The Gastonia Gazette.

Issued Every Tuesday and Friday.

W. F. MARSHALL.....Editor and Publisher

Admitted into the mails at the Post Office at Gastonia, N. C., at the usual rate of Postage, April 30, 1906.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One Year	$1.00
Six Months	.75
Four Months	.50
One Month	.15

TUESDAY, OCT. 16, 1906.

County Democratic Ticket.

For Senate, 25th District:
G. F. MASON.
For House of Representatives:
F. DIXON.
A. C. MANGUM.
For Sheriff:
THOMAS B. STUFORD.
For Clerk of Superior Court:
C. C. CORNWELL.
For Register of Deeds:
A. T. SMITH.
For Treasurer:
H. M. STUFORD.
For Surveyor:
CHESTER A. BLACK.
For Coroner:
W. M. DAVIS.
For Commissioners:
J. E. LEWIS, JNO. C. FURTY,
A. E. ADAMS, L. V. KENDRICK,
G. G. WALL, R. K. DAVENPORT.

The Gaston boys at the University have formed there a Gaston County Club. Hurrah for the good old county and these sons of hers! Rev. Frank B. Rankin, now in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work at the University, is also a son of Gaston County. The folks at home are proud of them every one.

An idea of the rapidity with which wealth is increasing in Gaston county may be gained from the story told by the books—that the increase in tax valuations is nearly $1,000,000 a year! The increase is nearly a million this year and is expected to reach that amount next year. In 16 years the total tax values have gone from $3,000,000 to $9,000,000, while the population has not quite doubled, the figures for the latter being 17,764 in 1890 and 32,614 in June, 1906.

The death of Rev. Sam P. Jones—it seems odd to write the title before this name which the wonderful personality of the owner had made so familiar without the Rev.—is an event which removes from active life one of the most remarkable and talented Americans of his generation. While on a train bound from Oklahoma City, where he had held a two weeks meeting, to Little Rock, Ark., he died suddenly yesterday morning. The dispatches say he dropped dead. There are many among our readers who knew and have listened to him who will hear of his death with feelings of sad surprise and deep sorrow.

Has Carried Bullet Since 1865.

Lancaster News.

Mr. R. J. M. Steele, one of Lancaster's well known Confederate veterans, who has been carrying a bullet received in battle since the last day of March 1864, went over to Chester a few days ago to have Dr. Pryor locate the missile by means of the X ray and to remove it if possible, as it gives him constant pain. The bullet was found under the left shoulder blade near the joint, but Dr. Pryor advised Mr. Steele not to have it removed as the operation would be a dangerous one.

Pretty Home Wedding.

Iredell County Mascot.

One of the prettiest home weddings of the season was that last night at the home of Mrs. M. E. Munday, on Front street, when Miss Berta Munday was married to Mr. George A. Jenkins, of Gastonia. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. H. Robbins, of West End church, at 7 o'clock, in the presence of the family and a few friends. The bride was gowned in a blue going away gown, and made a pretty picture among the decorations. The presents were numerous and costly consisting of cut glass, china and silver. Immediately after the ceremony the couple took the east bound train for Richmond where they will spend a few days before going to Gastonia where they will make their home. Miss Munday is one of the city's most beautiful young ladies and is very popular with all who know her and Statesville is loth to give her up. Mr. Jenkins is a livoryman of Gastonia.

The King's Mountain Herald says: W. J. Renfrow, 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 pretty improved. His hand had to be cut to the bone in five places.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION FORMED.

Rural and Graded Schools of Gaston Well Represented by Enthusiastic Attendance at Dallas Saturday.

Prof. Joe S. Wray, superintendent of the Gastonia Graded schools, was elected president of the County Teachers' Association held at Dallas Saturday. Prof. S. P. Wilson, superintendent of the Cherryville Graded Schools was elected vice president, and the county superintendent, Prof. F. P. Hall, was made secretary ex-officio by enactment in the constitution and by-laws of the association.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 11 o'clock by Prof. Hall. He briefly addressed the teachers and citizens present on the object and purposes of the association about to be formed, and gave to all a hearty welcome. He spoke of the teachers' need of association and the good social and professional results which would grow out of it to them and through them to the school children of the county. The County Board of Education, he said, wanted to see an educational revival, of which even the children would catch the enthusiasm.

Hon. S J. Durham, of Bessemer City, who is chairman of the Board of Education, was called to be temporary chairman of the meeting. A constitution and by-laws were submitted and adopted as published a few days ago.

When elected as officers of the Association Professors Wray and Wilson made graceful speeches of acceptance. Prof. Wray felt deeply a sense of the honor and responsibility which came to him with this office. He lauded the devotion of the women teachers of the county and was glad to have his entire corps of 15 present to-day. The only discouraging element in a woman's devotion to the teaching profession was that she didn't enter it to stay—if she got a more interesting proposition [laughter]. If the man who taught got married, he was just obliged to teach then by a double necessity [Renewed laughter]. Prof. Wray emphasized the mutual advantages to be derived from the association. "I never talk to another teacher," he said, "whether above me or below me in the scale of attainment without getting good from it." He declared that we do not live unto ourselves and exhorted his fellow teachers by saying "Let us put our souls into this work."

Prof. Wilson made some complimentary references to the ladies present, who formed so large a part of the teaching forces of Gaston that the work would be seriously crippled without them. He said it was his purpose to attend the meetings as often as Providence would permit and would fill the position of vice president the best he could.

Mr. W. F. Marshall presented to the audience the chief speaker of the morning session, Prof. J. B. Carlyle, of the Chair of Latin in Wake Forest College. Prof. Carlyle's speech was well nigh unreportable. Wit, wisdom, philosophy, common sense, and sentiment, all followed each other in such ever-shifting and rapid succession that the reporter soon found himself a part of the audience, unwilling to do anything but listen. His subject was "The Teacher"—the God-called teacher, which he treated under the three subdivisions of the teacher's (1) trials, (2) tasks, (3) triumphs.

In the afternoon Hon. O. F. Mason, Dr. J. C. Galloway, Hon. L. M. Hoffman, former county superintendent and Mr. Edgar Long, of the Gastonia News were called upon by the chair and all responded with words of helpfulness and encouragement to the teachers. In the absence of Dr. Henry Louis Smith, President of Davidson College, who was kept away by a delayed train, Prof. Carlyle was pressed into service again. He spoke more eloquently and impressively, if possible, than in the morning, his topic being "The Enlargement of Life Through the Teacher" under the three heads of the teacher's (1) goal, (2) method, (3) motive. The goal of teachers, said the speaker, is the enrichment and enlargement of the life of our people. One of the methods emphasized was local taxation. Under the head of motives he discussed (a) the pleasures of knowledge, (b) the profit of education, (c) the power of education. The address was full of pith and point, was without a dull moment, and the anecdote about the colored "possumist" was followed up by a more serious emphasis upon the Latin verb "possum" which means "I can!" That, said the speaker, in conclusion, is the kind of possum-let every teacher should be, carrying in the heart and life the consciousness of power, "I can! I can!"

NOTES.

It was gratifying to hear one who has traveled over North Carolina as much as Professor Carlyle has done speak in terms of high commendation of the interest in public education manifest on every hand in Gaston county. That members of the board of education should attend a meeting of the county teachers was an index of present interest and a happy augury of future good. The impress which advanced interest in Gaston county was making upon educational progress in the State was indicated in the wise selection of superintendent F. P. Hall as a member of the sub-commisson for the selection of text-books for the public schools, of which commission he made a most valued member.

One feature at least of the Teacher's Association will prove a popular one. It is the arrangement made by superintendent Hall whereby the salaries of the teachers of the rural schools would be paid monthly to those who attended these meetings and would be paid on the day of the meeting. The announcement to the teachers that their salaries awaited them at the bank, where they were requested to call after adjournment, fell pleasantly upon the ear. The salaries of the graded school teachers are paid by the local authorities of their respective towns and are usually paid monthly; but in case of the rural schools it has been the custom to pay the teacher at the end of the term. Now the rural teachers who attend the county association enjoy the same terms of payment as the town-teachers.

Only one criticism of the meeting of Saturday suggests itself. That is the failure to get a speech out of Mr. Stonewall Durham, chairman of the County Board of Education. This is an omission which may possibly be remedied at a future meeting. In Mr. Durham's home town of Bessemer City, where Prof. F. P. Rockett is the accomplished and energetic superintendent of schools, there was an educational rally Friday night. The Bessemer band turned out to furnish music and the people turned out to furnish the audience. Speeches were made by Prof. J. S. Wray, Dr. D. A. Garrison, and Mr. Durham, which added to the interest and enthusiasm of all present. There are folks who want Mr. Durham to meet the teachers of the county and repeat his speech.

The teachers and visitors enjoyed at dinner the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. White at the "White House."

NEWS NOTES.

A telephone message from Mr. C. C. Tharpe of Net, Iredell county, to the Statesville Mascot says that there was a good sized fall of snow at that place Thursday morning. Mr. Tharpe said it came down thick and fast and lay at places where the frost had not all disappeared. He said that it made him think of rabbit hunting and that it looked like the dead of winter. A message from Hamptonville says that snow fell there this morning also and that it did not come very far south of Net.

A Lumberton special says Andrew Oxendine, a Croatan, was killed Sunday afternoon by John Locklear, also a Croatan. The killing took place about 11 miles from Lumberton, near Buie, Robeson county. Locklear came to Lumberton in company with Will Baker, at times a deputy sheriff, surrendered to Sheriff McLeod and was lodged in jail.

Hazing is abolished, root and branch, is the announcement that comes from the A. and M. College, where every class in college has met and voted unanimously that the college shall have no more hazing in any manner, shape or form. This class action has been followed up by a written pledge which has been signed individually by every student in the college.

The Democrats had a grand rally and torch light procession in Hickory last Tuesday when Governor Aycock made one of his great speeches. There was an immense crowd and the Catawba County News says:—"It looked like the whole of Catawba county was Democratic to witness the scene on the streets of Hickory."

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.

NEW QUEEN OF RIVER

The Big Hendrick Hudson and Her Maiden Trip.

FITTED UP LIKE AN OCEAN LINER

Greatest of River Vessels Has Six Decks and Can Accommodate Five Thousand Passengers—Observation Rooms and an Emergency Hospital on Board—Dining Room Surrounded by Glass.

After a lapse of 300 years the valley of the great North river gave welcome recently to a second Hendrick Hudson; gave a different welcome to a far, far different Hendrick Hudson from that autumnal adventurer who for Dutch gold dared the upper fastnesses of the stream in a rowboat. The new Hendrick Hudson, six stories tall and 400 feet long, is a giant of a river steamer—the biggest and finest of daylight steamers afloat—and the reception that was hers from a downtown pier in Manhattan to railroad wharf in Albany—the Day Line route—was properly that of a new queen of the river.

It was almost twenty years since such a triumphal progress had stirred the Hudson's banks; not since the New York made her first trip in 1887 had the folk of the river towns had such opportunity to cheer a steamer whose christening robe was still white, says the New York Press. Other fine new boats had sought the plaudits of the valley people, but all had unfortunately passed in the night. The coming of the Hendrick Hudson, a daylight event, was made a sort of holiday from Spuyten Duyvil to Albany. For eight hours the big boat passed banks lined with cheering folk. Yonkers had thousands of its folk waving welcome to the new liner. Haverstraw and Nyack were fringed by crowds that made a sort of Fourth of July effect. Newburg turned out practically all of its populace, Fishkill did the same on the other side, Poughkeepsie dropped work to see the big boat land, Kingston crowded down to the Catskill railroad wharf, and Albany was stirred into building bonfires, waving torches and firing skyrockets.

New York's welcome was in the nature of a nautical celebration, for the tooting of steam never ceased from Deshrosses street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street. The Hendrick Hudson was ushered into the sisterhood of the river with a noise that began in the diapason of a liner's bellow off Greenwich village and came to a brief halt in a sputter of steam from a tiny ice tug far up the river. To each and all, steamboat, locomotive, sawmill and launch, the Hendrick Hudson answered courteously with three deep whistles.

The enthusiasm that lined even the vineyarded banks of the Hudson's Rhineland with cheering throngs was deserved. The Hendrick Hudson is an ocean liner river boat—that is, she is as much like an up to date ocean liner as a river boat can be. She is fitted inside with the good taste and the luxury of the newer Atlantic greyhounds, and she carries more passengers than any of these boats.

With accommodations for 5,000 passengers and carrying no freight all the space on the Hendrick Hudson is given over to their use and comfort. The vessel is 400 feet long, 82 feet broad over the guards and has 14 feet 4 inches depth of hold. There are six decks, the hull is of steel and every part of the boat is stiffened and held rigid by steel framework.

There are observation rooms both at the bow and stern, a woman's lounge, a barber shop and smoking room for the men, a dark room for the use of amateur photographers, an emergency hospital with a surgeon in attendance and several other decided innovations in river steamboating.

In finish and in interior decoration the Hendrick Hudson stands alone in the artistic treatment of the various saloons. Mural paintings by well known artists are set in the walls and the Japanese bronze fountain in the main saloon brought to this country for the new boat is a beautiful specimen of eastern art.

For the instruction and edification of the passengers the engine room is inclosed in glass and the paddle wheel boxes have glass panes at the top from which on the inside the great wheels can be seen turning.

The dining room is surrounded almost entirely by plate glass, making the room appear like a glass inclosed veranda. There are sixty large windows, each of which can be raised or lowered to suit wind and weather. The views from every part of the dining room, which contains sixty tables and will seat 252 persons, are unobstructed on all sides.

The main saloon, on the second deck, is one of the most beautiful apartments ever built on a steamboat. The series of day parlors on this deck is a feature that will appeal to those who desire privacy and yet wish to view the scenery.

The Hudson is as remarkable under water as above. While she towers five high stories above the water and overstandows the Grand Republic and the New York, she goes down only seven and one-half feet into the water. Her great height is the result of new methods in construction, for the Hendrick Hudson is a skyscraper steamer. Built with steel framing, she is without the hogbacks of other days. Her engine, of three cylinders, direct connected to the side wheels, is a similar novelty, for no walking beam mars the "sky line" of the new boat. The Hudson marks an epoch in the Hudson's history, even as did the coming of the first Hudson.

Squaw to Lead Dress Reform.

If the squaw who holds first place in the heart of Dick Washakie, chief of the Shoshone tribe, has her way, the Indians who yield allegiance to her husband will be the pioneers in a radical reform in dress and customs, says a Lander (Wyo) dispatch to the New York Tribune. Mrs. Washakie wears the costume and follows the customs of her ancestors, but says that her people would be better off if they adopted the garb and manners of the whites. She is so well liked that it is believed she will succeed in her reform plans.

The Gazette office for cent job printing.

EARTHQUAKE RECORD

The History of Seismic Shocks Shows Awful Loss of Life.

ARE OF SURPRISING FREQUENCY

Almost a Thousand Earthquakes Recorded Annually by Japanese Seismological Society—How They Vary In Character—Some Start Under Sea. The Great Lisbon Disaster.

The total number of earthquakes of which historic record has been kept reaches the enormous figure of 131,208, although the records were very incomplete until recent years. Data concerning all shocks, even the insignificant earth disturbances, are now being preserved, however, by scientific societies in all civilized countries of the world and accurate observations being taken for the use of future students of the earthquake subject.

Earthquakes have been one of the most terrible enemies of man in all times, and the number of persons killed by quakes reaches an appalling figure, says the Chicago Record-Herald. No human foresight, no human science or learning can guard against or foretell an earthquake, and by reason of the very powerlessness of man against this tremendous natural disturbance the earthquake takes rank with the most frightful forms of calamity.

By the use of the most delicate instruments the least tremor of the earth is now recorded, and the modern instruments now used show that quakes are of surprising frequency. The Japanese Seismological society, for instance, records almost a thousand earthquakes annually. Of course these quakes are for the most part so slight as to be unnoticeable except through the extremely delicate scientific instruments, but the fact remains that in the realms of the mikado alone the earth's surface is disturbed by quakes almost three times a day, year in and year out. In other portions of the world in the earthquake zone minor tremors of the earth are proportionately frequent.

Earthquakes vary greatly in nature, duration and character. The number of shocks in a quake and the length of the time interval between them varies between wide limits. The cities of Caracas, in 1812, and Lisbon, in 1755, were destroyed in a few minutes apiece, while the Calabrian earthquake, beginning in 1783, continued for four years.

Earthquakes are by no means confined to continents, and many originate under the sea. The places in the sea bottoms where the water shows great variation in depth are particularly likely to experience earthquake shocks. When an earthquake occurs beneath the sea the vertical movements of the sea bed generate a great wave, which reaches the land after arrival of the earthquake itself. In the open sea this wave is so broad that it cannot be perceived.

When it reaches shallow water near the shore, however, it rushes forward as an immense breaker, sometimes sixty feet or more in height, and overwhelms everything in its course. The velocity of these great sea waves is much greater than the ordinary waves raised by the wind. A submarine earthquake near the coast of Japan in 1854 gave rise to sea waves which traveled the whole breadth of the Pacific at a rate of about 370 miles an hour. At Simoda, Japan, the waves were thirty feet high, while on reaching San Diego, Cal., they still measured six inches.

The extent of country affected by an earthquake shock also varies greatly. Some earthquakes are but purely local affairs, while others are felt for hundreds of miles. The Lisbon earthquake, which threw down the greater part of the city in six minutes and killed 50,000 persons, disturbed an immense area, it being felt in the Alps, Great Britain, in the Baltic sea and in northern Germany. The Lisbon earthquake was felt also at Algiers and Fez as severely as in Spain and Portugal, while the effects of the sea waves caused by it were noticeable at enormous distances.

Perhaps no earthquake, outside of the Lisbon disaster, has been felt over a wider land area than the quake which partly destroyed Charleston, S. C., in August, 1886. That quake was observed from the Carolina coast, Georgia and Florida, northward to southern New England, across New York to Ontario, Canada, and westward to eastern Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, altogether an area 800 miles wide by 1,000 from north to south.

Indians to Cut Timber.

Indians on the Menominee Indian reservation at Teshena, Wis., will be allowed to do their own logging this season, and if they make a success of it they will have occupation for many years, as it is estimated that there are 200,000,000 feet of timber on the reservation. The Indians will be given $20 a thousand for cutting the lumber. Of this $15 will be paid them and $5 placed in the United States treasury to their credit at 4 per cent interest.

The Harvest Maids.

(Four society girls of Wallawalla, Wash., are helping their father harvest his wheat.—Press Dispatch.)

You can talk about your bridge whist girls
And those who love pink teas,
Or the girls who drive their motor beats
Right through the foaming seas,
But give to me the western maids,
Pure grit from head to feet,
Who sally forth in summer time
To help dad harvest wheat.

Oh, the girls of Wallawalla!
Who wouldn't follow, follow,
When they don the jeans and jumpers
And start out to work, b'gosh!
The boys flock from the city
To view these girls so pretty
When they wallow in the winging wheat
at Wallawalla, Wash.

They cannot drive the horses straight,
And they fear to swing the scythe,
But they look well in the scenery,
And they carol songlets blithe.
They're advertised from east to west,
And they've every chance to wed,
For o'er such pretty harvest maids
More men will lose his head.

Oh, the girls of Wallawalla,
Their hearts are hollow, hollow,
If they do not wed some fellow who is
too lovesick to spoil
The sense is lined with culture—
All enthusiastic rooters
For each goddess of the harvest fields at
Wallawalla, Wash.

—Denver Republican.

Subscribe for THE GAZETTE.

Great Lines

October is here and with the month we open the greatest lines we have ever carried

OF

Millinery
Trimmings
Dress Goods
Furs and Cloaks
Shoes for men and women
Clothing for men and boys

We say the greatest lines we have ever carried. That is putting it strong, but not too strong, for it is true. : : : :

Special attention is called to our wonderful line of latest style ready-made handsome men's suits for only

$10

All our lines are fresh and full and at their best. The Peoples Store invites you to see its great lines of new autumn goods :

JNO. F. LOVE

PAY YOUR

Town Taxes

The tax books for the year 1906 are now in my hands for collection. Please call promptly at tax collector's office City Hall and pay your taxes.

I. N. ALEXANDER, Tax Collector

Dr. J. M. Hunter, Specialist

OF ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

MAKES a specialty Cancers, Tumors, Chronic Ulcers, Scrofula and Rheumatism, Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs. Treats without the knife, loss of blood, and little pain to patient. Twenty-five years of practical experience. Consultation free.

REFERENCE TO A FEW CASES TREATED—CURED.

R. A. Clark, cancer of nose...Rock Hill, S. C.
Mrs. J. J. Williams, cancer of face.....
.....Tirzah, S. C.
W. A. Mullinax, Cancer of face.....
.....King's Creek, S. C.
W. W. Stroup, Cancer of face...Lowell, N. C.
Mrs. Barbara McCraw, Cancer of forehead
.....Gaffney, S. C.
S. B. Hanna, Cancer of neck...Gastonia, N. C.
J. L. Hagan, Cancer of face.....
.....Belmont, N. C., R. F. D. No 1.
Mrs. Tracy, Cancer of breast...Gaffney, S. C.
D. H. Cobb, Cancer of lip.....Smyrna, S. C.
R. C. Green, Cancer of face. Mooresboro, N. C.
G. W. Hendrick, Dropsy and asthma.....
.....Gaffney, S. C.
Mrs. Minnie Mode, Rheumatism.....
.....Gaffney, S. C.
Mrs. Mary White, Chronic ulcer of leg.....
.....Gaffney, S. C.
Mrs. N. S. Adams, Cancer of shoulder.....
.....Lowell, N. C.
Andy H. Blanton, Scrofula.....Gaffney, S. C.
G. W. Green, Cancer of neck.....
.....Mooresboro, N. C.

D115tv

Week End Rates—Season 1906.

The Carolina and Northwestern 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.

CARD MOUNTS for photos. Variety of colors at GAZETTE office. Grays, green, wine, red. In large sheets—sizes cut to order.

THE

Charlotte Observer

The Largest and Best Newspaper in North Carolina.

Every day in the Year. $8.00 a Year.

THE OBSERVER consists of 10 to 12 pages daily and 20 to 32 pages Sunday. It handles more news matter, local, State, national and foreign than any other North Carolina newspaper.

THE SUNDAY OBSERVER

is unexcelled as a news medium, and is also filled with excellent matter of a miscellaneous nature.

The Semi-Weekly Observer

issued Tuesdays and Fridays, at $1.00 per year, is the largest paper for the money in this section. It consists of 8 to 10 pages, and prints all the news of the week—Local, State, national and foreign.

Address,

THE OBSERVER CO.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.