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Cash in Advance.

NO. 35

ARP ON MARRIAGE.

WHAT KIND OF GIRL SHOULD A YOUNG MAN MARRY.

Love in The Gift of the Lord-Evila of Marrying Counter-Professor Conver of the Institution for the Benf Given

Bill Arp in Atlanta Co nelliution When a young man fells in love and When a young man fells in love and resolves to get married I reckou it is a good thing that he is reckless of the consequences. I was, I know, for I never thought of anything except the pretty girl and how happy I would be to get her. I had no thought of trouble or poverty or grief or death. The time was far, far away when the silver cord would be loosed and the guiden bowl he broken. As for the girl, she is more reckless than her lover, even though reckless than her lover, even though her peril is far greater, for hers is the pain and suffering, the care and anxiety—the night watching and sometimes the broken heart. It is a mystery to me how the mother sudures it all and holds up her bead and keeps her strangth. But love for her offspring, maternal love sustains her. It is the gift of God. There was a marriage in our town the other day, and as the crowds gathered at the church our neighbor, Mrs. Felton, stopped in our veranda to rest and see the battle from afar. She was as usual, merry and sed veranda to rest and see the battle from afar. She was as usual, merry and sad by turns—sometimes the tears were glistening in her eyes and soon she laughed merrily and showed her pearly teeth. When the bridal carriage arrived ahe gave a material sigh and whispered, "Pror things they little know what is alread of them." Suddenly she branched off lote a stery about her little pet mule oult that is now her daily comfort. "It watches me at the window," she said, and when I go out it runs to me and lays its head on my arm and almost nestles in my bosom. Mary's lamb was not more loving. It bites and hicks every-body else, but runs to me and fawns upon me with perfect adoration." She laughed again, but all at once the corners of her mouth drooped 45 degrees and her voice trembled as she said: "But major, I have at last come down to hard pan and misery in my old age. No cook, no help of any sort, and though yesterday was my sixty fourth birthday I had to pull the buggy down to the branch-ad wash it. Oh, my country!" She cried a little, and then laughed a go od deal more. Pearly tears and pearly teeth are attractive features in a woman. Nevertheless, between petting mule colts and washing buggles she still finds time to plead for the education of the poor country girls of North Georgia.

But what kind of a girl should a

for the education of the poor country girls of North Georgia.

Hut what kind of a girl should a young man marry? Of course she should be interested by the poor country good loving disposition and a fair edupation. She should be healthy and have no taint of her lover'n ancestral blood in her vains. All of these qualifications have been discussed and treated over and over again, except the last. I am inspired to say something about that because its importance has long been overlooked—neither poets nor philosophers nor scientists have written upon it nor given any warning. A letter recently received from a young man in Mississippi saks if there is any thing wrong in a man marrying his cousin. Yes; very, very wrong. The answer is found in the records of the asylums for the deaf, dumb and blind. asylums for the deaf, dumb and blind. Their chief patronage comes from the intermarriage of cousins. These justiintermarriage of cousins. These insti-tutions cost our state about \$75,000 a year and half of the expense could be avoided if the intermarriage of cousins was prohibited. I have not the reports of the blied asylum before me, but I know of three blind children of one family who were sent there, and they were the offspring of parents who were sent to our deaf and dumb institute at Cave Springs. Their parents were double coasias. They had but ou child who could bear and speak. She was a good looking country girl. She married a clever young man who hauled wood for me. Soon after his marriage he moved to Texas and hired to a cattle man, and was so faithful in his ser-vice that in a few years he bought as laterest in the rauch and prospered. I met him at Waco sixteen years after the left Georgia, and he was said to he worth \$100,000, and his two plder daughters were at a boarding school at Waco, 12 miles from his home. He had six children, and,

his home. He had six children, and, alse I one of them was a mute, The taint had gropped out in the second Professor Connor, the faithful and long tried principal of our deaf and dumb institution has tabulated the

long tried principal of our deaf and dumb institution has tabulated the parentage of his people for many years, and reports that in 25 families producing 48 mutes the parents were second cousins. In 13 families producing 19 mutes the parents were second cousins. In 13 families producing 19 mutes the parents were second cousins. Altogether there were 97 mute children of parents closely related.

Of 400 deaf mutes 193 have deaf parents are no doubt the offspring of the intermediage of cousins.

Among these 400 pupils 50 marriages have occurred and there have been born to them 110 children, 59 of whom can bear and 21 are mutes. In 19 of the marriages there were no children born. How, after one, two or three mates have been born in succession to parents, it would seem a sin, if not a orime, for them to have more. The law should prohibit it. But if this except he done after garriage, the remedy for the future is to prohibit the intermerings of cousins—yes, and second cousins. To be born deaf or blind is a sin against the child, and to have it supported by the state is a drain upon the treasury that might be avoided.

If the evil that fellows these incentures marriages. If the children are not will the evil that fellows these incentures marriages.

and pass through life and leave no sign. Fortunately most of such marriages result in no progeny.

"Oh, well," some say, "the Leptical law did not prohibit it." No. it did not. and I reckes that Calumarried his sister. We know that Abraham married his half sister, and no don't that is why no children were no doubt that is why no children were born to them except one by grace in their old age.

But it is said that the Roman laws and the laws of England pormit such

marriages. Yes, the Roman law did until Pope Alexander II stop ed it. until Pope Alexander II stop ed it and prohibited first, second and third couches from intermarying. The laws of England permitted such marriages because the kings and the sobblity wanted to keep the crown and the titles and their estates in their families. And so our American people, who have patterned after English law and precedent for more than a hundred years, have been reluctant to make any change in this regard.

But the question is now coming to the front, and the time is coming for a change. It seems now to be an established and universal rule that established and universal rule that these marriages estail upon the off-spring evil consequences, bodily or mentally, or both. The evil effect of what is called "breading in" among animals leads to the conclusion that is is an universal law. Good stock, blooded atork, is not permitted in that way. Heard a conceited man declare that he was descended from the Carrolla, of Carrollton, in old Maryland. Suppose he did. That was six generations back, and woold give him sixty-four succestral fathers and mothers, and he or he had only one sixty-foath part of old Charles Carroll's blood in his veins. I know a lady who boasts that her father could trace his lineage back to Cromwell. That who boasts that her father could trace his lineage back to Cromwell. That was sighteen generations back, and would give him 512.000 ancestors—not mech of Cromwell's blood in her. It is astonishing how rapidly the ancestral tree widens. Two generations back gives a man only four great-grandfathers and grandmothers, but twenty generations gives him over a million. Just think of it young men, and quit bragging about your ancestors, for there are over a million different strains of blood in your veins, and no doubt some of its bad—very bad. My wife's grandfather was a Hoit sud his grandfather was a Reyton and his grandfather was a Peyton and his was Lord Holf, who married Pooshontas. That was ten generations back, and gives Holf, who married Pooshonias. That was ten generations back, and gives my wife 1,024 ancestors, and therefore she has 11,024th part of Poky's blood in her veins. Mighty slim strain, it seems to me—not much lojun about her. One day I ventured to ask about the other 1,923 parts that did not come from Poky and she never said anything, but looked at me in a peculiar tone of voice that reminded me it was none of my business. But I honor a noble ancestry, I used to think that make I descended from Captain John Smith, but on investigation found that he never was married and had no children to speak of.

America's Strongth in Textites

Text.le Mureury of Manubestur.

Walle Paglishmen dissent from the

means the Americans adopt, they cannot but render the tribute of admiration to the splendid enterprise they display in the conquest of the objects they desire. One of the most notable industrial facts of the past ten years has been the rapid extension of cotton spinning and weaving, especially in the cotton-growing States. This has been most remarkable. There has been a rapid transfer of papital from the New England to the Southern States, while the latter themselves linve contributed no inconsiderable dustry. The consequence has been a repetition of the phenomena attendant upon the transplantation of the cotton-manufacturing system of this country to America, only that in this case th various stages are being pussed through with much greater rapidity.

The South new monopolizes the production of the plain and heavier grades of fabrics, leaving New England the lighter fancy and colored goods. Of course, the predeminance of Fall River in the production of printing oloths, owing to its long establishment there and its high organization, has not yet been attacked It is not probable, however, that any further extension of that kind of work will not occur in that locality

The results of this successful com-petition of the South with the North or New England States will be, two important ones. The North will be important ones. The North will led driven to produce classes of goods, both in variety and finances, for the absorption of which the home market will soon overrue the consumptive capacity of the country and will do the same. Both sections are already feeting the pressure of their production impelling them in this direction. Europe, and especially Hegland, has therefore to face the rupidly-approaching continuacy of a competition for the neutral markets of the world such as it has never dreamt of before.

Babcock and Trunts.

Setroit Froe Frees (Dem).

been born to them 110 obliders, 89 of whom can been and 21 are mutes. In 19 of the marriages there were no children born. Now, after one, two or three mates have been born is succession to perents, it would seem a sin, if not a crime, for them to have more. The law should prohibit it. But if this cannot he done after marriage, the remedy for the future is to prohibit the latermarriage of consine—yes, and second equalins. To be born deaf or blind is a sin against the child, and to have it supported by the state is a drain upon the treasmy that might be avoided.

If at being deaf or blind is not ult the evil that fellows these incentuous marriages. If the children are not deaf or blind they are generally under some physical disability. They are consamptives or epileptics or idiatie,

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From a Mob-Fatal Volley Fired by Depution.

Asheville, Ala., Aug 22 .- Walter Blankenship was killed and Arthur Blankenship probably fatally wounded io a battle here to day to save the negro Jim Brown from the vengeance of a mob after he had been tried and gen tenced to be beinged on deptember 10 for the most beinged on direct known in the criminal law of any State. A small buy, the sou of James Hanley, was slightly wounded.

The Blankenships were brothers, and it is said have been in town since Monday trying to stir up the trouble. Walter died within two bours after being shot, and Arthur is in a preceious condition.

The attempt of the meb to gain pos-session of the negro followed one of the swiftest and fairest trials ever wit nessed. It was a battle of witnesses with the judge and court officials on the defensive to suppress the fast rising anger of the crowd, as detail after de-tail of the fiend's work was told by the witnesses for the defense, As the brute sath afterward in his gosfession there was nothing the witnesses be hed there was nothing the witnesses he summoned could say in his behalf.

The clash came in half an hour after Judge Pelham had pronounced the sen-tence. By a ra-e, the couriroom was cleared of half of its angry occupants. cleared of half of its angry occupants. The remaining half was suriy, and seemed bent ou mischief. At the request of Judge Pelham, J. L. Garrett, the father of the girl outraged by Brown, mounted a table and spoke occusedling peace. He had hardly addressed the seembly as his friends and neighbors before he broke down in tears. In concluding big appeal, he said:

"If you have any respect for my feelings, if I can have any weight in your hearts, let me urge you as good citizens to go home and obey the law, and I will never cease to thank you from the bottom of my heart."

After some difficulty the courtroom was cleared. Sheriff North thought it unwise to attempt to take Brown to the jail, a few blocks away, for the crowd was rapidly increasing around the front door of the courthouse. Twenty eight diputies, armed with pistols and shotgura, were stationed in the front hall and at the windows of the courtroom.

TRIED TO RUSE THE COURT HOUSE. The first sign of an ontbreak came when one man from the outside, with a pistol in his hand started to wount the stairway. He was followed by two or three others. Several shots were exchanged, and the mob leaders retreated to the outside, when two members began firing into the windows. Arthur Blankenship was hit first, and his brother was shot while emptying his revolver in the direction of the windows above.

A hard rain began falling. The bod-ies of the wounded were removed and the crowd scattered about in front of the stores across the street. The offispirited the negro away in charge of two special deputies. He was gotten safely about a freight train for Birmingham.

The erime for which Brown will the erime for which Brown will hang was committed on May 7, noar Springville, within a quarter of a mile from the house of the Garrets, Brown left the vicinity at once, first going to litemangham, then to Anniston, Atlanta, and dealty to Charleston, M. C., where he was conducted. MARRIAGE NOTA PAILURE.

asto Inter Ocean

The personal experience of Franklin Price, of the city, as well as the statis-tics that he has collected, will do much toward removing a common error that marriage is a failure.

Mr. and Mrs. Price colebrated their

Mr. and Mrs. Price celebrated their golden wedding several counts asso. They have led a happy life together, and Mr. Price has necome convinced by observation that their case is by no means a rare one. In fact, he has been engaged for the hast seven years collecting the names of persons who have on juyed long terms of marked blies. Among these were the aons and daughters of distinguished menias well as persons in the humbler walks of life.

As a result, Mr. Price has the names

As a result, Mr. Price has the names of 125 couples who have been married for surface ranging from fifty to for swrieds ranging from fifty to saventy-dus years, and who have nothing a meeted with their wedded existence to regret. In his inst is but oncexception to the rale. This is a a couple that was diversal after lifty years of married life. Hut even in this instant marriage can hardly be said to have proved a failure. A partnership that holds two persons together for half a century must be regarded as more or less successful.

Mr. Price's experience and othervatings are by no noams extraordinary.

tions are by no means extraordinary. a fallute is due to the fact that up successful marriages attract more allocorated marriages nearest mile attention, as a rule, than aucomosful ones. A thousand married couples, living happily together year in and year out would not lavite so much comment as one couple living unhap-

Poly. Notwithstanding all that has been Notwithstanding all that has been writter and and about the tendency in this country toward a loues observance of the marriage row and a disposition on the part of married people to seek asparation upon trivial grounds, the fact remains that the vast majority of married people are true to their obligations and happy in their objugal

Marriage to still the most successful sucial institution the world has ever known.

The Machine Una Exceeds the Work of 200 Riffen.

The destructive power of the small chine gan as compared to the small arm even in large numbers has been the subject of juteresting trials abroad, reports of which have reach d the Navy Department here.

That one machine gus properly and effectively worked is equal to 200 rides in the hands of as many soldiers has been amply demonstrated. Mach shot from the machine gun works greater injury also to the budy stricks.

greater injury also to the body struck that the small builst of the sray rife, and its range is far greater.

In recent trials 50 marksmen were chosen to compete with the Hotchkir's 8 millimeter gun, which has tately been widely adopted in France and Germany. The ranges fired were from 400 to 800 yards. At 800 yards the 50 rifemen, each having five rounds independently, obtained 54 hits, or 33.0 per cent of the number of rounds fired. Thirly-two men were

rounds independently, obtained 54 hits, or 23.6 per cent of the number of rounds fired. Tairly two mens were then chosen from smoug the 50, and these had to fire each eight rounds in 30 seconds. Under these conditions 34, or 13.3 per cent. of the rounds expanded, were recorded.

The machine gan was then brought into action, and in 38 seconds fired 311 builets, making 145 bits. It was shown from the results that the machine gan was far alread in bits made and rapidity of fire. No such practical tests of the relative merits of the machine gun and a number of small arms have been made before.

INTERPRESENT IN DECREASING.

An Inevitable Result of Changes is Business and Social Conditions. Atlanta Journal

The "fresh" young man who feels the "tress" young tash wan tress obliged to carry a buttle with him to all places where he thinks be will not be offered something "to wet his whistle" is rapidly pissing away." The business would has no place for him and he is growing into disfavor suchily The evidence of this is seen on every hand.

A few data ago M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambasandor to this coun-try, said in an interview at Paris in speaking of the American people: speaking of the American properties among them, but the vast carjority abstain from strong drink."

It is plain that the lustues condi-tions of to-day require the services of soher men. No others need apply, Great enterprises can only be carried createsterprises can only be carried on successfully by these men who utilize fully their natural mental gitts and their physical energies. The hard drinker cannot command the omidence of business men hence those who industry in the use of strong intextionals a soner or later become larger.

It is a moticeale fact that the thriftdescentimentities after they get settled a swe to business produce tower druckards then these where lotter is the

Ambitmas men have learned that success can only come either in buniwho keep their with about them all the time and preserve themselves so as to be able physically to perform great in

This state of things has had its to dence modally for apparent reasons and bette those who at dinners and other engial entertainments inhitually in Julys to the extent of obvious intex iontion are no longer tempered with ammersent, but with commiseration and as needing such tender even in is given to a sick man.

It will be noticed that the observa-

tion of the French Minister has been confined to the large cities of the West and the East were temperance is not conferred by law but is simply brought about by business and social standards.

The "average American," says Dr. Henry Gannett in Ecceptudy's Magaliconnumes twenty pounds of the mention werd a year, or one munor per day, and although his insensity since he was grown, as did his father and grandfather before him, it does not appear that he has suffored any mental or physical deterioration in consequence of such indespense in consequence of such indespense. Though by no means an intemperate man, neither is he an advicate of total abstinance. Annually his family, which means in the main himself, consumes 7½ gallous of heer. This last stem illustrates a characteristic acquired with his German strain of blood. He uses less spirits and more mail inquers than did his immediate ancestors. rice, is in a measure a slave to tobacc

Might Was Mer Terror.

night Was ster Teyror.

"I would cough nearly all night long," writer Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandris, Ind. "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, whos all other modicines failed, three \$1 00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured as and I gained 08 pounds." It's atsolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grispe, Bronchitts and all Throat and Lung Troables. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial buttles free at J. R. Curry & On.'s drug store.

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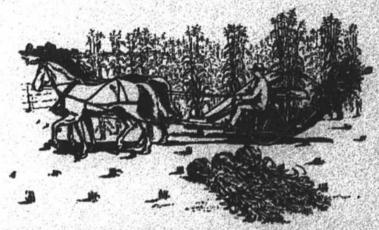
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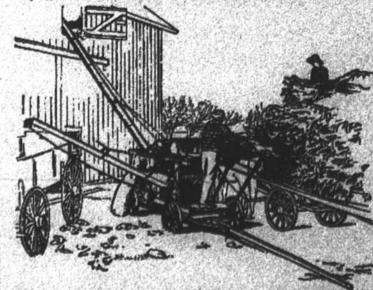
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