

# THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of the County.

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W. F. WASHINGTON,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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(Half-Century.)

No. 3.

## SOUTH AND THE PHILIPPINES.

### McLAURIN AGAINST EXPANSION.

He Declares That Universal Suffrage is a Monumental Failure and Has Led to the Practical Extinction of the Negro from Politics—The Expansion of the South Proves That Lessons for Our Guidance with Regard to Our Guidance in the Philippines May Be Forever Settled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Mc Laurin, Democrat of South Carolina, took strong ground in a carefully prepared speech against a policy of expansion by this country. "The manifold and serious questions growing out of the war with Spain are now absorbing the attention of the American people," began Mr. Mc Laurin. "I am satisfied that our action in the next month will settle the question of expansion. There are at this time in the Senate and nation at large two well-defined and distinct views. One is a policy of expansion, involving a new definition of our government and the inauguration of a colonial system, with all the perplexing problems incident to it. The other view opposes a policy of imperialism, and is based on the governmental policy of the last century, and in my judgment is the only position that is in harmony with the principles and the spirit and genius of republican institutions."

Mr. Mc Laurin felt that as a representative of South Carolina, he was peculiarly qualified to speak on the incorporation of a mongrel and semi-barbarous population into our body politic. "The experience of the South for the past 30 years with the negro race," said he, "is pregnant with lessons of wisdom for our guidance in the Philippines. It is passing strange that Senators who favored universal suffrage should now advocate imperialism. There is a glaring inconsistency in these positions. If they are sincere in their views as to the Philippines they should propose an amendment to the constitution, which will put the inferior races in this country and the inhabitants of the Philippines upon an equality as to their civil and political rights and thus forever settle the vexed race question in this country, as well as in the outlying territories."

"How can they consistently, justly, and, I might add, constitutionally, advocate a policy for outlying territories, embracing races so nearly akin to the negro, while they so radically from the policy adopted as to finally cut the South? There can be but one answer to that question, and that is that they substantially admit, in the light of a third of a century's experience, that universal suffrage is a monumental failure and that the time has come for the correction of this stupendous governmental error."

"Universal suffrage in the South long since degenerated into a race question," continued Mr. Mc Laurin, "and as such led to the practical extinction of the negro from politics—a policy that is to-day widely advocated by the great leaders of the race like Professor Miller and Dooker Washington, and which in time, without outside influence, under the guidance of the best thought of both races, will lead to a just and mutually satisfactory settlement of the gravest problems that have ever confronted any people in modern times."

"It is indeed comforting to hear some of those, who in the past criticized us, now that the question is brought home, completely justify our methods in providing a scheme of colonial government."

"The Senator from Connecticut has most amply vindicated the South, perhaps unintentionally, but we thank him the more heartily for his complete abandonment of the divine right of the Caucasian to govern inferior races."

Mr. Mc Laurin then entered upon a constitutional discussion of the question presented by the resolution, maintaining that all of the rights and powers of the Federal Government are enumerated specially in the constitution, and such as were not thus specifically defined did not exist. "The nation as a nation," he continued, "has no sovereign rights except those conferred by the constitution." He further contended that the sovereignty of the nation is vested in the constitution as admitted by Mr. Platt, of Connecticut. It could be exercised in the manner pointed out in the constitution. He maintained that there was essential difference between the sovereignty exercised by the United States and that exercised by Great Britain, for instance, as there is a wide difference between the forms of government of the two nations. "I deny, therefore," said he, "that the United States, as a nation, has a sovereign, inherent right and control outside of the grant of such power in the constitution. This is not an essential element of nationality as far as our nation is concerned, although it may be in England or Russia, where the nationality and sovereignty incident to it are not created and limited by a written constitution. I do not, however, controvert the proposition that the United States has the power to acquire territory by conquest, purchase or otherwise, and to govern same under the grant of power contained in the constitution. I do, however, deny the proposition that territory can be acquired and permanently held as such by the United States, of course subject to the exception to small tracts acquired for specific governmental purposes, like coaling stations and the guano islands, under the act of 1886. I think Hawaii comes under the exception of a military and commercial necessity."

After further discussing the constitutional points of the question, Mr. Mc Laurin said it was idle to speak of Americanizing a tropical country, 8,000 miles away. Our people would never consent that the people of that far-off land should have a voice in the affairs

## BILL ARP TO THE FARMER.

### MUST BE SHIFTY IF HE LIKES TO PROSPER.

Cotton Not the Only Crop—Take the Advice of the Druggist and Plant Some Thing Else—The Money Story He Told—Stays Off from Raising Cotton.

Not long ago a one-horse farmer from the back woods came to our town with two bales of cotton and sold it for five cents a pound. This was his entire crop, and he was complaining bitterly to one of our merchants and said that the farmers would perish to death in another year if there was not some change for the better. A mischievous drummer, standing by, said: "Well, my friend, you must quit raising cotton or else buy some monkeys to pick it out. In Egypt they make the monkeys pick their cotton, and that is what's the matter. A monkey will pick a thousand pounds a day and he feeds on the seed. So it costs hardly anything over there to raise cotton, and our farmers in Mississippi and Texas have sent over for a hundred thousand monkeys, and they will be over here in time to pick the next crop and the price will go lower still, and if you don't get you a monkey or two you had better quit growing cotton, for you can't compete with monkeys." The old man took it all in seriously and said: "Well, what is a poor farmer to do if he hasn't got the money to buy the monkey?"

"Grow something else," said the drummer. "Grow corn and wheat and sorghum and potatoes. Plant apple and peach trees, raise chickens and eggs, and a yearling calf or two to sell. Get up soon and stir around lively and make every member of your family work at something for if they don't you will perish out. Go back home and take a new start. Don't sit down and grumble and blame somebody else with your poverty. Quit cotton until you can buy half a dozen monkeys."

The man went back home and circulated the monkey story, and for ten miles around the one-horse farmers have sworn off from raising any more cotton. That's what they tell me. They say that before the war the poor man couldn't compete with the rich man's niggers, and now since he has lost his niggers he is buying monkeys to take their places, and the poor man won't have any chance at all.

Of course there is a good deal of philosophy. New methods, new plows and new machinery are the monkeys, and if the poor farmer does not work early and late he will keep poor. I know some country women who make more money on their chickens and eggs and butter than their husbands do on their cotton and wheat. Little things will nurse count up more than big ones. The thrifty farmer always brings with him something to sell when he has to come to town. Some fowls or eggs or potatoes or a shot or some fruit in his season. There is a good home market up to these little things. In fact, if we leave out cotton, everything else farmer grows brings about the same old prices of ten years ago, and every thing he has to buy except coffee is much cheaper now than it was then. Everything that is made of cotton is 50 per cent cheaper and everything made of iron or steel or tin is 100 per cent cheaper. Beef and pork and chickens and turkeys and eggs and wood and potatoes and apples and peaches have not come down a nickel in ten years. Labor is a little cheaper, not much. We still pay the same for cooking and washing and work in the garden. If anybody has a reason for complaining of hard times it is the town people, who have everything to buy. The farmer who is not in debt and owns his farm is better off than he ever was and the prudent renter can pay and make money farming.

But of course there is a large class of shiftless and indolent people who will not succeed at anything unless they blame everybody for it but themselves. Some say that the Lord had to make poor folks to keep rich folks in money, and so some are content in being poor, for it is the Lord's will. I know folks who have never planted a fruit tree and who will not even plant a garden. Poverty makes some folks shift and others indifferent and despairing. There is an old negro woman comes to our house every Saturday and brings as a gallon of big honey, or old-fashioned lye honey, and it is luxury. We pay her 15 cents for it and she has seven other customers. One peck of corn that costs her 10 cents makes four pecks of hominy, for which she gets \$1.20, and that makes her a good living.

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Nobody around here have ever raised any sprague to sell but they buy it in Atlanta at 25 cents a bunch and bring it home, or they buy it canned from the grocer at 25 cents. A man in Marietta grows it by the acre for the Atlanta market and makes big money. Why not grow it here? Shifty is the right word—we must be shifty if we would keep up with the progress of the times. Wit and wisdom are very noble qualities, but necessity is the mother of invention and contrivance. We must

get out of the old rut and learn of our northern brethren. New England girls sit around the fire every night and plant straw for hats and bonnets and baskets and chair bottoms, and they have a good time talking about their husbands and neighborhood news. Why shouldn't our girls learn photography and have a gallery in every town? It is a beautiful art and peculiarly fit for women—pretty young women who can talk their patrons into a pleasing exhibition and can pose the little children and arched the young man's neck so nicely. If I was a poor smart, pretty girl, I would take some lessons in photography and open a shop. I thought that the girls were crowding the young men out of a good many places, for they are smart and quick and don't drink or smoke, and I am amazed and indignant to read that 200 of them have been turned out of employment by a great company in Chicago. I don't understand that. I hope Mrs. Lowe will investigate it.

## HOUSE HAS A BIT OF FUN.

### HOW LOWRY LOST HIS FUR BEE.

And How the House Had Trouble in Finding a Way to Give it Back to Him.

It was only a handful of days ago that the General Assembly met; it has done much and the members yesterday were a wretched lot, who welcomed today's rest with gladness. When the House adjourned at 2 o'clock it had worked itself to a standstill. Today's session opened dull and dead, and the members were unable to throw off the ennui. During the whole four hours of the session there was—with one exception—no liveliness, no spirit, no ardor of high life. The "one exception" was the discussion over the proposition to make a "provisional" reduction of 30 per cent in the pay of employes.

When the resolution was read, Mr. Williams of Irondell, explained that he was a member of a sub-committee appointed by the Democratic caucus to carry out the agreement to reduce the rate, and that it was in obedience to the instructions that he had introduced the measure.

Mr. Patterson of Caldwell thought there was some inequality in the operation of such a resolution. In that it did not apply to employes who received \$2.50 a month to \$5, and the \$2 men still received \$2. He argued, brought the \$2.50 man down to \$5, and the \$2 man still received \$2. It was just at this point that Lowry (Rep.) of Forsyth, got gay and went up an amendment, providing that the act apply to members of the General Assembly. For this smart move the member from Stephens county was soon to regret in sackcloth and ashes. Mr. Moore, of Jackson, made the point that the amendment was out of order, the pay of members being fixed by the Constitution. The Speaker declared the amendment to be in order and the Republican cavorted in glee at the hole they had dug out for the Democrats to tumble into.

But the Democrat is not that sort of a D. M. Justice, of McDowell, asked Mr. Lowry's amendment to amend Mr. Moore's amendment to make it apply to Forsyth county. Mr. Lowry said he did not intend to put it on, and the Democrats with laughter and applause, passed Mr. Justice's amendment.

Mr. Petrie (Rep.) of Stokes, seeing the awful predicament of his colleague, tried to help him out by moving to table the resolution. He had evidently mistaken the humor of the house, for it most emphatically refused to table. Then Lowry moved up a plan in his own behalf. He said he didn't think it would be very generous of the great body of men to draw big salaries themselves and cut his down along with the laborers. Mr. Justice, of Rowan, amended that the resolution do not apply to laborers who are getting \$2.50 a day. The \$2.50 men, he said, were the hardest working men in the General Assembly. Overman, of Onslow, wanted to know if Mr. Justice or not the pay of clerks had been reduced.

Mr. Williams, of Irondell, said such a resolution had been passed and the clerks that had been getting \$5 are now getting \$4. The laborers, he claimed, were not worked hard—but a one of them working more than two from two to four hours a day.

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Mr. Curtis, of Buncombe: "It has been suggested here that if the pay of laborers is reduced it will not pay those from a distance to come here, and only laborers from Wake county could be appointed. I want to say in answer to that, that I can furnish this Legislature with all the laborers it wants from Buncombe and they'll be glad to get the place even at the reduced compensation."

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## LA GRIPPE

### FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR cures LA GRIPPE and prevents PNEUMONIA.

IT HEALS THE LUNGS AND STOPS THE RACKING COUGH USUAL TO LA GRIPPE.

Recommended for LA GRIPPE.  
N. JACKSON, Davie's Hill, Wt. Va.: "My daughter had a severe attack of La Grippe seven years ago and since then when she takes cold a terrible cough settles on her lungs. We tried a great many raw lies without giving relief. She tried Foley's Honey and Tar which cured her. She has never felt another cough since in the house."  
IT IS GUARANTEED.  
For sale by J. H. KENNEDY & COMPANY.

WON'T TRAVEL BY TRAIN.  
This Gentle Rider Started out with a Monkey, and to a Heavy Monkey.

W. H. HOBBS, aged 70, is a cattle dealer who has traveled over a large part of the Western States, and he never rides on a railroad train. He thinks nothing of going as far west as the cattle ranges, or Kansas with his horse and buggy, buying up stock on the way out and back. "I don't know that I have anything against railroads," said he, "that would induce me not to travel by train. I ship all my stock by train. I guess the reason I do not ride on one myself is that I started out with a buggy, and as I am used to it, I just keep at it. I have my usual route to cover, sometimes extending 2,000 miles, and I travel a certain distance every day. There are a certain number of farmers or stock dealers to see to in a town. In fact, a man can do a time table by buggy the same as a railroad train. I don't know that I have anything against railroads," said he, "that would induce me not to travel by train. I ship all my stock by train. 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