

Legal Advertisements

NOTICE.

We the undersigned having been appointed by the Heirs of the Estate of Mr. J. B. F. Riddle, deceased, as their Agents to wind up the estate of the said Mr. Riddle, hereby give notice that we will offer at public sale on the

18th Day of March, 1910,

at the residence of the late J. B. F. Riddle, the following personal property, viz:

Three mules, one horse, 300 to 400 bushels corn, one wagon, one buggy, household and kitchen furniture and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of sale: Cash. 15 p. 3.

J. W. RIDDLE,
W. B. RIDDLE,
Agents.

NOTICE.

North Carolina,
Gaston County.

In the matter of an application for pardon for John Cloninger.

Application will be made to the Governor of North Carolina for the pardon of John Cloninger, convicted at the February term of the Superior Court for Gaston county, in 1908, of the crime of manslaughter, and sentenced to the public roads of Gaston county for a term of two years.

All persons who oppose the granting of said pardon are invited to forward their protests to the Governor without delay.

This the 28th day of February, 1910. 15 c 4.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Department of State.

CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION.
To All to Whom These Presents May Come—Greeting:

Whereas, It appears to my satisfaction by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that the Thompson & Pegram Company, a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated in the town of Stanley, County of Gaston, State of North Carolina (A. M. West being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served), has complied with the requirements of Chapter 21, Revisal of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution:

Now, Therefore, I, J. BRYAN GRIMES, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 17th day of February, 1910, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Raleigh, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1910.

J. BRYAN GRIMES,
Secretary of State.

Filed and recorded in Record of Incorporations No. 2, at page 18, February 21st, 1910.

C. C. CORNWELL, Clerk Superior Court, Gaston County, N. C.
M 18 c 4.

NOTICE OF SALE.

I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on

March 12th, 1910 at 2 O'clock P. M., the remaining property of C. F. Lineberger, trading as Oak Leather Company, Bankrupt, at the old Tan Yard, Gastonia, N. C., consisting of:

- 1 New 3 H. P. Motor.
- 1 Tanning Wheel, Shafting and Pulleys.
- 1 Bark Mill.
- 1 Lot of Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys.
- 1 Lot of Tanning Tools.
- 1 Work Bench.
- 1 Feed Cutter.

Any of the above named property can be bought privately before day of sale.

S. S. MORRIS, Trustee.

M 11 c 6.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Department of State.

CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION.
To All to Whom These Presents May Come—Greeting:

Whereas, It appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that the Kendrick-Torrence Company, a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated at No. 135, Main Street, in the town of Gastonia, County of Gaston, State of North Carolina (Eli Kendrick being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served),

has complied with the requirements of Chapter 21, Revisal of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution:

Now, Therefore, I, J. BRYAN GRIMES, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 17th day of February, 1910, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Raleigh, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1910.

J. BRYAN GRIMES,
Secretary of State.

Filed and recorded in Record of Incorporations, Book No. 2, at page 17, February 18th, 1910.

C. C. CORNWELL,
Clerk Superior Court.

M 15 c 4.

MORTGAGE SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of the power of sale vested in me by a Mortgage Deed executed to me on the 7th day of December, 1908, by George Dye and his wife, Elizabeth Dye, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Gaston county in Mortgage Deed Book 74, page 18, default having been made in the payment of the bond secured by said Mortgage Deed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in Dallas, at noon, on

Monday, March 21, 1910,

the following described tract of land lying within the corporate limits of the town of Gastonia, Gaston county, State of North Carolina and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stake on B. G. Bradley's line, 75 feet eastward from a stone on the east side of Dallas street near the northern part of the town of Gastonia, which stone is the southwest corner of the land Mack Bradley bought from M. F. Rhyne November 15th, 1897; runs with B. G. Bradley's line N. 86 E. 50 feet to a stone; thence N. 1 1/2 W. 105 feet to the south edge of an alley; thence with the south edge of said alley S. 85 2-3 W. 50 feet; thence S. 1 1/2 E. 108 feet to the beginning; being lot No. 2 of the tract which M. F. Rhyne and wife deeded to Mack Bradley on November 15th, 1897, surveyed and divided into lots by John F. Bradley in October, 1904.

This the 18th day of February, 1910.

T. E. ROBINSON, Mortgagee.
M 11 c 4.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of George B. Dettter, deceased, late of Gaston county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present same to me on or before

February 4th, 1911,

or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make prompt settlement.

This 4th day of February, 1910.
E. E. DETTER, Adm.,
M 11 c 6w. Bessemer City, N. C.

In order to show that spitting on the sidewalks is dangerous to health, an investigation has been made by Dr. John Robertson, Medical Health Officer of Birmingham, England, which shows that seven per cent of the "spits" collected in public places contained consumption germs. On the other hand the dust collected from the floors of the cottages of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium has been found to be free of tuberculosis germs, showing that a careful consumptive is not dangerous.

WHAT EVERY WOMANLY WOMAN WANTS.

One of the fondest desires of millions of women is to have beautiful hair.

This desire can be gratified without the slightest risk, for druggists everywhere, and J. H. Kennedy & Co. sell a hair tonic called Parisian Sage for 50 cents, that will turn dull, lifeless, unattractive hair into lustrous and attractive hair in two weeks, or money back.

Put the name on your shopping list right now, and be sure to get the genuine. Every package has the girl with the Auburn hair upon it.

Since its introduction in America, Parisian Sage has won unajnted praise from women of refinement who have learned what a delightful and refreshing hair tonic and dressing Parisian Sage is.

Just because the makers are absolutely certain that Parisian Sage is the only preparation that kills the pernicious dandruff microbes, they are willing to guarantee it to banish dandruff, stop falling hair and itching scalp, or money back. 4-11.

THE CENSUS OF OCCUPATIONS.

Enumerators' Questions Will Apply to Everybody in the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The "occupation" question in the United States census population schedule to be carried by the enumerators during the Thirteenth Decennial Census, beginning April 15 next, applies to everybody living in the United States on the date mentioned, which is the "Census Day," and all the population schedule questions relate to it only.

In its printed instructions to enumerators the Census Bureau holds that the occupation followed by a child or a woman is just as important, for census purposes, as the occupation of a man. Therefore the enumerators are told never to take it for granted without inquiry that a woman or child old enough to work has no gainful occupation.

It is pointed out, however, that only gainful occupations are to be reported. By this is meant any employment, work, profession, or vocation by which the person working regularly earns money or its equivalent. The fact that a person has no gainful occupation is to be noted on the schedule. If a person is only temporarily unemployed on account of lack of work, or sickness, or other temporary reason, the occupation which that person usually follows is to be reported.

If a person has two occupations, the enumerator must return only the more important one—that is, the one from which the person gets the more money. If that cannot be learned, then he is to return the one at which the person spends the more time. As an illustration, the enumerators are told to return a man as a "farmer" if he gets most of his income from farming, although he may also follow the occupation of a clergyman or preacher; but they must return him as a "clergyman" if he gets more of his income from that occupation.

In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment, the entry is to be that she has no occupation. But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned as "housekeeper," "servant," "cook," or "chambermaid," as the case may be, and the entry should state the place where she works, as "private family," "hotel," or "boarding house." Or if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, that occupation should be returned. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as "laundress" or "washerwoman."

WOMEN DOING FARM WORK.

A woman working regularly at outdoor farm work, even though she works on the home farm for her husband, son, or other relative and does not receive money wages, should be returned as a "farm laborer." The enumerators are to distinguish, however, the women who work on the home farm from those who work away from home by writing either "home farm" or "working out," as the case may require. A woman, who, herself, operates or runs a farm should be reported as a "farmer," and not as a "farm laborer."

If any child, of whatever age, is regularly earning money, the employment which he or she follows should be returned as an occupation. This applies also to a child working for his board away from home.

Children, or even adults, attending school or college or any educational institution, and following no other employment, should be returned as having no occupation. But if any person is attending school or college and at the same time is regularly earning money at some gainful occupation, the enumerators are to return that occupation. In either case they must indicate the fact of school or college attendance.

Children who work for their parents at home merely on general household work or at odd times on other work are to be reported as having no occupation. But children who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household work should be reported as having the occupation in which they are so employed, even though they receive no wages. In the case of children who work for their own parents on a farm, that fact is to be entered as "home farm." But for children who work as farm laborers for others, the enumerator's entry is to be "working out."

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.

The Census Bureau instructs the census takers that an employer is one who employs helpers, other than domestic servants, in transacting his own business. The term employer does not include the superintendent, agent, manager, or other persons employed to manage an establish-

ment or business; and it does not include the foreman of a room, the boss of a gang, or the coal miner who hires his helper. All such should be returned as employees, for, while any one of these may employ persons, none of them does so in transacting his own business. Thus no individual working for a corporation, either as an officer or otherwise, should be returned as an employer.

A person employing domestic servants in his own home, but not employing any helpers in his business, is not to be considered as an employer. But, on the other hand, a person who is the proprietor of a hotel or boarding house and employs servants in running that hotel or boarding house, should be returned as an employer, because he employs these servants in his business.

An employee is defined as any person who works for wages or a salary and is subject to the control and direction of an employer. The deciding test is whether the person receives a wage or salary and is subject to another's directions. If so, he is an employee, whether he be president of a large corporation or only a day laborer; whether he be paid in money or in kind; and whether he be employed by his own parent or by another. The term employee does not include lawyers, doctors, and others who render professional services for fees, and who, in their work, are not subject to the control and direction of those whom they serve. It does include actors, professors, and others who are engaged to render professional services for wages or salaries. A domestic servant should always be returned as an employee, even though, as previously explained, the person employing a domestic servant is not always returned as an employer. OTHER SCHEDULE QUESTIONS. Persons who have a gainful occupation and are neither employers nor employees are considered to be working on their own account. They neither pay nor receive salaries or regular wages. Examples of this class are farmers and the owners of small establishments who do not employ helpers; professional men who work for fees and employ no helpers; newsboys; and, generally speaking, hucksters, peddlers, bootblacks, etc.

It is stated in the instructions that the purpose of the schedule inquiries as to unemployment is to ascertain the measure of enforced unemployment—that is, the extent to which men want work and cannot find it.

The schedule question, "home renter or owned," is defined as meaning whether a family owns the home in which it is living or rents it. If a dwelling is occupied by more than one family it is the home of each of them, and the question should be answered with reference to each family.

A home is to be classed as owned if it is owned wholly or in part by the head of the family living in the home or by the wife of the head, or by a son, or a daughter, or other relative living in the same house with the head of the family. It is not necessary that full payment for the property should have been made or that the family should be the sole owner.

Every home not owned, either wholly or in part, by the family living in it or by some member of the family should be classed as rented, whether rent is actually paid or not. All owned homes which are not fully paid for, or upon which there is an incumbrance in the form either of a mortgage or of a lien upon which judgment has been had in a court, are to be reported as mortgaged.

The inquiry as to whether the person enumerated is a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy is to be asked as to all males over 50 years of age who were born in the United States and all foreign-born males who immigrated to this country before 1865.

The inquiry as to blindness applies only when a person is either totally or partially blind in both eyes, so as to be unable to read even with the help of glasses. Only persons who are both deaf and dumb are to be reported under the question "whether deaf and dumb." The question concerning school attendance any time since September 1, 1909, relates only to persons of school age, between 5 and 21 years old. In case any person outside that age limit actually attended school, the fact is to be noted on the schedule.

The local office of the Western Union Telegraph Company is now accepting what are called "Night Letter Telegrams." Fifty words or less can be filed for transmission during the night and delivery next morning at the same rate as a day message of ten words. Each additional ten words or less costs one-fifth of the day rate.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

JONES & TIMBERLAKE.
Attorneys and Counselors
First Floor, Realty Building.
GASTONIA, N. C.

CARPENTER & CARPENTER
Attorneys-At-Law
DALLAS, N. C.
Office over Bank of Dallas.

P. WOODS GARLAND, JR.,
Attorney and Counselor
Office over Torrence-Morris Co's.
Main Ave. Gastonia, N. C.

JOHN F. BRADLEY
Land Surveyor
430 W. Franklin Ave.
Phone 239-3 GASTONIA, N. C.

J. WHITE WARE
Fire Insurance
GASTONIA, N. C.
Office Citizens National Bank Bldg.
Phone 54.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Philadelphia Life Insurance Company

Of Philadelphia

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER,

31, 1909

ASSETS.

Investments in Government, Municipal and other Bonds	\$844,228.63
Mortgages on Real Estate, First Leins	876,500.00
Deposited in Banks and Trust Companies at Interest	32,579.47
Cash on hand at Home-Office	3,057.89
Premium Notes on Policies in Force	115,855.86
Loans to Policyholders	66,118.34
Premiums Due and Un-collected and Deferred Premiums, less Loading	32,947.24
Interest Accrued	21,551.53
	\$1,992,838.96

LIABILITIES.

Net Present Value of all Policies in force on December 31, 1909, as computed by the Insurance Department of Pennsylvania on the American Experience Table of Mortality, with 3 1/2 per cent. interest	\$1,097,362.00
Claims for death losses in process of adjustment	22,510.00
Dividends to the credit of Policyholders	53,831.00
Miscellaneous Liabilities	5,291.15
Capital Stock	560,320.00
Unassigned Funds (Surplus)	253,524.81
	\$1,992,838.96

RECORD TO DECEMBER 31, 1909.

Insurance in Force (paid for)	\$20,250,914.00
Admitted Assets	1,992,838.96
Increase in Assets	429,172.77
Reserve to Policyholders	1,097,362.00
Dividends to credit of Policyholders	53,831.00
Dividends paid Policyholders in 1909	46,359.03
Death Losses Paid in 1909	127,160.60
Death Losses Due and Unpaid	None
Total Paid Policyholders or held for their benefit	1,613,106.00

ANDREW J. MALONEY, PRES.

JAMES H. PERRY,

Manager of Agents.

WILLIAM H. CLOWNEY,

Superintendent of Agencies.

L. L. TODD,
District Agent
Office, Adams Building
Gastonia, - N. C.

A significant phase of the campaign against tuberculosis in Sweden is the establishment, by various industrial concerns, of sanatoria for tuberculosis workmen from their own factories. The Vulcan Match Company, the Ljusne-Vorne Timber Company, the Sandviken Hardware Company, the Eriksson Telephone Company and the Stora Kopparberg Company are among those who maintain such institutions, each accommodating from fifteen to thirty patients. At these sanatoria the workmen are received free, and their families may be admitted for a small charge.

The Sepia Print



represents the highest degree of perfection in artistic photography. It is, therefore, a specialty of my studio.

The Sepia Print

stands alone in its ability to render tone, color values and texture with truth and artistic elegance. Examination of recent specimens is invited.

J. I. GREEN
Photographer.

INSURANCE

that protects your life—not income only. Gowan's Preparation in the home insures against pneumonia, colds, croup, soreness in lungs and throat by destroying inflammation and congestion. External and penetrating. All Druggists. \$1.00, 50c., 25c. Insure today.

CLAIM and Delivery papers added to our stock of legal blanks. Five cents each or 35 cents per dozen. Mail orders receive prompt attention. Gazette Publishing Co., 236 W. Main Ave., Gastonia, N. C.

Legal Blanks Of All Kinds

- Warranty Deeds,
 - Mortgage Deeds,
 - Quitclaim Deeds,
 - Executor's Deeds,
 - Chattel Mortgages (North and South Carolina),
 - Bonds to Make Title,
 - Agricultural Liens,
 - Attachment Blanks, and others.
- Mail orders receive prompt attention.

Gazette Pub. Co.
236 Main Ave., Gastonia, N. C.

SEABOARD AIR LINE

SCHEDULE.

These arrivals, departures and connections with other companies are given only as information.

Schedule taking effect February 6, 1910, subject to change without notice.

Trains leave Charlotte as follows:

No. 40, daily, at 5:00 a. m., for Monroe, Hamlet and Wilmington, connecting at Monroe with 33 for Atlanta, Birmingham; with 38 for Raleigh, Weldon and Portsmouth. With 66 at Hamlet for Raleigh, Richmond, Washington, New York. No. 133, daily, at 10:35 a. m., for Lincolnton, Shelby and Rutherfordton.

No. 44, daily, at 5 p. m., for Monroe, Hamlet, Wilmington and all local points, connecting at Hamlet with 43 for Columbia, Savannah and all Florida points.

No. 47, daily, at 4:45 p. m., for Rutherfordton and all local points. No. 132, 7:15 p. m., connecting at Monroe for all points North, carries Portsmouth sleeper.

Trains arrive in Charlotte as follows:

No. 133, 9:50 a. m., from all points North, brings Portsmouth sleeper.

No. 45, daily, at 11:55 a. m., from Wilmington and all local points North.

No. 132, 7 p. m., from Rutherfordton, Shelby, Lincolnton and C. & N. W. Railway points, Johnson City.

No. 46 arrives 10:20 a. m., from Rutherfordton and all local stations.

No. 39, daily, at 10:50 p. m., from Wilmington, Hamlet and Monroe; also from points East, North and Southwest, connecting at Hamlet and Monroe.

Cafe cars on all through trains.

Ticket office Selwyn hotel.

All trains run daily. For further information call on or address

James KER, JR., T. F. A., Charlotte, N. C.

H. S. LEARD, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

C. B. RYAN, G. P. A., Portsmouth, Va.