



**SOUTHERN RAILWAY.**

Premier Carrier of the South.

Arrival and departure passage trains, Southern Railway Station, Gastonia, N. C.

N. B. Schedule figures shown as information and not guaranteed.

**Arrive from**

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Includes New York, Washington, Birmingham, Charlotte, Atlanta, New Orleans-Atlanta, Greensboro, N. O. Atla., N. Y. Wash., Bham-Atla., Charlotte Night Express.

**Depart for**

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Includes Bham., Atlanta, Charlotte night express, Washington N. Y., Atla., N. O., Greensboro, Richmond, Westminster, N. O. Atla., N. Y. Wash., Bham-Atla., Atlanta, Charlotte Night Express.

For rates reservations or other information call on or write R. L. CLEMMER, Ticket Agent, Phone 22. G. C. ANDREWS, Agt., Phone 73.



**PIEDMONT AND NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.**

"THE ELECTRIC WAY."

Between Gastonia and Charlotte, N. C.

Schedule Effective Sunday, July 9th, 1916.

Station, 204 West Main Avenue, Gastonia.

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Includes Lv. Gastonia, Lv. Charlotte, Lv. Gastonia, Lv. Charlotte, Lv. Gastonia, Lv. Charlotte, Lv. Gastonia, Lv. Charlotte, Lv. Gastonia, Lv. Charlotte, Lv. Gastonia, Lv. Charlotte, Lv. Gastonia, Lv. Charlotte.

Connection made at Mount Holly with Seaboard Air Line, at Gastonia with Southern Railway and Carolina & Northwestern Railway.

The above schedule figures and connections are published as information only and are not guaranteed. E. THOMASSON, General Manager. C. S. ALLEN, Traffic Manager, Greenville, S. C.

**CAROLINA & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.**

Schedule Effective Sunday, August 20, 1916.

Northbound No. 10.

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Includes Leave Chester, Leave York, Leave Gastonia, Leave Lincolnton, Leave Newton, Leave Hickory, Arrive Lenoir.

Northbound No. 6.

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Includes Leave Hickory, Leave Lenoir, Arrive Mortimer.

Southbound No. 9.

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Includes Leave Lenoir, Leave Hickory, Leave Newton, Leave Lincolnton, Leave Gastonia, Leave York, Arrive Chester.

Southbound No. 5.

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Includes Leave Mortimer, Leave Lenoir, Arrive Hickory.

Connections. Chester—Southern Ry., S. A. L. and L. & C. York—Southern Railway. Gastonia—Southern Ry. and P. & N. Railway. Lincolnton—S. A. L. Railway. Newton and Hickory—Southern Railway.

E. F. REID, G. P. A., Chester, S. C.

**ONCE IN THE LIMELIGHT**  
Being Tales of Those Who Reached the Front Page and Then Dropped Back To Obscurity

**AMBROSE ('SILENT') MEANS.**

If you had chanced to stray into a little border hamlet in Arizona some 35 years ago and noticed a little barefooted, bronzed urchin, playing with a piece of rope, you would never have believed that with a piece of like material, the boy was going to win his way to fortune. Such, however, was the case.

The little boy was Ambrose Means, the son of an American homesteader and an Indian mother. The little chap grew up amid the rough life of the desert, learning much of the great outdoors and little of books. His people were poor, every penny that could be scraped up was needed, and soon little Ambrose had to go away to work on a neighboring ranch.

While he little resembled his Indian ancestors in looks he did take after them in habits. He was lithe and quick as a panther, tanned to the color of old leather by wind and sun, and above all, silent. His very being bespoke the atmosphere of the desert, he chose his words with careful forethought, and his sentences were short and jerky.

Some enterprising cowpuncher decided that "Silent" was the proper handle to attach to Means and from that day forth he was known as "Silent" Means.

Means became an adept with the lariat. He was not what is termed a "fancy roper," but once he made his cast the result was a foregone conclusion. He became proficient in the art of "broncho busting," and between the two managed to eke out a profitable existence.

Time went on, and the mere roping of cattle and horses did not seem enough excitement to satisfy Ambrose's taste for adventure, so he took to dragging mountain lions from the treetops with the aid of his rope.

During one of these expeditions he attracted the attention of "Buffalo" Jones, who at that time was contemplating a trip to Africa to rope wild animals in the jungle. He made Means an offer to accompany the expedition, and soon after they departed for Africa.

For a whole year nothing was heard of the fate of the expedition, but one day during the early part of January, 1912, they arrived at Cape Town with all manner of wild animals in tow.

Then it became known that Ambrose Means had gained the distinction of being the first man to rope an African lion on its native heath. The feat was recorded on a moving picture film, taken by an operator who accompanied the party. The lion, or lioness, as it happened to be, had charged Buffalo Jones, who threw his rope at it and missed. Means came charging to the rescue mounted on a wiry range horse, and the lion turned his attention to him. Just as it sprang Means swung his horse and threw his rope over his left side for a catch. The rope went over the lion's head, slipped to his hind legs and there caught fast and true.

It was one thing to rope a lion and another thing to hold him; so Means spurred his horse and dragged the lioness behind him until he came to a small tree. There he threw the slack over a limb and jerked the lioness up high and dry.

Soon after the animal was entangled in a net and captured. Today it reposes safely in a cage at the Zoo in New York City.

Upon his return to America Means went on a lecture tour exhibiting the pictures taken on the trip. They were a remarkable collection, and he made considerable money. An enterprising Wild West show later secured his services and he was the featured attraction for more than a year.

He wanted to rope a live lion in the arena, but the authorities and members of the show did not feel that such playful antics on the part of Means were conducive to good health, so the star act was abandoned.

Means, during his sojourn with the show, met and married Mabel King, a Western girl who made a specialty of riding plunging steeds and "out-law" horses. The two made an ideal combination and were later engaged for the next season by Buffalo Bill.

It was on a rainy day, in the arena with the Buffalo Bill show, that Means, mounted on a plunging broncho, went to earth and had his leg fractured in three places. No one who saw the accident thought that he would live, but his early life stood him in good stead, and, with the aid of clever surgery, he was able to walk again inside of eight months.

On account of his leg, however, he was forbidden to ride bucking horses for a long time, but he made a fair living doing ordinary ranch work, while his wife took in the various Western fairs and brought home prize money received for "fancy" and "rough riding."

The following year Buffalo Jones again started to Africa and with him went Ambrose and Mabel Means. The object of this expedition was to capture alive a huge gorilla and bring him back to the "States."

Mrs. Means was to act as the decoy for the gorilla. She was to lure him from the forest while her husband was to rope the animal and protect his wife if the brute became ferocious.

They did succeed in getting one of the huge brutes in this manner but they underestimated the animal's strength and Means's trusty rope broke. To save his wife Means had to shoot the gorilla.

While they were waiting for heavier ropes to be sent from the coast,

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Buffalo Jones became entangled in financial difficulties and the expedition was stranded in the wilds. They stuck it out as long as possible but were finally forced to "beat" their way back to the coast and were sent home through the kindness of a British Consul.

Means and his wife were left practically destitute in New York, but they were still "game." They are now in Oklahoma living in the hopes that some one with sporting proclivities will equip another expedition to Africa, that the elusive gorilla may be taken in the toils.

**"THE LION OF THE ANDES."**

In the village of Capacho, among the mountains of Venezuela, there was born, in 1858, a peasant named Cipriano Castro. According to a statement made by him some forty years later, "Christopher Columbus discovered the new world on October 12, 1492, and 366 years later God willed that I should be born for the service of humanity and liberty." Just how much service Castro was to humanity and liberty remains a matter for argument.

His parents were Spanish mestizos (halfbreeds) and very poor. He received little schooling, but from earliest boyhood it was apparent he had qualities which forecasted his ability to lead men. In his heart was a deep longing to engage in politics, and while working as a ranch hand, he gradually secured a number of recruits to his idealistic plan of campaign.

In 1886, with a number of followers, he engaged in battle with Gen. Morales, representing the Lopez government and scored a decisive victory over the government forces. This exploit brought him into the limelight; numerous recruits flocked to his standard and he became Liberal leader of his State.

In 1892 General Crespo revolted against the administration and Castro threw in his lot with General Palacios, who was leader of the government forces. The fruits of victory were not his, however, and when the Palacios forces were crushed by Crespo, Castro retreated over the border into Colombia, where for six years he contented himself with ranching on a large tract of land which he purchased with the proceeds of numerous raids.

In 1897 General Andrade succeeded to the presidency of Venezuela and Castro was invited to return to Caracas. He accepted the invitation, met the president and engaged at something which Andrade said to him, left the "Yellow House," thirsting for revenge. He returned to Colombia, where the authorities at Andrade's request tried to capture him. He eluded the officers and escaped.

After a period of hiding he succeeded in raising a small force and in 1899 invaded Venezuela. At the time he crossed the border he had but 20 men, but thousands rallied to his banner and as he neared Caracas his army was further swelled by deserting government troops and natives.

The flower of the loyal troops were sent against him. He defeated his opponents and continued to advance. On March 30, 1901, he entered the City of Caracas, proclaimed himself "supreme military leader" and then took to his bed, badly wounded. The following February he was elected President and for six years he pursued a course which astonished the world.

He exercised his power to remove what he termed as "evil foreign influences" and his persecutions of foreigners brought about numerous international complications which finally led to his downfall. His method of procedure was to force foreign-owned companies into bankruptcy by recalling their charters and buying them in for a mere song. Through this method he controlled 72 out of 116 foreign enterprises and amassed a fortune of some \$8,000,000, which he deposited in London, Paris and Hamburg.

The United States and France were kept in a state of continual expectation through his animosity, and when he thought there was a chance of intervention in 1906 he resigned the presidency.

In the latter part of the same year, when things had blown over to some extent, he returned and resumed the office, but, through his excesses, his health gradually was undermined to such an extent that in 1908 he was forced to go to Europe for surgical aid.

During his absence the Vice-President, Juan Vicente Gomez, demanded that he be declared an outlaw and took over the presidency.

Infuriated at what he termed Gomez's treachery, Castro left Spain in March, 1909, for Trinidad, but was intercepted at Port de France, Martinique, and was compelled to return to Spain.

He became conspicuous in various European resorts and made frequent attempts to foment revolution in his native land.

In December 31, 1912, he arrived in the United States under the name of Ruez, but was recognized and held at Ellis Island as an undesirable alien. He was later released on a writ of habeas corpus, granted by Judge Holt of the United States Supreme Court, and straightway laid plans for further revolution in Venezuela.

He later went to Cuba and returned to the United States for the first inauguration of President Wilson. On March 16, 1913, he left for Europe.

Soon afterward he appeared in Venezuela, took the field against Gomez and was subsequently defeated. In 1916 he again returned to the United States and was denied admission, but was later allowed to enter through the ruling of Secretary Wilson.

He left the latter part of 1916 for Cuba and soon after returned to Europe. Wherever he goes he is kept

under constant restraint by the secret service men of whatever nation he happens to be in. He recently visited Cuba and Porto Rico, where his welcome was cold, and then went to Mexico, giving out a statement at Vera Cruz that he hoped to make the last named country his home for the rest of his life.

**THE LANGHORNE SISTERS.**

The history of the five famous Langhorne Sisters, a quintet of beautiful women, is remarkable.

In the days before the Civil War, Nancy Keen was a reigning beauty in Virginia. Her marriage to Major T. C. Langhorne was an event of importance. At the age of 50 she was just as charming and pretty as any of her daughters, and there were many courtly old gentlemen of the South who even then worshipped at her shrine.

The first of the daughters who became prominent was Elizabeth. She held sway in the days when it was not considered fashionable in the South to mingle with the society of the North.

On October 20, 1886, she was married to T. Moncure Perkins, of Richmond, Va., one of the leading factors of the State's political life and a favorite in society.

In 1892 Irene Langhorne was formally introduced to society. She was an energetic girl and a great favorite. Her claim to beauty was undisputed, and she followed the hounds at the Deep Run Hunt Club with reckless abandon. She then took up private theatricals, and it was apparent that she was the possessor of a voice of unusual charm.

The North her success was no less pronounced than at Richmond, and at the "Patriarchs" Ball in New York she was chosen by Ward McAllister, then social arbiter, to lead the grand march. This was perhaps the highest social honor that could have been awarded her. She later went to New Orleans to attend the carnival. The far Southern city took to her just as enthusiastically as New York, and she was showered with attentions.

Many men from North and South made frequent pilgrimages to Richmond in an attempt to win the heart and hand of the entrancing Irene.

One day Charles Dana Gibson, the artist, drove up to the steps of the Langhorne home in a runabout. Mr. Langhorne was seated on the porch. He welcomed the artist and ordered the outfit taken to the stables.

"Wait a minute," said Mr. Gibson, "I may need that in a hurry."

Mr. Langhorne evidently didn't prove very ferocious, however, for the next day the engagement of Irene Langhorne and Mr. Gibson was formally announced.

Nannie Langhorne was the next of the famous sisters to follow the example of her sisters, and became the prevailing belle. After much social popularity she married Robert Gould Shaw, of Boston, a Harvard man of a long prominent family.

She became famous as a horsewoman and hunted regularly with the Myopia and Norfolk clubs. Several years later she accompanied Mrs. John Astor to London to take part in the fox hunting there. From the very first she captured England by storm. In the meantime she had secured a divorce from Shaw. She became the bride of Waldorf Astor, son of a former American who is now a British noble.

Phyllis Langhorne was the victim of a romance. She was an outdoor enthusiast like her sister Nannie, and equally as much of a social favorite both at Newport and Richmond.

While visiting friends in the North she met and fell in love with Reginald Brooks, a polo player or reputation and a thorough "outdoor" man in every particular. He had hunted big game in Africa and made explorations in Siberia and had led quite a romantic life. All this appealed to Phyllis Langhorne, and she married him in 1901.

After her marriage she continued to follow the hounds and ride the same reckless pace that made her famous in the old days. She and young Brooks made an ideal couple and were very happy. Then came the European war. Brooks enlisted in the British army and was killed in action.

Mrs. Brooks while visiting her sister in England, met Captain the Honorable Henry George Douglas Tennant, and it was rumored that the two would be wed. Captain Tennant, however, was also killed in action, and the bulk of his estate, amounting to \$300,000, was left to Phyllis Brooks.

The fifth of the sisters, Nora, possessed all the grace and charm of the others, and was quite as much of a favorite. It was rumored at one time that she was to become the bride of a member of the British nobility, but this was never confirmed. Several years ago she married Paul Phipps, a young English architect, and is at the present time living in England.

The eldest daughter, Mrs. Perkins, is dead.

**THE SULTAN OF SULU.**

Hadji Mohammed Jamalul Kiram, better known to the world at large as the "Sultan of Sulu," claims to be a descendant of the valiant Borneo chieftan, Pagulan Tindig, who early in the sixteenth century conquered the Sulu archipelago and founded the Sultanate.

He first occupied the attention of the American public in 1899, during the invasion of the Philippines, when he announced that he would resist the troops of the United States. The looked for resistance, however, was not forthcoming and he instead entered into a treaty with our Government whereby he recognized our protectorate over the island of Jolo and later realized that as part of the invaded territory it was ours. He was allowed to keep his title and with a small bodyguard and his harem he reigned in solitary state without causing any particular concern until Miss Alice Roosevelt saw fit to take a trip to the islands. Then the fun began.

This peeved the Sultan to some extent, as she had already accepted a gift from another tribal potentate who was present. Tearing a beautiful pearl ring from his finger he offered it to Miss Roosevelt. Had she not accepted it would have been war to the knife between the followers of the other potentate, who were gathered a short distance off. Miss Roosevelt, however, accepted the gift and thanked the ruffled monarch, which averted the catastrophe.

On September 24, 1910, the Sultan arrived in this country with one of his wives and a small bodyguard. He informed the public that he had four wives, but found them much too expensive, so got rid of them. Just what method he used was not made clear.

He journeyed on to Washington, where he was entertained by several army officers who had known him during his activities in the Philippines, but received no official recognition, which did not suit him particularly.

He returned to the Philippines and ordered his tribesmen to do as the Americans wished, as he had found during his visit to this country that there were "altogether too many men to fight." So with good grace he proceeded to make the best of things.

He is the only monarch over whom the Government of the United States has any jurisdiction.

Before the entrance of the United States troops into the Philippines he was credited with unlimited wealth, which, it is alleged, he derived from robbing the pearl fishers of their catch.

When the treaty was made allowing him to retain his title and his religion it was stipulated that he should have a salary of \$125 a month, which he has received at regular intervals.

Sailors who touched at the island on their voyages in 1896 state that in those days the Sultan had the most wonderful collection of wives in the whole archipelago and a ballet of 50 beautiful Sulu girls, who cavorted for his august pleasure whenever the spirit moved him.

He had troops and high priests and prime ministers, etc., in fact, was such an ideal musical comedy monarch that George Ade decided he was most valuable material.

The Sultan still lives in a wooden palace in Sulu, and is recognized as the headman of the tribe. Army of-

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scars at various times have been rather wary of the political activity of the Sulu monarch, but so far he has given little trouble. His present vocation is that of tilling the soil, and he has become an excellent farmer. He has only recognized one man as his superior (in the Eastern sense of the word), which is Major General Hugh Scott, of whom he is very fond.

Trying. Housemaid (who is not giving satisfaction)—I am trying, madam. Madam—You are, Mary—very. —Fathinder.



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