W. P. HARSHALL,

Gastonia, N. C., February 14, 1895.

No 7

BAB ON CURIOSITY SEEKERS TOO FOND OF PRYING INTO OTHER

PEOPLE'S APPAIRS. Criticialne the Aster Family-The Odd Sintement John Bright's flow Made to

Bab While Visiting Our Shores-Mow

St. Louis Bepublic.

There has been a great deal of talk, and a great deal of sensitie talk, lately in regard to the peculiar conduct of the Astor family towards the dead wife of William Waldorf Astor. Uswife of William water? Actor. Us-ually I do not spend about such person-al matters. For what people do is en-tirely their own affair, and the world at large has no business to pry into what simply concerns private indi-viduals. The world has no right whatever to droids as to the right or wrieng of a question that is purely personal.

However to New York society the Aster family has stend as a representa-tive of all that is best of the millionaire Aster family has stond as a representative of all that is best of the millionairs set. The wangen were considered well bred, and it was thought whatever: Mrs. Aster did might be considered an example, and a good one, for any young woman. They were never quieted as encouraging the fast doing of the so-coiled "bowling swells," and it has been thought, up to now, that a Mrs. Aster was a credit, not only to all women, but to the country. It was known that the late Mrs. John Jacob Aster was particularly kind to gentle-women who lind suffered reverses of future, and that she gave, and gave generously, but in the most momentations way. Her right hand, as representing her neighbor, never knew wancher left hand did. Which is the godly way to be kind and womanly.

WALDORF ASTOR'S GOOD WIFE.

Mrs. William Waldorf Astor lived a life that was exquisitely beautiful. She loved her bushand and her children, and, as far as possible, devoted hernelf to them, although she cover shirked the duties which her large wealth cotailed upon her. A supersensitive woman, she was, I have been told upon woman, she was, I have been told upon good authority, driven out of this country by the insumerable anon-country by the insumerable anonyawous letters threatening to steal her son. This is not a very great credit to us as a propic, and when we realize that a number of very good and degre-able citizens have been driven from as for much the same cause, to seek for-eign shores, it is less a cause for con-gratulation. That the members of this family should be seen in public, ing themselves must conspicuous by being at dinners and dances, while the body of Mrs William Waldorf Astor rested in death in a chill chapel, has rested in death in a chili chapel, has seemed awful to right thinking women. That, for a miserable patty vament between two women, or as it has been as sorted, made by one women, an insult should be offered to the dead is a something that strikes home to the feart of every woman. It is a pity that this abould have been done by the women of the Astor family. It is a pity, because as I have said before, they represented the conservative element, and what their women did was counted of much importance. I do not think they will ever regain the position they once held.

The world at large, the enormous class of women who are not in society.

chas of women who are not in society, so-called, but who hear continually of it, will tell this tale of brutality to the ber husband and children, will point a moral and adorn the tale.

A very clever man is writing a series of articles on "The Seven Deadly Size of Americana." The first one accordior American." The first one accredited to the American men and American women was "Bragging." I am sorry to say it, but I think is attaching this vice to us as a nation, he has what have we after all to lorg about?
The leader of the conservative set in New York has behaved with greater meanuess, has shown less hourt one would have believed possible in a woman, or, indeed, in anything created outside a brute. What writer have we who lives in this country and about whom we can brag as compared with Rudyard Kruling, Dickess, Balmot, or Thackeray? What painter have we who is on a level with Millais, Onbanel, boust that we begin to understand making homes as do the people of the older world, for, as a nation, we are alwarded by another vice that is quite as valgar as bragging, and that is curias vagar as oragging, and that is curi-eatly. If you have any doubt on the subject, pick up the morning paper, and read about a famous actor. You are not told about his abilities

Tou are not told about his abilities as an actor, or about his ideas of the great playwrights. Oh, no! The number of clabs to which he belongs is mentioned, the presentation plates or pastures that he may possess are described, his costumes are dilated upon; while, as to the woman, we are told the number of men she has captivated, who is her dreasmaker, whether the antin she wears on the stage in of the best quality, and which of her jewels are real, and which are pasts. If the reporter happens to take a dislike to her, either as an actress, or as a woman then a valgar kind of shaff is indulated in, which simply displays the ignorance of the writer and the valgarity of the people who count his work as of ance of the writer and the vulgarity of the people who count his work as of worth.

PROULIAR WOMEN VISITORS.

Take the average American woman who has been visiting you. When she leaves you, she does not tell her friends the bright things that were talked about, the books or pictures that were discussed, but she disaberaged of

longings cost. The son of an English statesman, the late John Bright, visited this number yours ago and told me that he included in a white lie wherever he went; that he denied his own father. "I would not have done this," he said, "if the people who came to me had saired me about his political opinions, about his literary tastes, but instead of that they almost a house a neares. to me had saked me about his political opinions, about his literary tastes, but instead of that they simply showed a petty caricalty. They wanted to know what he had for breakfast, what was his opinion of warsan, if he tubbed in hot or ould water, and who were the loves of his early life." Mo one could blame him for being unwilling to cater to such a low curiosity.

What business has the general public in discovering whether an actress is

What business has the general public in discovering whether an actress is happy in her marital redations? His is on the stage to act. When the curtain drops she should be let alone, unless indeed her behavior is so bad that all right t inking people prefer not to give her the favor of their countenance. In that case, the best way to express it is to stay away from the theater. Instead, I am purry to say, the more notorious her private life and the worse her acting and the finer her frocks, the more will good women rush to the theater that they may say they have seen her. And this is lust applier expression of the they may say they have seen her. And this is but another expression of the vice curi-aity

A CAUTIOUS ENGLISH ACTRESS. Last year a famous English setress

Last year a famous English setress, who is particularly wise in dividing her social and her business life, suct, at one of the numerous entertainments given is her honor, a woman who pleased her by her brightness and gayety. After this, whenever these two met they had a pleasant chat, and that was the extent of the acquaintance. In the summer they set again on Bond street on Landon. They stooped and the English woman, delighted to see her American acquaintance, said: "Come go home and lunch with ma," This was declined on the plea of an engagement for that day. The English woman them said, "I am extressely hasy preparing for a new production, but I am always at home at I o'cheek, and I shall always be glad to have you lunch with us quite en familie at 1:30. The invitation was accepted, and the acquaintances parted. There is no compliment in giving big entertainments at restaurants to people. There is much in the asking one into ment compliment in giving big entertain-ments at restaurants to people. There is much in the asking one into one's family life. A few days after this meeting, the American woman dropped in at the English woman's house and lunched with her. She displayed a remarkable curiosity, wanted to be told suich about the bouse, its fur nishings and the useth-ds of life fol-lunch by the estiru family, then year timings and the tasta-ds of life fol-lowed by the cutire family, dhe never even hinted that she was a newspaper writer. Fancy the horror of the En-glish wanner, who had meent to be glish woman, who had meant to be kind and politie, on receiving a clipping, descriptive of her house and her home life, with this dirty—case can call it nothing clas—expression in it: "Mrs. X. Y. Z. was extensively enter talord when she visited America. In return for this she gives an ordinary home luncheom. I went expecting to meet some celebrities, and I only saw her pagenored daughters." What do you think of that as a return for a politicuse? I do not know the woman who wrote this, but I am exceedingly astry for ber. Sarry that also sutrages hospitality, and more sorry that she is an American wousian, who will be accepted as a type of all the other women who write.

MIND TOUR OWN BUSINESS.

When you come to Delmonico's with me you can criticise the cooking, the service, and whatever the hypercritical to the second whatever the Aster women are sectioned, and the story of the dead spirit may induce you to discuss. roman's life, her beauty, her loving though, as I pay for it, that is not induces, and her sweet devotion to quite kind, but when you come into quite kind, but when you come into my house and I give you a share to my home life, you have no right to criti ele- anything, and you have less right to be overwhelmed by our lostry and desirs to know that which does not concern you. When will we overcome concern you. When will we overcome this vier? When will we learn how rulgar it is to question people about their affects? When will we learn that Americans are laughed at an walking question marks, and that the world at duces so much that is beautiful, that ti is a great shame its people do not represent it as well as its fruits and its flowers. One's home is certainly one's castle, and into it the demon of cariculty should not be allowed to enter.

HOW RINDWESS WAS BEWARDED.

There are people who believe that everything that is privide is true. This is not always so. And to prove this I will tell you another story. By the-bye, what I say is true, because I know the people. A young woman was sent by a daily paper to interview a well-known actives. She seat up her card at 8 o'clock in the morning. The acteess was awakened to receive it. She hesitated for awhile as to what answer she would send, and at last concluded, as she was a kind-bearted woman, that she would see the young lady and give her the information she desired. But she had to sak her to want for a little while. She trock her bath, and of course, her heir was wetted, and needed to be combed out and dried. She threw on a dressing gown, as she did not wish to keep her visitor waiting any longer than possoble, and went is to see the caller who had come at such an undiviliad hour, in a clean, but plain, flamisel gown, and with her long and beautiful hair spread out over her shoulders. Her maid brought in, in a few minutee, the breakfast tray, and the yestor was asked, as she would have been in an English house, to have a sup of tea. I think it was declined

However, the next day this woman's feelings were hurt by reading: "Mrs.

However, the next day this woman's However, the next may this woman is facilings were hurt by reading: "Mrs. X. Y. Z. has always been thought to be at least a closp woman. But it is a fact that she breakfacts in an untildy fact that she byeakfasts is an untidy wrapper, with her hair uncombed." This purely feenigine stab was the thanks for the courtesy shown a woman who got up two hones before the moult lime, and gave to a stranger, simply because she was woman, the information she asked for. Ween it

An American actress told me that one of the best-known critics in this country would never say one good word about her work; and when he was asked by a friend why this was en, he said: "I dislike her both as a woman and as an actress." When he was asked to give the reason, he said he had no reason; be simply did not like her; and no matter how good her work was, he would not may a good word about it. And yet this man's writings are widely read, and called criticism.

WE WANT TO ENOW TOO MUCE.

Are we going to be brave enrugh to grow bigger, to fit ourselves to the country we live in? To grow bigger in ideas, bigger in heart, bigger in hideas, bigger in the vices of bragging and earlosity? It is a mean thing to "want to know," to want to know what does not concern us. To want to know people's private affairs. To want to know about their money affairs. To want to know about their money affairs. To want to know about their flates. To want to know about their heart affairs. To want to know about their homes and hearts, the life that doesn't belong to the man or woman in their homes and hearts, the life that doesn't belong to the people who live in it, and the God who judges it, and be very sure that He will judge it, and that He will look, without merey, on the base, mean little sins that make the sons and daughters of this great Republic the laughing stock of the whole world. It is true, every word that I have written. You know it is, you who are reading it, as well as I who am writing it, and to which, in teken of good faith, I put my seal and my segnature.

BAR. Are we going to be brave enough to my seal and my signature.

FROM THE HORTE POLS.

McKinstok's Twac Tale of a Bit of Bit Nye's Thoughtfulness.

B. P. McKinsick, manager of the B. P. McKissick, manager of the Battery Park hotel at Asheville, N. C., who was one of the guests of the Gridiron club on Saturday, was at the Capitot yesterday. Mr. McKissick, busides being an exemplary specimen of a popular hotel man, is one of the most artistic story tellers in the South. As a sample the full-wing anecdots, which he related to a circle of friends in the nease sallery is quested with in the press gallery, is quoted with

which a certain well known Ameri

When a certain well known American explorer, whose name may be guessed at but not mentioned, was on the point of starting with a large expedition to discover the north pole he received a letter and a small pucking-from Bill Nye, the humorist. The letter ram something like this:

"My Dear Sir:—The accompanying puckings contains something that will greatly interest you. I impose but one liquinction, which is that the packings must not under any circumstances he opened until you reach the pole where the merth turns upon its axis, or at least until you reach the northermost point of your explorations. When you can go no farther and are ready to return, there and only then, you are at liberty to open the package and avail yourself of its contents as per directions." tions."
The mysterions package was

little package away among the impedi-ments of the expedition, and there it remained for many weary months.
It was an ill fated expedition. reached an extreme northern point, but the ship was lost among the ice bergs and the men reduced to the extremity of their bars existence. After tremity of their bare existence. After a struggle to maintain life, lasting for months, relief at lest came, and not till then, when the expedition was ready to return home, did the existence of Nye's mysterious peckage and the accompanying letter come back to the recollection of the explorer. It was grubbed out from among the effects of the expedition and opened. The package contained a small hox, which was found to be filled with—axis greass.

axin grease.
"Apply to the axis of the earth,"
was the brief direction.

spells Journal. "I am astonished that a minister of "I am astenished test a minister of the Gospel should smoke eigerettes," "They saved my life when I was a missionary. Every time the King of the Cannibal Islands began to think of eating spe, I would light a signrette and make him so sick that he lost his

The experience of Mr. B. D. Whit offism of Martingaie, Acres Carbina, will no doubt be perused with interest by people in all parts of the country. For years he has been subject to violent attacks of inflammatory rhommatism; on the first of February he matism; on the first of February he had an attack, which settled in one of his hness and saused almost unlearny ble pain, for two days. He obtained a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm from W. M. Houston & Co., merchants at Mecklenburg City, N. U. He writes that it gave aimost immediate relief and gives Chamberlain's Pain Balm the highest praise, and advises all persons troubled with like afflictions to use it and get relief. For sale by Curuse it and get relief. For sale by ry & Kennedy, Gastonia, M. C.

When he your yours you attended ophest, One plus one open two was the rule; But you find out trequently after you man That there's passerilly one, at land, to our

THE WELK'S LEGISLATION.

Whipping of Sarah Taylor, The Publ Printing, and the School for Fallou Woman Wore Subjects of Huch Discustion-Public Printing Goes to the

Confessed from the Charlotte Cheereur.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

Bitle and resolutions were introduced as follows: By Mr. White, of Alexander, in reference to the selection of books for the public schools: Mr. Dolby, a resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to yots against all laws that require the issue of bonds to be redessed in gold; Mr. Cook, providing for the opening of all terms of Superior Court on Tuesdays instead of Mondays; Mr. Fortune to assent chap. 67 private laws of 1898, in regard to liquor traffic in Shelby.

The calcular was then taken up and the fail-wing bills and resolutions were acted upon:

To allow the sheriffs of Cherokas, Graham, Swain, Jackson, McDowell and Mitchell counties additional time to settle; House amendments were concurred in. To improve the public roads of the State by tagation and convict labor. Mr. Moody moved to amend by adding "that no female convict should be worked on the public roads of the State by tagation and convict labor. Mr. Moody moved to amend by adding "that no female convict should be worked on the public roads of the Butte by tagation and convict." Mr. Moody spoke in favor of his amendment and cited a case where a white winness had been whipped for refusing to mork on the runds in Buncombe county. Fe attacked the Democratic party for allowing such a thing and spoke at length on the object. Mr. Adams said be had opposed the bill yesterday tecause it did not suit him by reason of certain defects which had not yet been removed. As to the Senator's [Moody clarges against the Democratic party. Tule rid campaign nartoon was unnecessarily juterjected; if this woman had been whopen and ebildren and auctioned them off to the lowest hidder and gave them to regrees a hould not be public read. Mr. Dowd followed in the same line of argument. It is against the have of Morth Carolina to treat a women Fue it is alleged that women and beautioned them off to the lowest hidder and gave them to regrees should not be public read. Mr. Dowd followed in the same line of argument. It is against the have of Morth Caro

the Senatur from Haywood, who is a lawyer, heard that ery why did he not pact his grip-sack and go to Asseville and prorecute that the grant Moody: "What do you think of a law that ullows such a tloing?" Dowd: "There is no law allowing 16—it is a breach of the law, and you should have punished that overseer." Mether he nor any other Republican could afford to make such a statement after the way in which his party has treated women—white women and children, whose only or ime was their poverty. The bill should be discussed so its morits. He then argued the merits of the bill. The matter was argued by Mesers. Corver, Mewhorse. Further, Hoover and Marshall. Mr. Moody's amendment that no women he worked on the road and that the superintendent of the

source of great curiosity to the famous and that the superintendent of the explorer; but, true to the injunction penitentiary be required to superintend occurred in the letter, he stored the the health, diet and clothing of the

Onvicts, was adopted.

The bitl passed—ayes 30, noss 10, the Democrats voting no.

HOUSE. A petition by Mr. Cheak, from Or-A petition by Mr. Creek, from Orange, was presented, asking that the county hund of education be abolished. The judiciary committee made another unfavorable report on the bill to regulate the hours of labor in factories. Resolutions were introduced as follows:

Besolutions were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Cheek, in favor of reducing salaries and fees; by Mr. Rarris, a request to Senators and E-presentatives in Congress to use all efforts to defeat all legislation looking to the issue of bonds payatele in gold.

Mr. Luck presented a memorial from cotton mill employed saking the passage of the pending bill to regulate the hours of Isbor in factories.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Ray, to forbid the commissioners of Suppusses allowing women to work on the roads. By Mr. French, to satisfy certain judgments against the trustees of the University. By Mr. Lineback, for the maintenance of the colored Agricultural and Mechanical Coilege. By Mr. Crewe, to increase the appropriation to the colored orphus anylum at Oxford. By Mr. Iliyau, to lessen the east of the courts by cutting off the long speeches of the lawyers. (There was a big isingh when the Speaker referred this to the Smanes countities.) Mr. Luck maid the lawyers on the judiciary committee were hopeleasly in the mindity. This statement excited a good deal of surprise, but is true.

Other bills introduced: by Mr. Tur-

there is true.

Other bills introduced: by Mr. Turour, of Mitchell, to provide for local
assements in aid of public schools.

The unfluished business was taken
up, this bring the bill to allow Wilkes
county, also Mitchell, Butherford and
democrates are convicted on its reads the being the out to allow willing county, also Mitchell Butherford and Sampson, to work out viota on its roads which caused so hot a debate preterday. An amendment that no female be employed on the roads was accepted by Mr. Handerson, of Wilkes, and then adopted. The motion to refer to the judiciary committees was then voted down. Mr. Crews offered an amendment that the convicts shall not be subjected to corporal punishment. This was accepted, adopted, and the bill passed second reading. Mr. Bay offered an amendment forbidding magistrates from satisfacting. Mr. Bay offered an amendment forbidding magistrates from satisfacting for the public roads. He said that he was commissioner, in the shape of an occumisationer, in the shape of an

that a magistrate's court was not an inferior court. Mr. Ray also offered an amendment forbidding convicts to be sent from one county to another. The vote tame up on Ray's amendment providing that person's sentenced by magistratas shall not be couployed on rands. The yeas and nays were domanded. The yeas and nays were domanded. The yeas were 36, mays 68. Lusk voted no. Ray explained his vice. He mid that the trouble in Buncombe was due to the fact that a magistrate had sent persons to the road, that the Republicans had raised the row, and yet here to-day the Republicans were voting against his amendment which was intended to prevent a repetition of such an outrage. vent a repetition of such an outrage. He declared that the conduct of the the sections in this matter was in the highest decree hypocritical. Mearly all the Populists and Republicane voted no like a machine, save Ewart. Aiken, McLaws and Young, of Wake who voted aye. The bill passed third reading.

coll-ctors of the State; passed accord and third readergs. Resolution to ad-journ on account of the Polk monu-ment corner stone coremonies; adopted. The bill to authorize the county of Mitchell to fund, outpromise and set-tle its debt, passed second reading.

SPECIAL ORDER

The bill providing for letting the public printing to the lowest responsible bidder and for other purposes, was taken up. Mr. Starbuck opposed the passage of the bill and said there was loop hole after loop-hole in it. It required no bond, melther did it requires assurantee; hide were not to be sealed quired no bond, neither did it require a guarantry; bide were not to be sealed utc. He offered a substitute. It provides in substance that advertisement for bids be made for five days and the joint committee have power to let it, a check for \$500 to accompany each bid; as soon as elected the public printer to take charge; the chairment to sign the contract; must be a resident of the State; bond for \$10,000; if the committee think the bids excessive, advertise again, and if still so the committee let it to a private person in its discretion.

tion.
Mr. Moody called the previous que mr. moony called the previous question. Starbuck's substitute was last-ayes 14, noes 30 Heveral immaterial amendments were voted down and the bill passed second reading. The rules were suspended and the bill passed third reading.

third reading.

Bill to improve the public reads of the State by sonvict labor came up an third reading. Mr. Fortune called the previous question. This created much comment. Mesers. Adams and Dowd, in explaining their votes, characterized it as gag-law to the micerity—unfair and revolutemary. The bill was defreated—upes 20, nose 21. Mr. Grant moved to reconsider and re-refer to the committee. The bill was referred, Senate adjourned.

tember 30, 1894.
The State Tressurer's report a

The State Tremurer's report on to the supropriations to the University was laid tefore the Home.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Crawford, to prevent the marriage of first counsins; allow all citizens to kill game and eath fish and system in public waters; by Mr. Philips, of Randolph, to incorporate Western Morth Carotina Conference; by Mr. Resith, of Stanly to prevent desceration of churches; by Mr. Pence, to abolish the office of county superintendent.

The bill to allow the shipment of game from the State, though it came up with a favorable counsities report, was taked promytly, without debate.

A strong misority reject was made against it.

a forcerul speech in fator of reference, and said he would be heartily asha.ard of this Legislature if it falled to pass this bill. His camarks were applicabled. Mr. Liuelasch moved to take the bill from the table. Mr. Munroe attacked

ins till. His comerts were appinused. Mr. Lineback moved to take the bill from the table. Mr. Munroe attacked the bill, saying members today were intolerant; that the expenditure of money for each an institution was foolish and that the training school would be a failure. He said such a home was established in Guidaboro and was a complete failure. He said he had a friend who would give the \$8,000 to this school if it could be shown that any considerable number of women had been reformed by it. He said it was the experience of all that these women were lost in from trebalm. Mr. Problem acked upon what Mr. Munroe based his aspection that none of these fallen women had been reclaimed. He asked if the Goidsboro women had not revival and not after due refinction? He said there was too much intolerance. Mr. White, of Bladen, attacked Mr. Munroe's logic and said that it was guing for towards bigotry and intolerance when bigotry and intol

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

Stending committees reported and then the following tills and resolutions were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Starbuck, to increase the number of trusters of the Agricultural and Machanical School for the colored race; Mr. Moody, to make an apprepriation to the Lindley Training Sphool.

The calender was then taken up and the following bills and resolutions were disposed of:

disposed of:

To amend section 507, Code of Civil Procedure. This bill persists the title to offen to be tried without content of the Atturney General. Contentnist

Bill to pay L. Be-provin, us on the case and the case of the case

He declared that the secondary of the problems is this natice was in the highest departs hyperstrial. Heavy at highest departs hyperstrial. Heavy at the highest departs hyperstrial, Heavy at the highest departs hyperstrial. Heavy at the highest departs hyperstrial, Heavy at the highest departs hyperstrial. Heavy at the high passed third resident and third resident for the Lindby Tuching Shoots and the resident of increase. He was the secondary of the high the highest and the high passed distribution of increase. He was the secondary of the high t to bidders. This was adapted if a lay asteed if the toda ware to be seen if. Eliuman and tolds were to be seen if. Eliuman to be seen in the contrast, washed but House were to ratify. If. Machanity offered his amendment but the lipenior said to had delayed too loss The bill thee passed third reading but on motion of Mr. Freeds the role were responsible of Mr. Freeds the role were responsible to the Machanity attendences and Mr. Machanity Mr. Electromary attendences was offered, mortaling. Mr. Electromary attended Mr. Molliamony and that he amendment would be voted down this amendment would be voted form. The year and are \$1, and \$1, and

CONTINUED OF SECOND PAGE.

Webbon Hows,

While the Lagislature is made ing so many bills through, we t would to an expellent idea if as terpreing Papulot would but the following: the following:

A bill to prevent water regula down bill. This would be a great broadt to farmers having crops up the billuides.

lvers. A bill to prevent fire places from

ating at large.

A bill legalizing the uncring
Mr. Bop. to Mins Fug.

A bill to shallon the shanding

A tell to shalloh the standing a miss of measurities.

A tell for the protection of behindle prop in fig time.

A tell for the return of the party who are suffering from the highst