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PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

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VOL. XXVII.

GASTONIA, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1906.

NO. 83

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San Jose Scale.

St. Louis Republic.

There is no greater menace to fruit growing in Indiana than the San Jose scale (pronounced San Ho-zay), says a recent bulletin prepared by C. G. Woodbury, of the Purdue (Ind.) Agricultural Experiment Station. The scale has already been reported from about half the counties of the State, and there are doubtless many infested localities where its presence is yet unrecognized. The rapid and alarming spread of this pest, together with the great variety of plants upon which it feeds, makes its eradication a matter in which every fruit grower and nurseryman must be vitally interested.

The presence of the scale may be first detected by the general sickly and unthrifty appearance of the affected trees. Upon a closer examination, the bark may be seen to be coated with a rough, ashy gray deposit. Upon the young and tender growth of the apple and pear and upon the fruit of these trees, the scale causes bright red discolorations about an eighth of an inch in diameter. At this time of year the scale on the fruit is very conspicuous. The gray coating on the limbs is due to the continuous layer of insect bodies, each one about the size of a pinhead, and each intent upon sucking the juice from the living tissue of the plant.

The winter is usually passed in a half-grown condition. When the weather gets warm in the spring the immature scales begin to grow and during the latter part of May or early in June the young commence to appear. The females bear the young alive and six or eight are borne daily for several weeks. In about five weeks the first born begin to reproduce. The rapidity with which this insidious pest spreads is not to be wondered at when it is realized that a single pair in a single season have progeny to the number of a thousand million. For about a day after birth, the young, which are a sulphur yellow color and barely visible to the naked eye, crawl about looking for a favorable spot for beginning operations. During this stage they may get upon the feet of birds or upon larger insects and are readily transported to hitherto uninfested localities. By the end of twenty-four hours the young have become located and the scale begins to form over their backs. This is at first pure white, but later becomes gray or black. Reproduction continues throughout the summer and is most active during September.

Remedial measures in the shape of diluted whale-oil soap sprays may be taken during the summer against the larvae for the purpose of holding the scale in check, but it is to the more caustic washes, which require to be applied when the tree is dormant, that we must look for its eradication.

The best and cheapest of these is the lime-sulphur wash and is made as follows: By using at first a small quantity of water mix fifteen pounds flowers of sulphur into a thin paste. Slake twenty pounds clean stone lime in about ten gallons of hot water. While boiling violently from the slaking, stir in the sulphur. Then add fifteen gallons more of hot water and boil for one hour. Dilute to fifty gallons and apply while warm. In badly infested orchards two applications are recommended, one in fall after the leaves have dropped; another in spring just before the buds open. Be sure to cover thoroughly every part of the tree above ground. The

lime-sulphur wash in addition to its effectiveness against the scale is a valuable fungicide and the spring spraying will replace one application of Bordeaux mixture. The secret of success in its use is thoroughness in putting it on.

Blackburn Scold.

Stanley Enterprise.

Blackburn returned last week from his skirmishing among Northern money kings. He secured \$20,000 to assist him in prosecuting his campaign. It is the price he is to place upon the "honest voters" of the eighth district. How many of them will be bought? We would like to see a man fall a victim to Blackburn. Each voter should maintain a self-respect that will not allow himself to be bought, persuaded, or in any way drawn into voting for a man whose methods of campaign are a reproach and insult upon the integrity of an honest people.

The Humble Cotton Seed.

Monroe Enquirer.

Not many years ago a man up in Mecklenburg county, with some mechanical skill, invented an appliance for moving cotton seed from the old water gins then in vogue and dumping the seed into the creek. He thought he had done his fellows a good turn by making the seed elevator. About fifty years ago there was a law in Mississippi forbidding any one, under heavy penalty, to dump cotton seed into running streams. Cotton seed in those days were a nuisance.

What a change in the value of cotton seed then and now? A bushel of cotton seed now will bring about half as much as a bushel of corn will bring when put on the market. Instead of being simply a gully-filler, and a poor gully-filler at that, cotton seed have attained a place along by the side of corn and wheat, and, more than that, for cotton seed competes with the stock-pen, the dairy and the olive yard in the production of food. From a nuisance to our fathers the lowly cotton seed has developed into a rich inheritance to us, the last census showing that the by-products of cotton seed amount to forty-two million dollars.

Do you ask what some of these products are? Why the butter that lots of folks use and swear that they can detect the very "flavor" of the cow, grew in the form of cotton seed on the hill-side. They make butter, plenty of it, out of cotton seed.

That the finest "pure leaf lard" is nothing more nor less than cotton seed oil is a matter of common knowledge. There is not near so much dyspepsia in that cotton seed lard as there is in the fat of the hog.

The "pure olive oil" in a fancy bottle with a beautiful green label on it and with the French name there on never saw the olive yards of southern France. Cotton seed oil is going to run olive oil out of the market.

The cheaper grades of woolen hats never saw a sheep. They are made of cotton seed hulls. All these things are from the seed of cotton, not to mention the other better known by-products such as fertilizer, cow feed, paper and soap.

Now if we could utilize the cotton stalk as well as we have learned to get all the good out of the cotton seed, cotton surely would be king. That man who said that the down-east Yankee would get rich if he could grow cotton without the lint did not miss the trash all the way.

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THE TELEVEU.

Machines Invented to See Persons While Conversing With Them Over the Telephone. New York Times.

To see by electrical means the person with whom one is conversing over the telephone is the purpose of a device announced simultaneously by two different American inventors, Mr. J. B. Fowler and Mr. William H. Thompson, who are keeping the complete details of the operation of their respective apparatuses to themselves, pending application for patents. Curiously enough, the name adopted by each for his invention is the "Televeu."

Cassier's Magazine for October gives some idea of the nature of the device, but notes that the scientist Nisco of Belgium has declared, after careful study of methods hitherto proposed for seeing at a distance electrically, that none of them fulfills the requirements of successful operation. From a non-technical description of the present invention it would appear that a person seated at a telephone, by gazing into a projection similar to a hand stereoscope at the side of the transmitter, may observe the outline of the features in their natural colors of the speaker at the distant end of the wire, or wires—there will be four of them, but eventually only two—used to accomplish the whole operation.

In most experiments for transmitting sight the sulphurous substance selenium, whose electrical resistance varies with the intensity of the light thrown upon it, has been employed in divers ways. M. Nisco suggests a method which he thinks may prove ultimately successful. Roughly, the plan is as follows: A sensitive metallic net or screen is prepared, into whose meshes are introduced copper wires with a coat of wet insulating varnish; the surface is then filed smooth and covered with crystallized selenium. The wires are led into a cylindrical chamber, and brought in contact with a steel blade moving at the rate of 600 revolutions a minute, which records in a microphone by means of an electric circuit the slight variations of light cast upon the screen by the telephonist. These are transmitted by a spark process to the screen at the receiving station, on which is cast the light of each spark in its varying intensity so as to produce the illuminated image.

While Cassier's Magazine believes the scheme to be ingenious rather than practicable, it predicts that it will probably form the basis of effort by numerous aspirants after fame and fortune in this field of invention.

Woman is Known by the Hat She Wears.

Woman's Home Companion.

Behold, then, a woman is known by the hat she wears, and since the French sailor on the head of one over sixteen proclaims that she is lacking in good taste, so does the turban herald its wearer guiltless of coquetry. The Picture Hat bespeaks the Philanderer; the toque, when not too severe, a leaven of humor and common sense. More than half a peck of flowers on any one hat points to a leaning toward extravagance and conversational italics, while the hat ill-adjusted, unbrushed, veil sagging, is as a label, "Unalterably sloven." And there is much more. We have not, as yet, ventured out of the realm of the Well-Known and Everywhere Accepted. The real difficulty of our study lies in these ultra-new styles.

The hats of the past year and a half have been thoroughly mystifying in appearance. They are hippety-skippety, hilarious, even intoxicated-looking things, with too much brim in the back, and too little in front, with straw where there should be feathers, if we go by precedent, and flowers where should be lace. They are anomalous, and in some cases positively esoteric. They seem to have been made in some fine frenzy, and then passionately sat on for an hour to give the final touch of eccentricity. And which is front, and which is back, is the question omnipresent.

Davenport college will put an agent in the field to secure money enough to build another wing like that on the west side. Arrangements have also been made for the payment of a \$3,000 indebtedness in the next few days and also to put in a system of steam heating for the entire building.

The Burden of Riches.

New York Times.

Mr. Rockefeller's disclosures of his troubles in distributing the "superflux" of his fortune will be made light of by the thoughtless, who will imagine that they have disposed of the matter by professing their own willingness to assume Mr. Rockefeller's burdens. But it is likely that those who talk in this way have no notion of distributing such a fortune if they possessed it. The fact evidently is, when one comes to reflect upon the matter, that the burden is real, and that it is a difficult thing to give away money with the assurance of doing the best possible, even with the assurance of doing good, nay, of not doing positive harm.

Whatever may be said of Mr. Rockefeller's methods of accumulation, nobody that we know of has ever questioned his benevolence in distribution nor the wisdom of his methods in that. His recital of his troubles is both humorous and pathetic, and fully authenticates itself. His importunate visitors are of the kind to which every rich man with a reputation for generosity must be exposed. They are more numerous and persistent, of course, in proportion to his riches and to his reputation for being "a cheerful giver," which to many of them means a person easily parted from his possessions. Nobody can enjoy this reputation. The determination not to be fooled co-operates with the determination to make sure the best use of one's money. To carry out this determination means, on the part of a man whose benefactions are on so large a scale as those of Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Carnegie, a systematic investigation which of itself, in such cases, must reach the proportions of an important business.

One of the most obvious precautions to take in the case of such appeals is that which both these benefactors habitually or at least often take. That is to make the applicants give such an earnest of their sincerity as is involved in raising some share themselves of what they say they need. A rich man who offers to double the sum otherwise raised has at least a guarantee of the good faith and the earnestness of those who apply to him for help. But a project may be urged in good faith and with earnestness, and may enlist contributions from persons specially interested, without on that account promising to be of real utility. Some individual investigation of the man of great possessions must make or have made to insure that he is making the best or even a good use of the money he dispenses. He must in fact make a business of his charities. That is what Mr. Rockefeller has done. That is what Mr. Carnegie has done. And the success of this business in either case seems not to be questioned. With the increasing pressure upon conspicuously rich Americans to give back to the public a share of the fortunes which they could not have amassed without the co-operation of the public, examples of careful and judicious and successful giving are increasingly valuable as models and object lessons.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Alabama, spoke in Morganton Monday night to a large crowd of voters, including many ladies. He spoke for more than an hour, discussing vital political issues from a Democratic standpoint. The tariff and the negro question received special treatment at the hands of Mr. Hobson.

YORK AND YORKVILLE.

What's Doing Among our Neighbors Just Across the Line. Yorkville Times.

The cotton pickers have been down to hard work during the past week. Whole families have been in the fields, and several thousand bales have been picked throughout York county.

There are no income tax returns in York county. There were a few the first year of the enactment of the law, but since then the matter of returning incomes has been neglected. The law provides for a tax of 1 per cent on the excess on incomes over \$2,500 a year.

Mr. W. H. Fowler, manager of the Victor Cotton Oil company, stated Wednesday, that the number of bales of cotton ginned up to that date was about the same as up to the same date last year. But the capacity of the ginning plant is just twice as great this year as last, and that means that the proportion of this year's crop, so far ginned is smaller.

What the Seaboard or the South and Western crowd is up to, we do not know. We give it up. There is a party of surveyors over at Spartanburg and the people of that city are also guessing. Not long ago it was given out that the new line was to run from Rutherfordton through Spartanburg and tap the Seaboard at Carlisle, Union county. Now the story is that this project has been abandoned and that there is to be a branch from Spartanburg to Bostick, N. C. That the Spartanburg people are interested there is no question; but as to whether they know anything as to the plans of the railroad people is doubtful.

The Enquirer has a pointer which it considers straight that the Seaboard surveying corps will run another line that will pass within a mile of the corporate limits of Yorkville; but as to which, if either line will be adopted will depend upon the cost of construction. From such information as we are able to gather from people familiar with the topography of the country the route nearer Yorkville is really the better of the two. But as we have taken occasion to say before, we are not pretending to speak with authority in this matter. We are only guessing in the light of the best information we are able to obtain.

CURE CATARRH NOW.

Do Not Wait Until Winter or Disease Will Become Chronic.

Many people in Gastonia are beginning to cough and hack with the fall symptoms of disagreeable and offensive catarrh. The tongue is coated in the morning, and they do not sleep well at night on account of disagreeable tickling and dropping at the back of the throat as a result of catarrh. Before the disease becomes chronic they should use Hyomei and get complete freedom from their catarrhal troubles.

If you neglect to treat catarrh when it first comes on, the chances are that it will become so firmly rooted and deep-seated that it will bother you all winter and may become chronic and almost incurable.

The first day's use of Hyomei will show a decided improvement in health, and in a short time there will be no further trouble, and you will be free from catarrh, and coughs and colds will not bother you during the winter. Remember that Hyomei is sold under an absolute guarantee that it costs nothing unless it cures. J. H. Kennedy & Co., have sold a great many Hyomei outfits, every one with their personal guarantee that it costs nothing unless it cures, and they have seen so many remarkable evidences of the curative powers of Hyomei that they are very glad to continue giving this guarantee with every package. A complete Hyomei outfit costs but \$1, extra bottles, if needed, 50 cents.

What Next?

The directors of the graded school were mildly surprised yesterday to get a long letter from the teachers in the colored school, wherein it was set forth that the board must provide a janitor for the school, the teachers and pupils being unwilling to subject themselves to the labor of building the fires and sweeping the floors. The board sent back a mild intimation that since the house was provided, the teachers paid and the wood furnished, the school could go without a fire if the teachers and pupils together felt unable to get the wood to the stoves.

Gloves! Gloves!

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN

We have them in the Wool, the Cashmere, the Silk, the Lisle and the Kid. In the last we carry both the dressed and undressed and in all the Styles we carry all Colors.

LONG GLOVES

In Long Gloves we also carry a complete line of Silk and Kids, all in the leading shades, as well as in black and white—8, 12 and 16 buttons. We have for this season's selling one of the largest, best and most complete selected stock of Gloves we have ever carried—in fact we can supply your wants as a glove store should.

Our "Ethel" Leader

This Glove has our own special label, and is a leader at the price of One Dollar. This is a Dressed Kid Glove, guaranteed, and comes in black, white and colors. This is a special and an unusual glove value which we are enabled to offer by reason of the special large quantities we buy under our own label.

Make Your Shopping Home Always at the Ladies' Furnishings Store

Jas. F. Yeager

The Value of Farm Telephones.

Progressive Farmer.

A "woman farmer" who sells a great deal of her produce in a large manufacturing town a few miles away, and who has many regular customers, told me that she often had half her load sold before leaving home, H o w? By telephone. Many farmers do not realize the immense advantages and labor-saving possibilities in the telephone. By its use, one may learn from the city or village the state of the market, the probable demand, any shortage that exists and be prepared to take advantage of it promptly, while Mr. Slowpace is finding out too late that there was a brisk demand for the very goods he had to sell. Market reports in weekly papers are ancient history when received these days. What we want is advance information. The telegraph also comes in handy.

Bareheaded at Church.

Scotland Week Commonwealth.

Shall the women hold on to their towering head gear when they go to church, or shall they leave it off and let those behind them see the preacher? This is a question which is being discussed in some quarters, and in most places the preference seems to be in favor of the women going bare-headed to church. Charity and Children, the Baptist Orphanage paper at Thomasville, says that the Presbyterian Standard thinks it quite objectionable for women to go to church bareheaded; but Charity and Children says that the Presbyterian Standard is a little out of line, and that it is perfectly all right for the women to go to church with no head covering but their beautiful hair. A big hat close to you can cut off all view of a speaker sometimes, and having suffered from this inconvenience recently we are now in the mood to gainay Charity and Children's plea for bare heads at church.

The North Carolina Primary Teachers' Association of the graded schools will meet in Salisbury Nov. 22-24. Miss Leah Jones, of New Bern, is president of the association and Miss Annie Michaux, of Greensboro, is secretary. The meeting in Salisbury will be attended by the largest delegation yet sent to the State convention.

NEWS NOTES.

The King's Mountain Herald says: W. J. Reufrow, who has been at Charlotte for treatment of his hand which we mentioned as giving him trouble, returned to his home here last Sunday; and we are glad to say his condition is greatly improved. His hand had to be cut to the bone in five places.

A Winston-Salem dispatch says: Ida, the 9-year-old daughter of J. M. Auburn, who lives in Shoals township, Surry county, is perhaps the youngest female farmer in the piedmont section, and a very successful one. This season, on one-fourth of an acre of land, she raised 172 pumpkins and 22 pounds of tobacco which she sold for \$22.73.

A Wadesboro special says: C. G. Morgan vs. Dr. H. D. Stewart, case of malicious prosecution, was ended yesterday by plaintiff being awarded one hundred dollars. The case grew out of the compulsory vaccination in Union county. Mr. Morgan was teaching school in that county and Dr. Stewart undertook to vaccinate the students by force of law. This broke up the school, hence the suit.

The Daughters of the Confederacy at their convention in Durham last week elected new officers as follows: Mrs. E. E. Moffit, of Raleigh, one of the honorary-presidents of the State Organization; Mrs. W. S. Parker, of Henderson, president; Mrs. M. H. Jones, of Durham, first vice president; Mrs. James K. Nordset, of Winston, second vice president; Miss Sue Collins, of Goldsboro, third vice president; Mrs. F. M. Williams, of Newton, recording secretary; Mrs. O. S. Blacknall, Kittrell, corresponding secretary; Mrs. I. W. Falson, of Charlotte, treasurer; Mrs. Lee D. Heart, Raleigh, registrar; Miss Rebecca Cameron, historian; Mrs. W. O. Shannon, of Henderson, assistant historian; Miss Kate McKinnon, of Raleigh, chaplain. Mrs. H. A. London who for two terms has been the most efficient president, positively declined a re-election. The Durham people magnificently entertained their guests.

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AMATTER OF HEALTH ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure A Crown of Tartar Powder, free from alkali or phosphoric acid HAS NO SUBSTITUTE