY'S COSTLY BUNTING.

Each Ship Carries 250 Flags—
Total Expense is \$60,000 a
Year.

Stowed away on every ship of the United States navy, from tug boat to 16,000 ton battleships, is a bundle of flags, shoulder high and about fifteen feet long. About half the lot is composed of foreign flags, which are encased in thick paper bags, with the name of the country stenciled on the end of the bag. The remainder, including those of ordinary use, are not wrapped, but tied in round bundles and lettered. The pile contains 250 flags, the regulation number each ship must carry.

The making of this number of flags costs the United States \$60,000 a year, of which \$43,000 is paid for material alone. Each ship has forty-three foreign flags on board constantly. These flags are twenty-five feet long and thirteen wide. With these on board the ship is prepared to meet and show the proper courtesies which naval etiquette demands to all nations whose high officials should come aboard or whose waters the vessel should enter while on a cruise.

As a ship's quota of flags is renewed every three years, it is no small job to keep enough flags on hand, and to this end Uncle Sam keeps a large flag-making establishment running at full blast the year round at the Brooklyn navy yard. Here there are nearly one hundred skilled needlewomen working every day in the year except Sunday and holidays, cutting the various colored bunting into strips and sewing and stitching them together in their proper place.

The most difficult part of the work is the making of the foreign flags, for some of them, be it known, are fearfully and wonderfully made. Take, for example, the flag of San Salvador, in the back is a belching volcano, pouring forth its lava and white smoke. On the sides of the mountains is the green foliage and shrubbery. Directly in front is a tranquil sea of sapphire blue. Above the volcano is a rising sun, set in a design of overflowing cornucopias, and a diamond, from which the rays are scintillating in every direction. To the right and left of the volcano are draped, in varied designs, banners, which laboriously try to pattern the stars and stripes, and yet not show the plagiarism. Around the whole concatenation is a wreath of cactus branches lovingly embracing the volcano, while at the top the date of the country's independence is inscribed.

To make a flag of San Salvador costs the United States government just \$52.00, and when one of these flags is placed on each battleship every three years it can be readily seen that the insignificant little republic to the south of us is really costing the taxpayers of the country more than they care to admit.

Then there is the flag of China, with its long, crawling, mythical blood-red dragon. To make that flag costs the government something like \$40. The Costa Rica, with its scenic beauty of mountain and sea, costs \$50, nearly as much as the costliest of them all, that of San Salvador.

The largest flag made by Uncle Sam's flag makers is the United States ensign No. 1, which is thirty-six feet long and nineteen feet wide. It costs \$40 and turns out a flag of this style.

The president's flag, while not the largest, requires the longest time of any to make, as it takes one woman a whole month to finish it. It is a simple design, being a blue field with the coat of arms of the United States in the center. The life sized eagle, with outstretched wings and other emblems are all hand embroidered, and involve the most patient work. The embroidery silk used on this design, which is ten feet by fourteen feet in size, costs \$9 a pound.

Abraham Bonbons the Lessor.
"Look out for abnbn in bonbons," said a large candy dealer to a Philadelphia Record reporter. "They are on the market and they are loaded. I don't know any one on sale as yet in Philadelphia, but they have been offered to me and I have seen samples of them. I have no doubt they will soon be seen here. It's likely that they stay will be short, however, for the authorities and the temperance people will surely be after them. Four of the kind of bonbons that were sent to me would make a pretty stiff drink of abnbn, and an innocent customer might get laid out cold before he knew it. Those sent to me were from Europe, where, I understand, their manufacture has resulted from certain restrictive legislation concerning the sale of alcohol."

MR. BRYAN'S HOME-COMING SPEECH.

Refreshing Contrast to Cowboyism—Some of the Great Principles Bryan Stands For.

Washington Post.
Stowed away on every ship of the United States navy, from tug boat to 16,000 ton battleships, is a bundle of flags, shoulder high and about fifteen feet long. About half the lot is composed of foreign flags, which are encased in thick paper bags, with the name of the country stenciled on the end of the bag. The remainder, including those of ordinary use, are not wrapped, but tied in round bundles and lettered. The pile contains 250 flags, the regulation number each ship must carry.

William Jennings Bryan has come back home. We are glad of it. In these days of Cowboy statesmanship, of wild and uncertain experiments in legislation and administration, of spectacular performances on sea and land by the Chief Executive of the Nation who has taken unto himself all power and authority, there is a certain sense of security in being able to turn from the riot of Republican rule to the contemplation of the more reasonable remedies which are suggested by the leader of the Democratic party for the evils from which the country must have relief; relief which must come by orderly and constitutional methods or by revolution. When he was in London Mr. Bryan is reported to have said that he was more radical than ever in his views upon the issues now engaging the attention of the American people, but he appears conservative by contrast with the broncho-busting methods which have kept the thoughtful people of the United States guessing for the last two years exactly what to expect next.

With a little pruning here and there, the Democratic party would be entirely safe in going forth to battle upon the lines laid down by Mr. Bryan in his great speech in New York last night.

He stands for the settlement of international differences by the peaceful methods of arbitration. He does not believe in the use of the war ships of the country for the collection of private debts.

He would change the election of members of Congress so that they would enter immediately after their election upon the discharge of their legislative duties. He would have United States Senators elected directly by the people.

He would impose a tax upon incomes so that wealth might be compelled to bear its share of the expenses of the Government which protects it.

He would establish a permanent tribunal for the settlement of differences between employees and employers with justice to each and without injury to the rights of the public.

The paramount issue before the country now is the trust issue. "There must be no mistaking of the issue and no confusing of the line of battle." The fight that must be made is the fight against monopoly, "and our plan of attack must contemplate the total and complete overthrow of the monopoly principle in industry." The fight will involve the question of protection, the fruitful progenitor and promoter of all forms of fraud in the administration of the fiduciary institutions of the country.

There will be some differences of opinion between Mr. Bryan and the people of his party on the question of Government ownership of railroads and other minor points in his platform, but he has made a fine opening for the campaign two years hence in which he may be made the regularly chosen leader of the Democracy, as he is already its most distinguished and influential spokesman.

Mr. Bryan's reception in New York yesterday was one of the most remarkable political demonstrations in the history of this country. It showed the marvellous hold that he has upon the confidence of the people. He behaved himself with his usual good sense and what he said will strengthen him immensely with all his old followers and will influence his former opponents to take a kinder view of him and of his claims to their respect and support.

AN EXCITING SCRATCH.

Trenton Man, Believing a Thief, Calls Out Fire Department.
James Lovell, an Italian, while leaning up against the city hall in Trenton scratching his head the other night, accidentally pulled the fire alarm at that point, which brought out half the fire department, says the New York Times. Lovell was immediately arrested by a detective, who was standing close by. He could not explain, and it was just as hard to make him understand that he had caused so much trouble.

HOW THE SPEECH WAS RECEIVED.

A New York Reporter Describes Bryan's Speech and the Occasion.

New York Times.
The speech delivered by Mr. Bryan was only in substance the one which had been sent out in advance of its delivery. The prepared speech was about 7,500 words, and could have been delivered within an hour. Mr. Bryan, however, dilated on each point which he had written down earlier, so that his actual delivery consisted of about 15,000 words.

Some of the points, notably that which related to public ownership of railroads and the trusts, appealed to the orator to such an extent that he spoke on them five times as long as he had written them. Throughout his address he was frequently interrupted with cheers and applause, but he realized that he had much to say and an uncomfortable audience to say it to, so that when the applause became prolonged at any time, he stretched out his hand to ask silence.

Rayne Sixty-ninth Regiment Band gave a concert in the Garden from 7 until 8 o'clock, but there was little enthusiasm until it played "The Star Spangled Banner," about fifteen minutes before the meeting opened. Then every man and woman in the assemblage rose and waved the flag which had been given to each of them as they passed the doors.

"Maryland, My Maryland" evoked much cheering, especially from the Maryland delegation, and the Southerners cheered when the band struck up "Dixie."

Mr. Bryan rose to speak after the introduction by Tom L. Johnson, at 8:39. Immediately the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," the strains of which were nearly drowned out by the yelling. Mr. Bryan stood quietly while all this was going on, fanning himself with great energy.

Then the band switched into "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgotten?" and a broad smile broke over the orator's face as the vast throng took up the song and gave it out in a lusty chorus. Again and again he stretched out his hand for quiet, but the enthusiasts were not to be denied, and they kept up the cheering for six minutes. Just as quiet was restored one leather-junged man arose and shouted, "Not Yet, But Soon!" and that started the audience cheering all over again.

Mr. Bryan brought the first cheer when he said his heart would be flint if he did not feel the welcome, and he would be grateful if he did not consecrate himself to the service of his adherents after such a demonstration. A wild yell of approval greeted him when he said, on the subject of international arbitration, that while there were some who were proud of the prowess of the United States in arms, he was prouder of the fact that the sun never set on American philanthropy, and he wanted his country to lead among the peacemakers of the world.

Another thunder of approval greeted Mr. Bryan when he said he objected to the American Navy being used as a collecting agency for private debts, and this was repeated when he spoke in favor of electing United States Senators by popular vote. Then came his points on the income tax and the relations of labor and capital.

Mr. Bryan passed a moment before proceeding with his speech and brought the first laugh when he said that it was nearly a year now since he had made a Democratic speech and that in his presence not even his enemy would deny him the right to make one now.

One of the biggest shouts of the night greeted him when he said in reference to the money question that conditions had removed the cause of discord. He still clasped himself with the bimetallics, however, and said the great discoveries of gold had changed the situation, adding: "We bimetallics are satisfied with our victory if the gold-standard men are satisfied with theirs."

He said that advantage had been taken of his absence to start some investigations, and drew a big round of applause from the now diminished audience when he said that if nothing else was accomplished he believed it would not be so easy in the future to get large campaign funds from the corporations. He said he wanted the Democratic party to announce, once and for all, that it would not receive money from corporations.

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Mr. Bryan became very emphatic when he spoke of the simile that young Mr. Rockefeller had used on the trust question. Mr. Rockefeller had said that to get the American Beauty rose to its full perfection it was necessary to pinch off ninety-nine buds on the stem so that the one would get the full strength of the plant. "I am on the side of the ninety and nine!" shouted the orator amid much applause.

When Mr. Bryan reached the point in his discourse where he declared for the public ownership by Nation or State of the railroads some one shouted out the name of Hearst, but the demonstration quickly subsided. Mr. Bryan ended his address at 10:15. He began at 8:45.

The opening sentences of Mr. Bryan's speech as reported in full in the New York Times are as follows:

Mr. Chairman: [Long-continued, tremendous applause.] Ladies and Gentlemen: How can I thank you [Three cheers for William Jennings Bryan] for this welcome home. My heart would be flint, indeed, if it were not touched by your demonstration. My heart would be ungrateful beyond measure if it did not in return consecrate itself to your service. [Great applause.] It was kind in the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League to propose this home-coming reception. It was kind in Gov. Holt to come all the way from Missouri to bring the testimony that he conveys in his official career of love for civic purity, that he might join in this great reception. [Great applause.] It was kind of Tom Johnson, [great applause.] that example of moral courage that we so much need in this country, [applause.] to lend his presence to this occasion. Kind is the officers of this league to bring you here. Kind is Mr. Thomas to voice the welcome in words so generous that I could not admit myself worthy of them. [Applause.] Kind in you to so fully recompense me for any dangers that I have encountered or any sacrifices that I have made in being absent so long from my native land.

I appreciate it—I cannot use a better word than the old simple word, "I thank you." [Applause.] PROUD OF HIS CITIZENSHIP. Like all travelers, I return to the land of my birth more proud of my citizenship than ever before. [Great applause.] As I have seen the evidences of my country's altruistic interest in the human race, I am proud of the United States. [Applause.] No nation in the world can compare with our Nation [applause] in disinterested friendship for the human race.

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The Hyomei treatment is simple and easy to use. It destroys all catarrh germs in the ear passages and earaches and purifies the blood with ozone. When using Hyomei the air you breathe will seem like that on the mountains, high above the sea level.

A complete Hyomei outfit costs but \$1.00, extra bottles, 50c. If it does not give you satisfaction, J. H. Kennedy & Co. will refund your money. You run no risk whatever in taking this reliable treatment.

—9411—

A Tall Tree Yarn.

London City Star.

Scott's Cannons, the best of Wiltshire, Woods county, was a few paces in the northwest corner of the town, one day with a tall tree, a hundred feet high, growing in the middle of the town. The tree was so tall that it was necessary to go up a ladder to get to the top. The tree was so tall that it was necessary to go up a ladder to get to the top. The tree was so tall that it was necessary to go up a ladder to get to the top.

The present contract for lighting the city of North HXU will expire July 1, 1907. The city will make a new contract within a few months and is now asking for bids.

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