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VOL. XXVII.

GASTONIA, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1906.

NO. 30

R. P. RAYNOR, President. C. N. EVANS, Vice-Pres. A. G. MYERS, Cashier.

CAPITAL \$50,000

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

GASTONIA, N. C.

Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and
Farmers Invited.

Liberal Dealing along Conservative Lines.

SAVINGS

We have added a Savings Department, in which we pay
4 per cent., compounded every three months. If you have
not already opened an account in this department we invite
you to do so.

CLOTHED CELEBRITIES.

"Old Man John" Ward, Tailor at the University Since 1847, Has Numbered Many Men of Prominence Among His Customers—Interesting Reminiscences.

Charlotte Observer.

Chapel Hill, Sept. 28.—"Old Man John" Ward, as he is familiarly known, has conducted a tailoring shop here with the students of the State University as his clientele since 1847, and in that time he has known and made clothes for some prominent men. Such men as Zeb Vance were his customers and friends; he made them their coats and trousers and vests and kept them posted as to the styles.

Mr. Ward is 81 years old now, and modern tailors and store clothes a number of years ago caused him to shut down his big shop, but they did not run him out of business entirely. He has a little ramshackle shop now in which he works over his hot irons ten hours each day, pressing clothes for students for \$1 a month the man. And he takes such pains with baggy trousers and "wrinkled" coats that he has all the work that he cares for.

"Things are not like they used to be," said "Old Man John" this morning, putting a finger to his lips and then to his hot iron, just in the same way that any other old man would have said it. When a bystander asked him wherein "things were different from what they used to be," he replied that they "just wasn't." He pushed his hot iron down a leg and watched it take shape.

"I came here in 1847, just a year after President Polk visited his old school," he answered in reply to a question, "that was the time that pant legs were large, coats long and satin vests popular. Governor Swain was president of the University then and Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Phillips and two or three others were in the faculty. Everybody knew Dr. Mitchell. He was the man who had the stone wall built around the campus and the man who had all these culverts built." Mr. Ward was talking of Dr. Mitchell who lost his life in making explorations on the high peak in western Carolina, which is named for him.

"What did I do during the war? I worked in the government store-house at Raleigh, making clothes for the soldiers—being gray coats, covered with big brass buttons. When the war was over, I returned to Chapel Hill and here I have been ever since."

"Do you remember Zeb Vance?" Mr. Ward laid down his work, looked up and grinned. "I should say I do. He was a sort of mischievous sort of a young fellow, but good-hearted and harmless. He liked his fun, you bet. Sure I remember him very well."

Continuing with his work, Mr. Ward told of other men of past and present prominence, who have walked under the shade of the grand old trees on the campus across the street, got their training for the future usefulness. He came on down to the time that ex-Governor Charles B. Aycock was here. "He beat anybody at speaking you ever saw," was the old tailor's comment on the former chief executive. "He would just get up and make a speech anywhere, whether he had anything to talk about or not."

He remembers many of the students who have been here in the past 60 years, but not all of them, of course. "You can't expect a man to remember from 300 to 700 students a year for more than half a century, can you?" he asks, peevishly.

Shaw to Deposit \$26,000,000.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Secretary Shaw announces that \$26,000,000 will be deposited with existing depository banks in the following cities:

New York and Chicago, \$3,000,000 each; Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and New Orleans, \$2,000,000; Baltimore, Louisville, Kansas City and Cleveland, \$1,000,000 each; Pittsburg, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Paul, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Memphis, Peoria, Atlanta, Nashville and Sioux Falls, \$500,000 each.

Security in bonds which are lawful investments for savings banks of New York and Massachusetts will be accepted for these deposits at 90 per cent. of their market value. These deposits are temporary in character, to be returned as soon as the pressure is over, beginning probably February 1, next.

LAND VALUES.

How Land Increases in Value And Why.

Samuel Archer in Statesville Landmark.

Value in all things is relative and is determined by their usefulness. Land is not an exception to this rule or law, for its usefulness determines its true value.

When I was traveling over the South 18 years ago, at Augusta, Ga., they showed me land for sale at \$5 per acre, and told me, as I could see, it would grow one bale of cotton per acre, worth \$35. I knew that \$8 to \$10 of that was clear profit to the land owner. This, with other things and conditions rather similar among people of my own race, decided me to come South instead of remaining in Missouri or going farther West, as I had contemplated. Now lands all over the South have increased in value from 100 to 400 per cent.

Four years ago I bought a farm of 416 acres at near \$15 per acre. The slow movers and thinkers told me I paid \$3 to \$5 per acre too much. Now the farm is worth \$25 and will be worth and sell for \$30 per acre within a year from now. A large farm between my place and town has doubled in value and it will double again within 10 to 15 years. All around Statesville and in most all other towns in the South, the same conditions exist. It is not a "boom," it is increased use value and it has come to stay.

Cotton value alone will bear me out in this. Seven years ago cotton was selling around 6 and 7 cents as an average; now it is around ten cents as an average or a difference of about \$4 per acre net increase profits annually to the land owner above the value conditions of five years ago.

Cotton being the staple product of the South will largely control general land value, to say nothing of increased value from raising more peaches and fodder corn and more wool and mutton and beef and pork, work horses and mules. These are all coming to the support of cotton and as fast as we quit paying out our cotton money to the North for these things, land values will gradually increase to \$40 and \$60 per acre.

All of this is inherent value rising up from the land from increased usefulness, that has already doubled the value. The progressive move has already begun and it is here to stay. Graded roads and stoned roads and more railways are already in sight, and the increased usefulness of farm lands will again double the price and some people will wake up and wonder and pinch themselves because they did not see it sooner.

Sticking to the Point.

Baltimore American.

Mother—Have you kept your baby brother nice and quiet while I've been gone, Tommy?
Tommy—Yes, mommer.

Mother—Has he cried any at all.

Tommy—He hasn't made a sound, mommer, not the whole time.

Mother—What did you give him to amuse himself with?

Tommy—The mulligan bottle, and he's been like a mouse since the first suck.

THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN.

Building a Coal-Hauling Road to the Sea—Is the Seaboard Back of It?

There is a good deal of speculation as to the meaning of the survey that is being made this way by the South and Western people. We are interested; but we confess that we have no positive information as to the plans of the people behind the undertaking.

From the most expert opinion obtainable in these parts, however, the survey is not a "bluff." The work that has been done north of Marion is of the very best. Coming down this way the ascending grades do not exceed one-half of one per cent or 25 feet to the mile. Going the other way the ascending grades do not exceed one per cent or a little over 50 feet to the mile. This means practically a dead level and tremendous expense. The main object of the road is to haul coal. That is why the grades are lighter coming this way than going back. It is not contemplated that the returning freight will be so heavy, and the situation indicates another thing.

It has been suggested that the South and Western people contemplate the purchase of the old Three C's line. There is no probability of this. If the new road is to be a coal hauler it must have the same grade all the way. A train load of coal that would move with ease over a grade of one-half of one per cent would call for three or four engines on the grades of the old Three C's. Such grades would completely nullify the advantage that has been gained at such tremendous expense in the mountains. To change grade of the old Three C's we are told is virtually out of the question. It would be much cheaper to build a new road.

So if the South and Western people go to Charleston, they will build at least to the level country below Camden. It is believed that the South Western really belongs to the Seaboard, or that Seaboard interests are behind it. As matters now stand the Seaboard has no independent coal supply. Such a supply is absolutely essential to its future independent existence.

To Get Ahead of Scarce Labor.

Yorkville Enquirer.

Labor is getting scarce is it? Then work less land and put more fertilizer on it.

L. K. Armstrong Place Sold.

Yorkville Enquirer, 2nd.

The only piece of realty sold at auction before the court house door yesterday was the well-known L. K. Armstrong plantation in Bethel township.

The sale was made pursuant to advertisement by Messrs. J. M. and J. B. Miller and Mrs. M. E. Campbell for partition.

There was quite a lot of interest in the sale and after several bids the property was finally knocked down to Mr. John F. Gordon for \$29 an acre.

The Armstrong plantation is generally conceded to be an exceptionally good one, even among the good plantations of Bethel township.

Our Autumn OPENING

in which we exhibit the latest millinery fashions continues to-day and to-morrow.

Everybody Cordially Invited to Attend

JAMES F. YEAGER

WOMANHOOD IN MANILA.

Prospective Bride of Bourke

Cochran Tells of Life There.

Chicago Tribune.

Telling of the gay life led by the women in Manila, Miss Anna Ide, who is to be the wife of Bourke Cochran, arrived here today. She is staying in the Auditorium Hotel with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mathias, and she spent most of the time after her arrival trying to find out when her baggage will reach here.

Miss Ide is a woman of exceptional beauty, and her remarks in regard to the women in Manila indicated that she also possessed a keen mind. She said that, far from being dull, Manila is one of the liveliest cities she has ever visited, and that the women are so busy having a good time that they have not time to do anything else.

"The only strong-minded women in Manila are the upper class Filipino women," Miss Ide said. "They have clubs and talk of women's rights as glibly as the women of this country. They are strong advocates of women's suffrage, and to listen to the speeches of some of the Filipino women one could almost imagine herself at a women's suffrage meeting in New York."

"The American women, however, do not bother with the political and economical problems of the day. They have no time for serious things. There is not a single club of American women in Manila, although there are bridge whist parties a plenty. The American women are so busy having a good time that they cannot bother with politics."

"Bridge whist is the favorite pastime among the older women, while the younger set prefers dancing. Manila is a paradise for young women. The town is gay and giddy. Everyone there soon becomes possessed of the native spirit of irresponsibility and there is nothing to live for except enjoyment. Those who think that going to Manila is going into exile make a great mistake. Manila is a pleasure ground, pure and simple."

"Dances and other lively parties are the order almost every night. They have an army set, a navy set, an official set, and various other sets composed of foreign government representatives and persons whose business brings them to Manila. There are representatives of almost every nation there, and consequently the cliques are many. But no lines are drawn. Everyone knows everyone else, and all absorb the spirit of gaiety. There is no reason why any girl who goes to Manila should not have a glorious time."

"The upper-class Filipinos mix with the foreigners to some extent. But these Filipinos are dreadfully formal. They never give nor do they attend informal affairs. In fact they would not know what to do at them. The upper-class Filipino is in custom and tradition a Spaniard, and as Spaniard is the most formal person in the world."

"The women in Manila dress exceedingly well. If anything, their costumes are more gay than those of the women in New York or other large American cities. They wear a great deal of the

native stuff in their gowns, although most of the time the women are dressed in white, because of the intense heat. The clothes, however, are of fashionable cut, for the latest fashions spread to Manila after their adoption in American cities.

"I believe that one of the reasons Manila has no women's clubs is that there is no servant problem out there. The Chinese make excellent servants, and one can get as many of them as he or she wants. There is never any need to worry about servants, but, then, worry is not in the atmosphere out there. To-morrow in Manila always is better than to-day."

Miss Ide said that her wedding will take place in November.

STATE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN STATE.

Same as Two Years Ago, Says Mr. Simmons, Seeks a Show-back to Republicans.

Raleigh, Oct. 2.—Democratic State Chairman Simmons says that there will be practically no change in the Democratic majority in the State as compared with that of two years ago, back as to the State ticket and the Legislature, though in all counties where there is a fight the Democratic vote will be fuller than two years ago. The trend in the State is more strongly Democratic, instead of being Republican. Marlon Butler, is now acknowledged by everybody in both parties, will cost his party fully 5,000 votes in North Carolina. Butler is the only Republican who is making systematic canvass of the State.

Stensland a Sevier in Seven Factory.

St. Louis Republic.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 30.—Paul O. Stensland, the Chicago bank convict, was assigned to cell 22, in the east wing of the Penitentiary, Thursday, and was put to work in the sorting-room of the broom factory, where he will labor alongside of John A. Linn, the former clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, under sentence for embezzlement.

A Custom that Should be Discarded.

Monroe Journal.

We all feel grateful for the kind words and deeds of those who remember us in the time of distress and in the hour of affliction. But why should we want to express our obvious fact through the newspaper? When we have gotten over the wounds or have seen light through the trouble and are not able to thank in person those who have helped bear our burdens, it is a mighty poor way of expressing appreciation to send word to the paper to write you up something good and nice. Some time in the forgotten past the people of this town and county got into the habit of publishing "cards of thanks." The custom has held on like grim death till many people seem to think that letters are not buried with one's bones unless the card of thanks appears. It is done, too, in most cases, not from any real desire to express a feeling of gratitude, but because it is the custom. Such cards might once have been real expressions of gratitude, but if so, they have ceased to be; and are only a habit. Let's throw it off.

ROYAL Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Healthful cream of tartar, derived solely from grapes, refined to absolute purity, is the active principle of every pound of Royal Baking Powder.

Hence it is that Royal Baking Powder renders the food remarkable both for its fine flavor and healthfulness.

No alum, no phosphate—which are the principal elements of the so-called cheap baking powders—and which are derived from bones, rock and sulphuric acid.

HAZING IN COLLEGES.

It Should be Suppressed Just as Other Crime is Suppressed.

Raleigh Times.

The dismissal of four cadets from the Agricultural and Mechanical College was the proper thing to do under the circumstances, and while most of us can appreciate the desire of their fellow classmates to have them returned, discipline demanded that they be expelled. When the college opened—the comforting assurance was given that there would be no more hazing. Indeed, we were given to understand that the student body would attend to the offenders.

Now, a number of students intercede and seek to have them retained on the roll. Even if the victims of the hazing committee received no bodily injuries, they were subjected to indignities. Freshmen are not slaves or scullions. Reports from various military schools in the South show that the evil has not been put down, but it must end or the colleges must close. But they must not close. If the authorities are unable to handle the trouble they ought to go. In Raleigh, however, they prove that they can handle it. At the Virginia Military Institute, for instance, the superintendent says conditions are no worse than in former years, and when we remember what happened before, the outlook may be more alarming than peaceful. Three students have been dismissed from Clemson College for brutal and cowardly conduct. Other students in other colleges have been shipped for similar reasons.

Hazing at West Point and Annapolis is looked upon as a crime. It has been denounced by Congress, by the President of the United States, and by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. That, however, may not make life secure for the young recruit.

When a father sends a son to college he does not expect to have him brow-beaten and clubbed. Nor does he intend that his son shall be used as a servant. He looks to the head of the institution for protection, and if he is not protected, then there is just complaint against those in charge. We do not see how it is so difficult to put an end to this abominable custom.

If there is more of it at the A. & M. it is Dr. Winston's duty to send every hazing man home—even if that empties barracks and class room. It is just as well to have these youngsters understand from the beginning that they are not greater than the rules and the law.

A Remarkable Find of Money.

Oxford Ledger.

Mr. Grissom Hicks, who lives near Oxford, in company with Mr. J. T. Murray, had a severe experience with his horse and buggy in high water, when he came near being drowned and lost his pocket book containing \$71. Ten days after the accident he took his two boys and walked down the shallow stream about a mile, carefully looking for the pocket book, which he found in the bottom of the stream, the money intact except that it was wet. Six dollars of the money was found hanging to a limb over the stream.

Shelby's new postmaster, Mr. B. A. Baber assumed control of the office Monday morning, the first. His assistants are Mr. R. L. Ware of Kings's Mountain, and Miss Mollie Hopper of Shelby.

GREEN OR RED.

Color Troubles of the Color Blind Foot Whittier.

Youth's Companion.

It is well known that the poet Whittier was color blind and unable to distinguish red from green. He once bought for himself a necktie which he supposed to be a modest and suitable olive tint and wore it once. He never wore it again, for his friends soon made him aware that it offended against the traditional quietness of costume enjoyed alike by the habits of the friends and by his own taste. The tie was of flaming scarlet.

On another occasion when he found a little girl in distress on account of her new gown, made over from her older sister's, which was not becoming to her coloring and complexion, he tried to console her.

"I wouldn't mind what a rude boy says about it, Mary," he said kindly. "Thee looks very well indeed in it, like and oread, Mary, dressed all in green."

Unfortunately Mary was not dressed in green. She was red haired, and her dress was red. That was the trouble.

Once on a day in mid-March, when out walking with a friend and deeply engaged in conversation, Mr. Whittier approached too near for safety to a place where blasting was going on. The danger signal was shown, but neither friend noticed it until a workman, violently waving his arms and shouting leaped before them and warned them before.

"I didn't see the flag at all," said Mr. Whittier's companion.

"I saw it," rejoined the poet, with a twinkle in his eye, "but I thought it was in honor of St. Patrick. Thee knows my defect. I can't tell Erin from explosions, except by the harp!"

The Cost of a "Still."

Yorkville Enquirer.

A citizen of the King's Creek neighborhood, who was in Yorkville yesterday took occasion to make some remarks to the reporter on the subject of the recent interview that was published in the Enquirer about moonshining in York and Cherokee counties. "I would rather you would not use my name, unless you especially want to," he said; "but I want to tell you that if anybody thinks it takes any big money to make such a still as is being used by the moonshiners of our section, he is badly mistaken. I doubt exceedingly as to whether there is a still in York or Cherokee that stands its owners at more than \$10.

The material consists of about \$5.00 worth of copper and a few pieces of wood. The fermenting stands cost about \$1 each and the whole outfit may be made by a ten-year-old boy in a few hours.

"I can't see where it would be necessary for one man to 'stake' another in the business, and I don't believe anything of the kind is being done. At least I never heard of it before. But I'll tell you, whoever told you about the stills doing business all right and the moonshiners being able to take care of themselves was not very far wrong. And they don't work after night either."

The ten-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Middlebrooks, of Sparta, was drowned in a lard tub a few days ago. The child crawled to the edge of the tub and losing its balance fell into the vessel, in which there were only a few inches of water.