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SHOP IN CHARLOTTE AND HAVE THE LITTLE LONG COMPANY PAY RAILROAD FARE.

It's the hub of the surrounding country and The Little-Long Company's store is the emporium for merchandise that's up to the minute. There you'll find everything that's new, and the largest stock of the Carolinas to select from. The millinery and coat suit showings are far beyond anything ever seen in their stores. Besides, you will find every want can be supplied in the way of fine dress goods, silks and trimmings, floor coverings, china, bric-a-brac, men's and boys' high class clothes, ladies', men's and children's fine shoes, men's and ladies' furnishings, as well as an up-to-date jewelry department containing sterling silver and plated table ware, silver novelties, solid and gold filled jewelry, watches, fobs, bracelets, diamonds, rings, etc. If you purchase \$40.00 or more, railroad fare will be refunded within a radius of fifty miles, and freight prepaid on all purchases of \$5.00 or more.

Ask where's the biggest store in the Carolinas, and you'll be told its in Charlotte, and its

N12c12t

THE LITTLE LONG CO.

E. B. Moore, proprietor of the Selwyn Hotel, Charlotte, has leased the Oliver farm of 150 acres near the city and will raise supplies for his own tables.

The express package containing \$10,000 which was lost some time ago between Charlotte and Spartanburg, was found a few days ago in the room of the detective who was investigating the case at Gaffney. Some unknown party brought it to the room while the detective was out.

In the United States court at Statesville last week, A. C. Sain, a Lincoln county postmaster, was found guilty of offering to bribe a postoffice inspector and was fined \$250. Sain offered an inspector \$25 to change certain rural routes so that the mail coming over them would be thrown into his office.

Five men who were arrested at Charlotte last week on suspicion of being pickpockets and held under bonds of \$75 each, failed to appear in court and forfeited their bonds.

DEAF EAR TO SOUTH.

Secretary of The Treasury Cortelyou Hears Only the Siren Voice of Wall Street—South's Requests for Money to Aid in Taking Care of Cotton and the Southern Farmer Fall on Deaf Ears.

Zach McGee in the Charlotte Observer.

The Secretary of the Treasury having deposited \$25,000,000 in the banks of New York and indicated a willingness to deposit more in order to establish credit in New York and prevent the sacrifice of securities, certain representatives of Southern interests have made application to the Treasury Department for deposits to be placed in Southern banks in order to prevent Southern farmers and cotton dealers from sacrificing their cotton at depressed prices. Secretary Cortelyou is still sitting on the lid in New York, but the matter has been put up to Assistant Secretary Edwards, Acting Secretary, by Representative Burleson, of Texas, and Mr. Edwards has refused. Mr. Burleson asked that the Secretary of the Treasury deposit \$10,000,000 in Southern banks to be secured by warehouse receipts on cotton. The idea is that bankers throughout the South have served notice upon owners of cotton in warehouse that they can no longer make advances on cotton to be held in storage. The bankers give as their reason the money stringency, but it is understood that this is modified by the desire to force the sale of the cotton in the warehouses and thus bring a flood of foreign money into the Southern market. Mr. Burleson takes the position that there is as much reason to avoid sacrifices in the sale of cotton as there is in sacrifices in the sales of stocks and bonds. If the United States government is going to deposit money in Wall Street to ease the money stringency so that brokers and other bonds in order to realize needed cash, this same principle should apply to the holders of cotton. The proposition he made at the Treasury Department was that the Treasury deposit should be made upon the security of warehouse receipts at 25 per cent. of the market value. This would be perfectly safe, as it would allow a margin of 75 per cent. for any possible depreciation in the value of the cotton.

CROP WOULD BE SACRIFICED.

"These warehouse receipts held by the banks represent an actual, not a speculative value," says Mr. Burleson. "If the cotton producer is forced to sell his cotton because the banks will no longer advance him the money, and for the purpose of bringing foreign money into this country for the relief of the stock market, it will mean that the crop will be sold for about \$169,000,000 below what it should bring and that the advantage of this forced sale will accrue to the foreign purchaser, and that much money which should come to this country, going into the pockets of our farmers, will be held abroad.

"A forced sale of the cotton crop at whatever sacrifice of price would, of course, bring a large volume of money to this country, but it is poor economics to force the sale of a commodity of actual value by the producer in order to increase the volume of money immediately available to sustain the value of the stocks."

REFUSES THE REQUEST.

It is not likely that Secretary Cortelyou will grant the request of Mr. Burleson or any similar request for aid coming from the South. He does not understand that there are really any "business interests" except those centered in Wall Street. If the banks there need money, then the country is in a desperate fix, argue all the financiers and their friends in New York; and Mr. Cortelyou has lived so much in the atmosphere of Wall Street and those who are dominated by Wall Street interests and ideas that he really does not understand how anybody else can see that the country is really one thing and Wall Street another. When Wall Street sets up a howl for more money, why from time immemorial the vaults of the United States Treasury have been opened up. When the cry comes from the Southern farmers for more money, it is not heeded because the men who have dominated the Treasury Department, while they may have been perfectly honest and sincere, have just simply not understood it. They ask the Wall Street bankers and brokers what about it and get the reply that a few more million distributed among some favored banks in Wall Street will so relieve the money stringency throughout the country that the Southern farmers and the Western miners and all others will prosper. So it is done.

WHY NOT send the Gazette to your boy or girl off at college? It would be like a letter from home twice a week.

JEAN RICHELIEU'S CAREER.

The story of how he came to adapt a literary career is sufficiently picturesque. For some time he had picked up a precarious livelihood by doing "odd jobs," including such prosaic occupations as that of bootblack and casual porter on the Quai Marcellin. One day he was engaged by a gentleman to carry to the railway station a heavy trunk. Arrived at the station, there was an instant mutual recognition. They were old college chums. "What are you doing here?" asked his friend. "Carrying your trunk, I believe," said Jean. "Why do you do this?" "Because I must." "Where do you live?" "Come and see," replied Richelieu. The future dramatist took his friend to his dwelling—a miserable room in an attic in the poorest quarter of the town. Upon the table lay scattered heaps of manuscripts—Jean's incursions in the realms of poetry when the more prosaic duties of the day were over. Looking through them, his friend was astounded at their quality. "Why do you carry trunks and blacken boots when you can do work like this?" he asked. Richelieu had never given the matter a thought. He had never deemed these products of idle hours worthy of publication. Published they were, however, in a very few weeks and created an immense sensation. From that moment Jean Richelieu never looked back—Westminster Gazette.

KANGAROO SAVED A ROTHSCHILD.

Walter Rothschild, the richest bachelor in England, had a close call with matrimony when he was a young man. A designing mamma had managed to get the heir to the Rothschild millions interested in her daughter, and the daughter did all she could to lead the interest up to the point of a marriage proposal.

One night at a watering place, after Rothschild had retired to his room, he heard voices under his window which he recognized as those of the young lady and her mamma.

"Has he proposed yet?" asked the old woman.

"Not yet," answered the daughter, "but I'll have him hooked before long if only I can endure his conversation. Tonight he bored me almost to death talking about his kangaroos."

"I am sorry," said Rothschild, putting his head out of the window, "to have bored you with tales of my animals. Forgive me, I shall never do so again." And he never did.—London Echo.

THE NAME SARATOGA.

The original name of Saratoga was "Sarachtague." About the middle of the eighteenth century it was "Saraghtogo." During the administration of Governor Leisler it was "Sarachtoge." Isn't this quaint—from 1689:

"Upon ye news yt three People should be kild at Bartel Vromans at Sarachtoge by ye Indians."

Resolved by ye Convention yt Lief Jochem Staets forthwith goe with ten men to Sarachtoge to see how ye matter is, & bring us an account with ye first, & yt he sho send a Post lither with ye tidings.

Spelling reformers would be delighted with "kild." And "ye" is shorter than "the," and "yt" is shorter than "that." "Goe" is expansive, but "forthwith" for "forthwith" is a contraction. Schoolcraft thinks that Saratoga is derived from the Indian words "Assarat"—sparkling, and "oga"—place.—New York Press.

DR. MABLE AND THE LIVERYMAN.

A pilgrim, says the Saturday Evening Post, once made his way to Summit, N. J., to pay his respects to Hamilton Wright Mable. At the station he asked the liveryman who had been in service there for thirty years:

"Can you tell me where Dr. Mable lives?"

"Never heard of him," replied the liveryman.

"Surely you must," continued the pilgrim. "I mean Hamilton Wright Mable."

"Shucks!" responded the driver. "He ain't a doctor. He's a reporter for a newspaper."

When told of this incident Mr. Mable put the seal on it by saying:

"And just to think that I subscribed for a wooden leg for that liveryman!"

LORD YOUNG'S WIT.

Looking across the table of a public dinner at the overrubicund and fishy eyes of his neighbor opposite, Lord Young, who was a famous lawyer, inquired who the owner of the vinous countenance might be and was told he was the president of a water trust.

"Aye," said Lord Young. "Well, he looks like a man that could be trusted with any amount of water!"

Some one told Lord Young that the house of lords had on appeal affirmed a decision of his. "It may be right, after all," was his lordship's reply.

THE RIGHT IDEA.

"How do you define the phrase 'as black as your hat'?" a father asked his son as the latter had just used the expression.

"Well," replied the youth, "I should define it as darkness that might be felt."—Cassell's Journal.

THE CLOCK AND THE WATCH.

"What pleased me most," said the man who had been abroad, "was the wonderful clock at Strassburg."

"Oh, how I should like to see it!" replied the ignorant youth. "And did you see the watch on the Rhine too?"

AT THE FOOT END.

"Alas, I am at my wife's end," exclaimed the monarch as he was unexpectedly kicked by the court jester.—Bohemian.

It is a beautiful necessity of our nature to love something.—Jerrold.

Accidents will happen, but the best-regulated families keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for such emergencies. It subdues the pain and heals the hurts.

Spencer has been made the terminal for the crews of Southern Railway trains 37 and 38 instead of Charlotte.

The capital stock of the National Bank of Gaffney, located at Gaffney, S. C., has been increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

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Gastonia, N. C.



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LONG BROS.

Exclusive Agents Gastonia, N. C.

YORK AND YORKVILLE

What's Doing Among our Neighbors Just Across the Line. Yorkville Enquirer, 25th.

Miss Estelle Castles, of Smyrna, spent Wednesday in Yorkville with her sister, Miss Mabel Castles—Little Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Grier, of Sharon, has been quite ill with bronchial pneumonia, but is better.—Mrs. Virginia Bratton, state regent of the D. A. R., and Mrs. W. B. Moore, regent of Kings Mountain chapter, went to Gaffney last Wednesday for the purpose of organizing a chapter of the D. A. R.'s in that place.—Miss Emily Riley, of Yazoo, Miss., who has been spending the summer with Mrs. J. B. Pegram, of Yorkville, and Mrs. S. T. Frew, of Rock Hill, was married in Atlanta last Monday to Mr. S. B. Both, of Valdosta, Ga.—Capt. W. B. Smith, of Clover, who was stricken with paralysis recently, and whose condition for some days afterwards, was quite serious, has since improved very considerably, and is able to be up and about; but is still quite feeble.—The latest information from Mr. J. Ed Leech, who had his leg amputated, in the hospital at Chester recently to arrest blood poisoning, is to the effect that he is steadily growing worse. His condition is now extremely critical and there is no reasonable hope for his recovery.—Rev. W. W. Orr, who has been conducting an interesting series of meetings in the Associate Reformed church at Clover, closed the same last night and passed through Yorkville this morning on his way to Sharon to spend a day with Rev. J. S. Grier. People who have kept up with the Clover meetings say that they were remarkably successful.

Mrs. Rosana J. Stacy died at the home of her grandson, Mr. John Stacy, three miles southeast of Clover last Friday, of apoplexy. The deceased was born near Cherryville, N. C., 82 years ago, and was the widow of the late John Stacy. She leaves two grand children, Messrs. John L. and Starr N. Stacy. She was for many years a member of Clover Presbyterian church. The interment took place at Bethel on Saturday, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. W. A. Hafner.

Mrs. Sallie Edmunds McMurray, wife of Rev. John A. Murray, died at her home at Sharon last Wednesday morning, at about 2 o'clock after a long illness with cancer. The deceased was born in Charlotte county, Va., on January 3, 1855, and was a daughter of Capt. Henry E. and Mrs. Sallie E. Scott. She was married to her husband at the home of her parents on November 27, 1888. She leaves six children, two sons and four daughters. The funeral took place at Woodland church on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, and the interment took place in Woodlawn cemetery. A phone message Tuesday morning brought the news of the death in Flint Hill section of Mr. John H. Osborne, who passed away Monday night, after an illness of two weeks. The funeral was held at the home. Rev. E. S. Reaves conducting the service. The remains were laid away in Flint Hill cemetery, old soldier comrades of the comrades of the community acting as pallbearers. John H. Osborne was well known in this section. He was 82 years of age, having been born in September 1825. He was a Confederate veteran, having served through the war as a member of Co. F. 49th N. C. regiment, and was once wounded.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrators of E. S. Baker, deceased, late of Gaston county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the first day of November, 1908, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment. This the 25th day of October, 1907.
H. T. FULTON } Administrators.
L. F. BAKER }
Campbell and McMillan, Attorneys.
D50w

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a mortgage deed, executed to me on the 18th day of May 1903, by J. L. Carson and wife Ida N. Carson of the county of Gaston and state of North Carolina, and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county, in Book 63 page 144, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Post Office Door in Gastonia, in said county and state, at 12 o'clock m. on

Monday, the 25th Day of November A. D. 1907, to satisfy the bond secured and premises lying, being and situate in the western suburbs of the town of Gastonia, in said county and state adjoining the lands of the Methodist Episcopal Church, J. A. Smith and others, and more particularly defined and bounded as follows, to wit: That certain lot and premises.

Entry of Claim.

No. 278 North Carolina }
Gaston County }
To A. J. Smith, Acting Entry Taker of Gaston county, North Carolina. The undersigned, G. V. Lohr, of Gaston county, North Carolina, enters and lays claim to the following described pieces or parcels of land in Dallas Township, Gaston county, State of North Carolina, the same being vacant and unappropriated land and subject to entry, viz: Adjoining lands of S. T. Wilson and Mrs. Julia C. Holland and lying on the waters of Little Lona Creek, containing by estimation two (2) acres, more or less.
G. V. LOHR,
Entered this Oct. 10th, 1907.
Witness: E. L. Mason,
Clerk of Court, G. V. Lohr,
No. of acres claimed, two (2)
Date of entry, October 10th, 1907.
Filed at 9 a. m. October 10th, 1907.
A. J. SMITH, Register of Deeds and Acting Entry Taker of Gaston county, N. C.
Registered at 11 a. m. October 11th, 1907, in book of entries page 278
A. J. SMITH, Register of Deeds and Acting Entry Taker, Gaston county, N. C. —N11c1m.

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