

W. F. MARSHALL, Editor & Proprietor. PUBLISHED BY THE THURSDAY MORNING GAZETTE COMPANY, 120 N. C. ST. Second-class mail matter.

FOR CONGRESS—7th District. Theo. F. Klutz, of Boston. FOR SENATOR COURT JUDGES. First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort. Second District—Hon. Henry B. Bryan, of Curran. Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford. Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir. Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Raleigh. Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hobbs, of Lincoln. FOR SENATOR—11th District. Jas. E. Webb, of Cleveland. FOR SENATE—32nd District. M. H. Justice, of Rutherford. U. F. Mason, of Gaston.

COUNTY TICKET. For House of Representatives—L. B. H. H. H. H. For Clerk of Superior Court—C. C. Corwell. For Sheriff—W. T. Love. For Register of Deeds—M. A. Carpenter. For Treasurer—W. T. Henderson. For Coroner—J. T. Upton. For Surveyor—Luther Nims. For Commissioners—Jno. C. Paetz, R. A. White, J. D. Moore.

USON vs. MASON AND JUSTICE. The Populists in this Senatorial district held their convention in Shelby Ave. 27, and nominated A. B. Peeler for the Senate. He is a farmer and was for a number of years a commissioner in Cleveland county.

The combination will be knocked out by Mason and Justice. They are now watching the mouth of the fusion harbor and if their game ever shows a nose in the open these gallant Democratic captains will sink or beach the last craft they have.

The editor of the Wilmington Messenger is delighted to find company in his inability to read "Don Quixote" appreciatively. At three different times and at three different periods of his life he has made determined but vain attempts to read the book through. One who has had a similar experience met only with Cervantes and with Scott and Dickens will look for a sympathetic charity of feeling in the Messenger.

The day of the paper-back novel is still in its glory. We were surprised to read the other day in what is considered good authority that last fall a single dry goods store in New York placed an order for a million paper-covered novels, and duplicated it before the season closed. What a stupendous consumption of cheap reading matter this one item suggests!

The story printed elsewhere about the Beidville-Gastonia short-cut is making a fustian about the line that will no longer be on the "big road" when the proposed talks are built. This same story was printed about a year ago in THE GAZETTE and other papers as coming from Col. F. A. Olds, but it did not then receive the attention which it now commands. Meanwhile our Charlotte neighbors are cordially invited to move up to Gastonia and get out of the woods.

Don't say any more that the other fellow was handled with gloves off—my with gloves on. When your man knocks the other fellow down every time he stands up and the o. t. fails to land a single swing—that shows the kind of glazer your man dispense. Give your man gloves.

It is a surprising bit of information that Clara Barton, who is the Cuban and Spanish troubles has been a veritable ministering angel to the sick and wounded and imprisoned and hungry and naked, is not herself a member of any church.

W. E. White, of Alexander county, member of the Legislature of 1891 and Populist Senator from the 20th district in 1894, has come back to the Democratic party. He wants no more fusion with Republicans.

CANDIDATE PUBLICLY DRUNK.

It gives us an sort of pleasure to read in the papers that Mr. L. B. Wetmore, the fusion candidate for solicitor in this district, was publicly drunk when in the town of Monroe. Drunkenness is drunkenness, and in itself it may not be any worse, to be publicly drunk than privately drunk, and per se it may not be any more immoral for a candidate to become drunken than for a citizen of lesser degree. But there are circumstances under which the efforts of drunkenness are more deplorable than in others. The case of Mr. Wetmore, a candidate for honor at the hands of his fellow-citizens, a candidate for a position in which he is to champion the virtue of the State in its punishment of those who offend against law and order, in a case in point. It is truly to be deplored that it is possible in any party for a person having so much of abandon in his moral make up to become a candidate for so responsible a position.

The word candidate is of Latin origin. In the days of Roman virtue he who offered himself for honors at the hands of his people appeared clothed in a white toga, symbolizing spotlessness of character, and was called candidatus—clothed in white. If, notwithstanding such declaration and challenge, spots were found in his character, his white garments were publicly bespattered and he was retired in disgrace.

In the case of Wetmore, he has bespattered his own toga. Let him be retired. Even his own party did not want him for judge, reasoning that he might do for a solicitor. For if the solicitor became drunk another one could be substituted, but if the judge became drunk, court had to stop. But the Republicans have great hardihood if they now claim that he is fit even for a solicitor. Yes, let him be retired.

IN DOLLARS AND CENTS. What the War Will Have Cost the United States.

American Review of Reviews for September. The maintenance of garrisons in the indefinite future, under the conditions of peace have been permanently fixed, cost not be chargeable directly as a part of the cost of the war, but will be one of its necessary consequences. It will be interesting to consider the probable amount of both actual war expenses and garrison expenses up to the close of the present fiscal year on June 30, 1899. It will then have been determined whether the Philippine islands are to remain in the permanent possession of the United States, and it will be time to charge garrison service on our new dependencies and the increase of the new foreign policy which may then have been adopted. If the direct war expenditures were \$91,000,000 at the close of July and will be \$25,000,000 more at the close of August, it is probable that they will have increased by \$15,000,000 more during the two months of September and October. This will make the direct cost of the war—lasting for less than four months, but involving heavy expenditures, for more than six months—\$131,000,000.

It is a reasonable estimate that 25,000 men at least will be required in each of the three leading colonies—Cuba, Porto Rico and a few more in the Philippines. A part of the service will be performed by the regular army because of the increase in its membership from 25,000 to 61,000 men, but the net increase of force above the old peace establishment will probably be 75,000 men and may be greater. The navy will also be considerably increased over a year ago and will call for larger expenditures for officers, vessels and incidental equipment. It is hardly probable that the expenditure, including those for the equipment of the colonies, can be kept much within \$15,000,000 per month. For eight months this would add \$120,000,000 to the amount already charged to the direct cost of the war, and would make its incidental cost up to June 30, 1899, \$251,000,000. It may be cut here below this, but in any case will hardly fall below \$250,000,000.

INDEPENDENT KNOCKED OUT.

The Fusion Election Law Becomes Recognized Voters and Independents. The Wilmington Messenger's Raleigh correspondent learns that at Republican State headquarters the new election law is said to be a crusher so far as bolters or independent candidates are concerned, and literally smashes them out. It requires a state chairman to file a certified copy of a ticket, and no tickets like this is to be used, nor can "stickers" be placed on it. Any changes must be made by the printing out of a new ticket. The law was made as to when effect this law had upon Dr. Norment, republican candidate in the Sixth congressional district and Dr. Wilcox, bolting republican candidate in the Eighth district, and the reply was that it knocks them out by putting them outside the organization. The law gives a state chairman tremendous power.

How a Democratic Bill Was Settled in York. York, N. C. Thos. Davis on his own oath had his better half before Mag. James last Monday on a peace warrant, but when the hour arrived for the trial the woman said: "Let me see if I love my dear one" at the same time laying her trembling arm around Tommy's neck. Tommy's heart melted within him and he through in the presence of the court exclaimed, "Lads we have no money to pay the cost. I will give you my pistol to the justice if you will give yours to the deputy sheriff to pay the cost." Ladies agreed. The pistols were handed over, the case dismissed and now two hearts beat as one again.

ARP SEES SOME SIGNS.

Butterflies Moving Earlier Than Last Year. Beetles on Early Frost—Speaks of the Instinct in General—That of the Insect and the Human Being—Xerxes and Their Soldiers. Bill Arp, in Atlanta Constitution.

The butterflies are moving. It is two weeks earlier than they moved last year, and that would betoken an early frost if the insects know anything. Providence may acquaint them with the times and seasons for their own preservation, for not a sparrow falls to the ground without his notice. Every day these canary colored butterflies skip along through the grove not in flocks nor in pairs, but singly and at their leisure, perhaps one in a minute on an average, and would never attract any notice if attention was not called to it. They are all alike—the same mature size, with wings of about one and one-half inches of triangular shape, and they move southward in graceful leisure flight and never stop to rest or to suck a flower. A friend wrote me from Milledgeville last year that he supposed they wintered in south Georgia, and his opinion is that they do not only winter there, but that they never come back. Probably, they lay their eggs before the leaves leave, and so we have a successive flight every year.

The instinct of birds and insects is a science to be studied. Neither the birds nor the butterflies have any set days for their migration. Some instinct tells them when to start and guides them in their flight. Even the little spider weaves his web in the night, and morning there will be no rain in the morning. The bird who makes his job out of the whirlwind and makes him ashamed of his lack of knowledge. "Who causes it to rain upon the earth and the bed of the tender herb to spring forth? Who can stay the bottles of heaven when the dust growth into hardness and the clove cleave fast together? Who provideth the raven his food when his young ones cry unto God? Dath the hawk fly by thy wisdom and the eagle mount up at thy command?"

Speaking of insects, I tell you, my brethren, there are some hideous kinds in this subliminary world. I have long been friendly with the tomato plant because it was insect proof, but this year season has developed some terrible worms upon the stems. Big, long, bull-headed, green worms with a sting in the tail can be seen all about the vines. These green worms are covered with white pustules that are about one-eighth of an inch long and stand up thick and stiff and seem to be eggs or embryos or germs or something that is devilish. These white robes are so visible that they warn you when the worms are there. The worm itself is not unto the tobacco worm, but has a diamond back and division down to match. I have seen pack saddles of green corn stalks that were horrible but beautiful, and this provokes me to remark that most all the devil's contrivances are beautiful. Just what such insects are made for passeth comprehension. So many harmless and lovely things abound in nature that we are sure our Creator loves us or He would not have made the bird to sing, the flowers to bloom, the stars to shine and the air to be filled with music. We have use for the horse and the cow, the dog and the cat, and for sheep and fowls, and even for bony bees, but what possible benefit can these hideous insects be to anybody. It looks as though the good God made all the good and beautiful things and then the devil got a privilege and put in his hands work in the shape of venomous serpents, wild beasts, tarantulas and finished up with showers of mosquitoes. Cobe says that all these pisen and stinging things were made to keep poor folks humble and make 'em enjoy their religion. That rich folks don't know nothing about bull nettles and pisen nettles and pack saddles in fodder pulling time and then the devil's horns that chew tobacco like a good man when they spit in your eyes it will put 'em out. He says that some folks love riches so good that the Lord had to make poor folks to keep the rich ones in money, but in the long run the rich ones will come out at the little end of the horn.

Webster says that instinct is a natural reason implanted by the Creator for the preservation and life, whether it be natural or vegetable life. It is a natural and a reasonable life, but it is ruminating about this because it is said these butterflies lay their eggs somewhere before they leave home and never see them or their offspring afterwards. Instinct tells them where to lay them. Then there is a higher order of instinct which animates a higher order of animals and causes the parent to stay by the offspring and nourish and protect it. The bird who will do this and will lay down their lives for their young.

Then there is the maternal instinct that when applied to the human race becomes maternal love and is the most effectual protection of little children. I believe that were it not for this motherly care a majority of little children would die for lack of maternal attention. Fathers who love infants as mothers do. They do not have time to nurse them, and would not if they had time. The truth is that nursing a little helpless child is the hardest work in the world and nobody but a mother or a woman is willing to do it. A good, faithful nurse is entitled to higher wages than a cook or chambermaid. I say faithfully to my dear friends. The last time I was in Atlanta I was sitting on the south side of the Kimball House in George Adair's office when a grown negro girl came along rolling a white child in a baby carriage. The evening was intensely hot. The child was asleep and there was no parasol. The girl stopped to talk and flirt with a carriage driver who was near by and I went in with pain for at least five minutes and then in desperation told her that if she didn't take that child to the shade I would call a policeman. It made her mad and she looked daggers at me, but she moved on. I have seen the same thing here in our town and once took the carriage away from the girl and turned it away from the sun. I tell you, mothers, you don't know how your little children suffer with these hot days when they are out of your sight.

But my wife never trusted any of them out of sight. Her former instinct was the strongest emotion of her life. It is strong yet, and though our Jennie is at home sick, her mother is happy with Jessie's children. She

sent for them and is remembering her youth in looking after them. She slept with the little two-year-old last night and wanted the older one, too, but was persuaded to get along with one. For a week past she has been running up and down stairs looking after our little ten-year-old grandchild, who once was my lover, and there is no telling how long my wife will live if she had have a sick child or a baby or two in the house to nurse. Miss Kellor wrote a piece for some northern magazine on "The decline of the maternal instinct in New England." Such articles don't fit our people, and I hope they never will. There is nothing in life so beautiful as a mother's love for her children. Coleridge says: "A mother is a mother still." The boldest thing I give you.

Fathers love their children, but their love is measured rather by their children's conduct and their affections can be wounded. A good, kind father whom I know helps his good wife to nurse them. The care of the day never gives him an excuse to overlook at night when his wife is weary and worn with a fretful seeking child. He takes the little fellow in his arms and walks the floor and sings a lullaby while his wife is sleeping; but one time he got weary and worn himself, and in his desperation whispered, "You dear little darling, I wouldn't take a million dollars for you—but I wouldn't give a nickel for another." That's the difference. The poor mother does not remember the trouble and night watching, but would give a nickel for another and go through it all again.

Poor Hagar, I have ever grieved for her. Driven to the wilderness by her mistress, she put her little child away from that she might not see it die. Poor woman—mothers—how hard is your lot! Chained not infrequently to a sick and cannot get unchained. A woman was here last week begging for some old clothing for her little child, and it was the same old story—her husband was in the chain-gang and she and her children on charity. But she clings to them with a broken-hearted mother's love.

Girls—girls! don't marry unless you can marry a good man. Put him on probation for a year, for on your choice depends your happiness.

PROTEST FROM A MINISTER.

His Excellency Having to Receive a White Girl From South and Blow at the Hands of a Little Negro Girl—Time to Call a Halt to Negro Domination through Republicanism and Fusion. Editor Fuses Press:—It is doubtless best for a minister of the gospel to be non-partisan in his politics as possible. This policy I have heretofore and will continue to pursue, but it has come a pretty pass in our town when our white daughter can't walk the streets, free from the insult that a stripling negro girl, as black as the ace of spades, is to heap upon them.

In front of my door today I had to go to the rescue of a respectable white girl, who was attacked by one of these little coons, with all the daring and gravity of the lord over his slave, and, even without provocation, as I could see, struck the white girl, the daughter of a respectable but helpless widow of our town.

I want to ask my fellow citizens whether this tendency will lead, if white men are to continue to commission it? I must confess that it made my very soul sick. U. W. BLANCHARD. The foregoing appeared in the Kingston Free Press, Aug. 27. Commenting on the incident, the editor of the Scotland Neck Commonwealth says that he knows Mr. Blanchard and has known him from the days of their youth, and continues: "We know no truer, mailier man in North Carolina. He is an educated, Christian gentleman, and being a minister of the gospel he naturally feels a hearty in appearing in print to state a matter which may be seen by reading his card carefully; and he would be one of the last to communicate his conviction to the public through the newspapers without good reason for so doing.

The whole truth of the matter is this: Appointment of the colored people to public office has come to be so common a thing by the present Republican rule, national and State, that it has turned the head of the entire negro race, the evidence of which may be seen elsewhere than in Kingston and by others than a Baptist minister. Race clash is to be deplored, but when a quiet and present and conservative minister of the gospel feels called upon to denounce the bold impudence of even colored females in front of his gate, and appealed to his fellow citizens to take cognizance if its tendency, it is time for all white people to begin to make efforts to stop it.

A return of the Democratic party to power will stop it and nothing else will. Bear this in mind, good people, and work accordingly from now until November. [Mr. Blanchard is known in Gastonia and Gaston county, as a minister of the gospel. He has preached or delivered occasional lectures on two or three occasions, and the estimates of those who know him here coincides with that of the Commonwealth.—GAZETTE.]

White People Disgusted. Greenville Weekly. In Martin county there is such a change among decent white folks as has never been seen. From every section of the county comes the most encouraging news, for the people are disgusted with negro rule. They never before have seen negroes in judgment on our school boards to say to whom our children should go to school. We never thought we would live to see a negro magistrate in Martin county. In some townships that cast over forty votes last election there is not one white anti-Democratic vote now. They are coming home to their first love, the white man's party.

NEW RAILROAD COMING?

THAT SHORT CUT FROM DANVILLE TO GASTONIA. Talk is Again Revived About the Two Links for Shortening the Southern—Hicksville to Newerlyville and St. Maurice to Gastonia—Would Shorten the Southern's Through Line About 49 Miles. United News and Observer, 4th.

The Southern Railway has completed its Mocksville-Mooreville branch, and within the next two weeks regular schedule trains will be running on it. This makes the Southern Independent of that part of the North Carolina Railroad between Greensboro and Charlotte—the part that has always hitherto been most valuable to the State and absolutely indispensable to the South.

It was the fight over the lease question in the last Legislature, it has been alleged, that caused the Southern to decide to complete this link of 28 miles. Since the settlement of the lease question, however, the line is worth little for anything other than local traffic, but already the Southern officials are contemplating completing the links from Goldsboro to Kernersville and from Mt. Airy to Gastonia. This would then become the through line and the North Carolina Railroad by Greensboro, Salisbury and Charlotte will only be a local line.

Now, mind you, I don't say this will be done, but I do say the management of the Southern is contemplating the advisability of it. The only question now is that of the cost. To complete these two links will take about \$15 million of new road over a country that must be graded at great cost.

On the other hand, to build it would shorten the Southern's through line to Florida some 40 odd miles. This in the near future will mean an hour's shorter ride to Cuba and Porto Rico. And this, in these days of competition through business among transportation lines, means much. Then again it is argued the old line will be used for slow freight traffic, while the short line can be used for through passenger service, express and perishable freight. Thus giving the Southern, between Greensboro and Charlotte, where it most needs it, a double track. And it is this, I am informed, that is the most powerful reason for building the Reidville-Kernersville and Mt. Airy-Gastonia links. If they are not built, then the Southern will be compelled, if the Legislature will permit it, to build a double track at least from Salisbury to Greensboro. So enormous has become the freight and passenger business on this section of the main line that one track will not accommodate it. Only one night last week there were on this track of forty miles length twenty-two trains.

This congestion must be relieved, for it will grow greater from year to year, as the country develops. The question with the road—and the only question—is whether it will be better to build the two links or 45 miles, thereby shortening its line that much, or parallel the forty miles of track from Greensboro to Salisbury, and possibly to Charlotte.

It is believed that it will choose the former horn of the dilemma. If it chooses the latter this section of road will be the first double-track road in the South.

FINDING OF THE JURY.

The Charges and the Verdict in the Clark-Kilgo Case. Raleigh News and Observer. In the matter of Dr. John C. Kilgo, president of Trinity College. Charge: That he, John C. Kilgo, is unfit to be president of Trinity College. Specifications: 1st. That Kilgo's reputation in South Carolina is that of a wire puller of the ward politician type. Ward and this specification not sustained.

2d. That Dr. Kilgo was in Tennessee and was known there as a scrub politician. We find this specification not sustained.

3d. Sympathy to Mr. Washington Duke, in that he recently led a procession to Mr. Duke's house and extolled him as the greatest man this State has ever produced. We find this specification not sustained.

4th. That Dr. Kilgo has received personal gratuity from Mr. Duke. We find this specification not sustained.

5th. That Dr. Kilgo intended to prevent Judge Clark from having an opportunity to produce evidence before a former meeting of the trustees. We find this specification not sustained.

Charge: That Dr. Kilgo is unfit to be president of Trinity College. We find the charge not sustained. Andrew P. Tyar, B. N. Duke, F. A. Bishop, R. J. Parrish, W. H. Branson, W. H. Odell, G. W. Flowers, W. B. McClure, John R. Brooks, S. B. Turrittelle, W. S. Grassy, O. W. Carr, N. M. Jarney, T. N. Ivey, J. R. Hurler, W. C. Wilson, Fred Pascoe, John N. Cole, R. H. Parker, V. Ballard.

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