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Exclusive Agents - - - - - Gastonia, N. C.

JURY LIST.

Names of Jurors Chosen for February Term of Gaston Superior Court.

The following are the names of the jurors drawn by the county commissioners at their regular January meeting to serve at the February term of Gaston Superior Court, which convenes at Dallas on the 28th of February:

FIRST WEEK.

- J. R. Ross, Mount Holly.
- E. B. Brittain, Gastonia.
- C. E. Tucker, Belmont.
- A. F. Henry, Cherryville.
- E. L. Little, Gastonia.
- J. W. Bumgardner, South Point.

- W. H. Crocker, Cherryville.
- T. L. Craig, Gastonia.
- Math Quinn, Crowders Mountain.
- H. Garrett, Crowders Mountain.
- R. G. Brown, Cherryville.
- B. F. Ormand, Crowders Mountain.
- George Wright, South Point.
- W. E. Farnsworth, Cherryville.
- J. W. Capps, South Point.
- W. H. Stowe, South Point.
- Lee L. Bryson, South Point.
- R. H. Thomas, South Point.
- W. V. Ransour, Crowders Mountain.
- J. W. Atkins, Gastonia.
- W. M. Boyce, Gastonia.
- S. C. Sipe, Cherryville.
- J. A. Hager, Cherryville.
- S. Elmer Spencer, Gastonia.

- W. S. McKee, South Point.
 - J. Boyce McGill, Crowders Mountain.
 - J. O. Rankin, Gastonia.
 - J. P. Brison, South Point.
 - R. L. Rector, Dallas.
 - P. R. Falls, Gastonia.
 - D. A. Roberts, South Point.
 - B. T. Morris, Gastonia.
 - B. F. S. Austin, Gastonia.
 - Perry Dover, Gastonia.
 - R. B. Shields, Gastonia.
- SECOND WEEK.
- S. W. Wilson, South Point.
 - E. O. Webb, Dallas.
 - Charles Lineberger, Dallas.
 - J. D. Cole, River Bend.
 - L. A. T. McGinnas, Cherryville.
 - E. Hope Adams, Gastonia.
 - J. A. Smith, Crowders Mountain.
 - P. R. Huffstetler, Gastonia.
 - S. N. Craig, South Point.
 - J. H. Curry, South Point.
 - George F. Beam, Cherryville.
 - John R. Hallman, Cherryville.
 - W. E. Gardner, Cherryville.
 - W. M. Costner, Cherryville.
 - R. L. Stowe, South Point.
 - W. D. Crawford, Gastonia.
 - R. A. Love, Gastonia.
 - J. M. Williams, Gastonia.

At Raeford, Cumberland county, last Thursday night Jerry Willis, colored, killed his wife and her mother, Annie Jones. He escaped.

Wireless telegraph communication will be established between Fryling Pan Shoals and Southport on the North Carolina coast. This is a dangerous stretch of coast and this will doubtless prevent many wrecks. The establishment of this service was secured by the board of commissioners of navigation and pilotage for the Cape Fear river and bar from the Navy Department through Senator Overman.

CANNIBALS OF THE PACIFIC.

Lieutenant Underwood Writes Interestingly of the South Pacific Cannibals, Giving Much Information About Their Life and Customs.

Lieutenant R. O. Underwood, of Gastonia, who is on the battleship Philadelphia in the Pacific fleet, has recently seen something of the cannibals of the South Pacific and writes The Gazette an interesting article on their life and habits, which will be found below. The Philadelphia is expected to reach San Francisco this week and Lieutenant Underwood will later be sent to some post in the West. He is a brother of Mrs. Z. B. Harry, of Gastonia.

He writes as follows: The Pacific fleet consisting of eight armored cruisers, is unable to steam from Honolulu to Manila at a high rate of speed because of the lack of coal capacity. This necessitated the fleet stopping off in some harbor to coal from colliers. Guam should have been the logical place but, on account of her harbor being too small to accommodate a fleet of eight ships the only safe harbor near was Nares Harbor, Admiralty Island.

It is located on the northwest of Admiralty Island, which lies a few miles north of New Guinea and south of the equator, and is formed by a chain of small islands and reefs resembling, in a geographical character, what is known as an atoll and the harbor proper is the lagoon within the atoll having a single entrance through the reef. It is a possession of Germany.

Though German, the only German representative is a trader whose warehouses are located on one of the small adjoining islands, and he lives by bartering with the natives. His output of goods consists principally in tobacco and cloth for which he receives in exchange from the natives coconuts and capra (dried coconut).

The island is about ten miles wide and thirty long, the longer direction extending east and west. Numerous mountains abound, the highest peaks reaching to a height of four thousand feet. Being tropical in location, the vegetation is very thick; so much so that it would be difficult to proceed far into the interior without some means of clearing a suitable trail and, too, the natives are vicious by nature and the mere fact of entering into their domains might be considered an invasion and an encroachment upon their sacred territory which they may attempt to repel.

The native men average in height five feet and ten inches, with well-formed, muscular bodies used to much walking and paddling canoes. They wear long hair which is kinky and made brown by the sun. It is about five inches in length and stands out all over at full length and, to keep it out of the face, it is pinned back by a long tooth comb. The skin is generally brown, though in some it is black. The nose is flat and pierced so a peculiar stick of bone about an inch in length may be worn. In this position it obstructs both nostrils. The lobes of the ears of most of them are mutilated so earrings of various sorts and sizes may be worn. Their bodies are filthy and stink horribly. The odor of smoke from their fires of course, is the cause of much of this stench.

The people have the custom of the Pacific Islanders, including the Filipinos, of blackening the mouth and teeth by the use of bedel nut and the application of lime to it. The chewing of bedel nut seems to take the place of tobacco, alcoholic drinks, smoking and other such luxuries indulged in by the white man, except it does not intoxicate them. It was noted that men everywhere had it in their possession and indulged in its use freely and with apparent satisfaction.

Men and women alike wear only a breech cloth made by tying a strip of cloth about three inches in width around the waist and another piece of the same width suspended from the waist piece in front and rear. These cloths are of various colors and the wearers seem to be particularly attracted toward red. No other articles of clothing are worn except that in some cases where they obtain some article of civilized wearing apparel they use it. In one case the chief of a small island was distinguished from his colleagues by the possession of a cap with a visor of which he seemed to be very proud. Many of them were without wearing apparel of any kind.

The women are rarely ever seen by a white man and, upon our approach, they and the children are shrewdly concealed in huts closely guarded near which no white man is permitted to approach. Finally, after much persuasion and assurances from us that we would not harm them, one woman was conducted into



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our presence. She was, perhaps, not more than twenty years of age, somewhat diminutive in height, shy, were closely cropped hair, and possessed no characteristics of the female sex other than that her limbs were of more delicate lines than those of the men. Her body was shriveled, stooped, wasted and thin and she evidenced signs of having become a mother at an early age. This seems to be the cause of the difference in physical development of the men and women.

Their huts are arches of straw twenty feet long and twelve feet wide on an average and are never more than eight feet high with a small door at each end only large enough to crawl through and with ground floors. The stench of these huts is stifling. For beds boards were placed crosswise extending from the outer wall and elevated two feet from the ground. There were no mats nor bed clothing.

Earthenware of the most primitive sort served as cooking utensils. It is supposed the natives live by fishing and upon snails, crabs, fruit and from vegetables produced on the small farms near the villages. There were signs of wild boars in the woods and, as skillful as they seem to be in the handling of their spears, they possibly feast upon swine.

One man spoke sufficient English to make it plain that they ate the flesh of their enemies. They rarely ever eat white people for two reasons, viz: he is difficult to get and the flesh of the black man is sweeter they claim.

Their method of roasting their victim is first to dig a trench and then build in it a very hot fire, when the earth is thoroughly heated clean the fire from the ditch put the man in cover him with earth and then build a fire over him.

The war implements are confined entirely to the use of spears. Fire arms are unknown and they seemed not to understand how a bird up in a tree would fall upon pointing an instrument at him that made a noise. Their spear blades are hewn from a dark flint stone and when finished have two sharp sides. The blade is mounted on a wooden handle about eight feet in length.

Many of the men had scars on their breasts and backs which had been inflicted by a similar weapon. They use a smaller pronged spear made of wood and poisoned. From the number of these scars it is reasonable to suppose that they are not peaceable at all times.

The writer observed them closely and in bodily form they bear a resemblance to human beings but for facial expression and an expression of intellect in the eye there was a total absence.

It is easy to believe that such a being could devour human flesh with out a feeling of horror.

Early Tuesday morning fire practically destroyed the plant of the P. D. Gold Publishing Co., at Wilson, publishers of The Wilson Times and Zion's Landmark. The loss was \$15,000 with \$7,500 insurance.

LAND POSTED NOTICES.
For sale at the following prices: 2 for 5 cents; 5 for 10 cents; 12 for 20 cents; two dozen for 35 cents; \$0 for 60 cents. Mail orders receive prompt attention. Gazette Publishing Co., No. 236 Main avenue, Gastonia, N. C.

UNCLE SAM'S PAY ROLL.

Coming to be an Enormous Burden for Country to Bear.

Indianapolis News.
It is well that the people of this country should realize what a burden their government is coming to be. We know what vast sums have been spent and are being spent for army and navy and pensions, but we do not always realize how great has been the increase in the ordinary expenditures.

It was pointed out during the last campaign that almost 100,000 names had been added to the nation's pay roll during the administration of President Roosevelt. This involved an increase of salaries of \$70,000,000. The increase in employees was at the rate of 14,000 a year, and in salaries of \$10,000,000 a year. In the last full year of Mr. Roosevelt this rate of increase was exceeded, the number of new employees being 22,000. And the figures are still climbing. We now have 370,000 public servants, as against 328,000 last year.

These figures should give us pause. We are now paying more than \$400,000,000 in salaries alone. Each man, woman and child is being taxed \$4.50 each year for the ordinary expenses of the government, a sum which used to be almost enough to meet all expenses, ordinary and extraordinary. No one doubts that the government could, if it were organized and conducted on business principles—as it probably never will be—be carried on for one-half the amount now used to maintain it.

But even if we cannot get a business basis we ought to be able to make some retrenchment in our pay roll. The land is filled with special agents, secret service men, inspectors and inspectors of inspectors. Special counsel have been hired to do work which other men were paid for doing and should have done. Assistant attorneys have multiplied beyond all reason. And the result is now before us. Nor have we reached the end.

It is not surprising that the president should have a good deal to say about economy. It is an old-fashioned and almost forgotten virtue. In these days of high prices and mounting taxes, it is well that we should give some attention to saving money. All this money comes out of the people, much of it from those who cannot shift the burden of taxation—that is, the poorer people, the much-talked-of ultimate consumers.

Mrs. Tillman Gets Children.
Tuesday the Supreme Court of South Carolina handed down a decision in favor of Mrs. Ben Tillman, Jr., giving her possession of her two young children, Doushka Pickens Tillman and Sarah Stark Tillman, who had been deeded, under the South Carolina law allowing such a procedure, by her husband to his father, Senator Ben Tillman. The case has attracted nation-wide interest and has resulted in strong talk in favor of repealing the present South Carolina law. Mrs. Tillman's attorneys at once took steps to get possession of the children. The Supreme Court held that the deed was invalid in that it did not bear the signature of the mother. The opinion handed down was a lengthy one, consisting of about 6,000 words.

Truxton King



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