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## BILL AND WRITERS OF LEE.

He Has the General on Two Occasions During the Civil War.

Bill Arj in Atlanta Constitution.

"Duty is the sublimest word in our language." That is what General Lee wrote to his son when General Scott offered him the supreme command of the northern army. Virginia had just seceded and Lee saw on one side that there were no honors to which he might not aspire. On the other side, if he cast his destiny with that of his state, he saw, or he thought he saw, that miseries and trials awaited him without number. But to seek his duty and, having found it, it was ever the principle of his actions. These strong and beautiful words about duty were not original with General Lee, and in his letter he has them in quotation marks. The expression came from Rev. John Davenport, a famous Puritan preacher of New England—the man who gave shelter to the three refugees who condemned the Puritans to death and after the restoration fled for their lives to New England and were hidden by John Davenport in his barn. When this act of treason became known among his people he neither quailed nor retreated, but preached a sermon the next Sabbath from that passage in Isaiah which says: "Hide the outcasts. Bury not him that weareth the garment of shame. Let my outcasts dwell with thee and be thou covert unto them from the spoiler." It was in that sermon that he made use of this notable expression: "It is my duty to shield them, and duty is the sublimest word in our language."

During the war it was my privilege to see General Lee right often, but never did I meet him face to face and have a brief conversation with him but twice. Even then we did not know how great a man he was. General Johnston had been wounded at Seven Pines and General Lee came from West Virginia to take his place. He was almost a stranger to the Army of Northern Virginia. He had been in command but a week or two when General Black of Rome came to see his boys of the Eight. General Lee asked me to ride with him to General Lee's headquarters and introduce him for he was very desirous of meeting him before returning to Georgia. Of course I complied for General Lee was a man of no small consequence at home. He was old and gray and of commanding presence and military bearing. Intruding myself first, I presented General Black, and after we were seated I said nothing, but kept modest and respectful attention. It was soon in evidence with the grandeur of the man before me and of course, as he expanded, I very naturally drank up to keep equilibrium. Not long after that the Seven Days battles began and ended, and ended in McClellan's defeat and our army began to realize how great a man Lee was. It was on the sixth day that I was sent to his headquarters near Meadow Bridge to receive orders, and there I met him again. He was standing armed and accoutred in front of his tent, and "Stone-wall" Jackson was asleep inside upon the straw, and the servant had set the dinner table over him so as not to disturb his rest, for, as General Lee said, "He needs it, and nothing but artillery will awake him now."

I said that at first the army did not know how great a man Lee was. Neither did they know fully at the last for he was one of the great characters that develop and grow brighter and grander as the years roll on. For some years after the war he received but little praise at the north and a great national cyclopedia gave more space and praise to old John Brown than to General Lee, who arrested and executed him. But now, in the international, of fifteen volumes, a standard work, edited and compiled by the most distinguished scholars and professors of the northern colleges—the sketches of General Lee and Stone-wall Jackson are all that we could ask for.

That of Lee closes with this paragraph: "In person he was one of the noblest types of manly beauty, tall, broad-shouldered, and erect, with dignity as impressive as that of Washington, but more warmly religious and always maintaining a calm, confident and kindly manner that no disaster could disturb or change." The world knows him now and venerates his memory and the people he fought against have given him a place in their hall of fame. Verily old Father Time is a good doctor and Anno Domini the softening solvent of all malignant passions. It was the sublime Christian faith of Lee and Jackson that made their characters complete and added lustre to their military fame. They were men of prayer. For a little while I would ask your kind attention to those who since 1862 have called themselves the Daughters of the Confederacy. Their mission has been and still is and we trust long will be as declared in article 9 of their constitution: "Educational, memorial, social and benevolent—to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the war between the states—to honor the memory of those who served and those who fell in our service and to record the part taken by southern women during the war and its aftermath, their patient endurance of hardship, their patriotic devotion during the struggle and to fulfill the duties of sacred charity to the survivors." All of these are noble objects that the greatest of all is the establishing of the truth and preserving it. The post with that "Truth craved to the earth will rise again," and it has risen and will continue to rise. Even the popular magazine, Frank Munsey's Monthly, in its last number, has forever blotched out the malignant and sensational story of Harpers' Frigate, and only the last week the ladies of Lexington, Ky., put under the ban the drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It was the Daughters of the Confederacy who did it and to their widespread and influential organization the South must look for the maintenance of the truth. Just think of it. Within the past nine years twenty-two states have

including California, New York, the District of Columbia, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. In all these there have been chartered an aggregate of over three hundred chapters with a membership of 26,000 good, loyal southern women. The largest federation of women in the world. Of this membership Texas has the largest number, 2,435. Georgia comes next with 1,750 members. But my friends, this great army of daughters had mothers who, whether alive or now dead, instilled this love of truth and unshaken confederate honor in the hearts of their children. They are the angels sacrificed and suffered and still were strong. For more than fifteen years I have observed a trait in woman's nature that is lacking in most men. She never gives up. The sad results of the war that wrecked the fortunes of southern men hastened thousands of them to untimely graves, but their widows still dot the land from Virginia to Texas. The mothers of these daughters endured more hardship and privations than their husbands and sons who were in the army, but they never complained.

Goldsmith wrote:  
"Man wants but little here below,  
Nor wants that little long."  
But some cynical old tactful paraphrased it.  
"Man wants but little here below,  
For so the world may say,  
But woman wants it all, you know,  
And wants it right away."  
Well, she does want all she can get, and wants it as soon as she can get it, if not sooner, but if she can't have it she surrenders cheerfully and accommodates herself to the situation. During the war they actually emitted their own pitiful and distressed condition. They boiled down the dirt from the smoke house that had long been saturated with the drippings of the angry master and made a pretty good soup out of it and divided with their neighbors. They parched rye and gubbers for coffee and sweetened it with sorghum and begged how good it was. They cut up their old garments and made clothing for their children. Indeed it is always an amusing entertainment to listen to these good old mothers as they recite their makeshifts and their trials after Sherman had passed through on his march to the sea.

How blessed are they who still live, and how sweet are the memories of those who are dead, for it is the mothers of the confederacy who have perpetuated the love of truth and the love of southern patriotism in the hearts of the children and inspired those principles that have in recent years developed that grand organization known as the Daughters of the Confederacy. Our southern brethren may boast of the Grand Army of the Republic, but our mothers smile and say: "I don't see where the grand comes in, for all who came this way were low Dutch and hungry Irish, who feared not God nor regarded women." Well, it is all over now, and we are at peace, that blessed peace that hath her victories more renowned than war. And their blessed is the woman whom the dark ages kept secluded for centuries, but has come to the front, and now stands side by side with man and is always first in every good word and work.

The Seal and Not Complete.  
Atlanta Journal.  
The flourish with which it was announced a few days ago that the Danish West Indies had passed into the possession of the United States seemed to indicate that we had acquired full and complete title to the three little islands which as the New York Tribune, an enthusiastic advocate of the purchase, declares, have been "a constant drain" on Denmark's resources. The Tribune does not claim this, which indicates that the "constant drain" into stream of revenue, but contends that the islands are not worth nearly as much now in the estimation of Denmark, as they were thirty-five years ago.

The acquisition of the Danish West Indies was a pet project of President Grant, but with all his official and personal influence back of it, the Seward treaty lacked a goodly number of votes. It was first intended that the question of cession should be submitted to the people of the islands, but the latest advice from the Copenhagen legation is to the effect that there will be no plebiscite, probably for the reason that the Danish government fears that the deal would be defeated. The islanders are badly divided on the question. Of course the people of Denmark will not be permitted to vote on the treaty because it is well known that a great majority of them are for sentimental reasons opposed to parting with these islands. There is no reason to doubt that we shall soon be in full possession of the Danish West Indies, but what we will do with them is not so clear.

Illness prevented both Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Harrison from giving brilliancy to the White House social functions during the administrations of their husbands. Mrs. Cleveland's entertainments, though every body admired her, were simple and somewhat homely. You might expect fruit dishes were up to date. Mrs. Hayes was full and gay. Mrs. Grant's were queer. The Roosevelt receptions, dinners, and other entertainments have the New York tone—dash, brilliancy and smartness. This is the first "smart" White House since the civil war.

## About Trusts.

Washington Post.  
With the advance of civilization the wants of man have increased, and with this increase the means of their supply became of more importance. Primarily, the single artisan or the single dealer sufficed to manufacture and exchange the articles of commerce required by man. As more capital was required, the first combination occurred, when two or more men put their means together and formed a partnership. There was association, organization; and organization implies power that is not possessed by the single individual. Man fears power, therefore he distrusts organization, and the power of partnership was immediately met by laws to define and limit it, and we have as a result the law of partnership, wisely devised to get out of that form of combination all the good it should do and to limit and restrict the harm it might do.

As progress multiplied the articles of commerce and human need, which is the source of all value, demanded an increase in their volume, the partnership relation was found unequal to adequate production and distribution, the joint stock company was originated, and soon, by but little transformation, the corporation appeared. There came a great expansion of organization, a more extensive combination, the control of vastly more capital, the exercise of increased power. Surely if the partnership was formidable, if it implied power for good and for evil, and if curbing the latter required legal limitations, this giant had become a monster in the corporate form. The partnership carried individual responsibility. Each member of the firm was responsible. But the corporation was human selfishness organized to avoid individual responsibility. The stockholder was a trustee, the corporation was his trustee, and so the trust relation was established in a form to which no law of natural persons applied. The corporation was organization and power in a formidable degree. But its value and its danger were both seen. The question was how to limit and curb the one without destroying the other. Immediately began the growth of that great body of corporate law, which has kept pace with every advance of corporate power. It was soon seen that corporate energy was equal to tasks that were beyond the individual, impossible to the partnership. The increasing needs of civilization cried for more, and the demand pressed upon production, transportation, and exchange for facilities that only corporate power was great enough to supply. But wherever that power was planted it was hedged about by the developing system of the law of corporations. To build railways it was essential that corporations should have the right of eminent domain, an attribute of sovereignty. The law was granted, but the law balanced this power by giving to the corporation enjoying it a quasi public character, subject to something more than the law of common carriers. Upon that foundation has been built the still unfinished system of the regulation of railways by public law. It is a far cry back to the laying of the first mile of stream railway track in this country.

We have now more than half of the railway mileage of the world, and if the law had not kept pace with this construction, if our books were as bare in that respect as they were in 1837, the railway corporations would be monsters of oppression instead of being, as they are, the instruments of progress and subordinated to the convenience of the people.

When given the right of eminent domain and the power to compel an owner of realty to sell it for a right of way at a price not fixed by himself, railroads were denounced as the assassins of liberty, the destroyers of the republic. But they proved to be neither. Every addition to their power was followed by its appropriate check. Corporate power and legal curb have gone on growing together until we have the best and most extensive system of railroads in the world, the one enjoyed by the people at the lowest rate in the world, and their labor is paid the highest wages in the world. Later it is still unfettered and the republic survives. Later it may be of value and encouragement to consider the further corporate evolution into the modern trust.

Big Cases, Big Plans.  
New York Press.  
A business enterprise must be highly profitable to obtain the exclusive rights for any purpose, of a lawyer who is at the top of the New York bar. Lawyers' services when they are in demand here carry terrific charges. Some of the high priced legal talents of this market belong to John E. Parsons, Joseph E. Choate, and Elisha Root. Choate charges anything he pleases and gets it. John E. Parsons got \$100,000 for drawing up sugar trust articles of incorporation that would stand the strains of the law, but they were burst at the very first test. Elisha Root's charge for going into court is \$1,000 a day. Both Choate, as Ambassador to the court of St. James, and Root, as Secretary of War, are out of a lot of money to the service of their country. In a court Root could make his yearly salary as Secretary of War in a week. Both of them are rich though and don't have to hold back their grocers' bills till they get their salary checks from the government.

Head of Coast Post.  
Yorkville Yonkers.  
George Porter, a white man living on Mr. S. M. Jones' place, in Bedwin township, died last Friday from small pox. He was buried early day at Adah's burial ground near by. Dr. Messer of Rock Hill, who waited on Porter says he was one of the worst cases he has ever seen—that it looked as if the man was almost petrified before he died.

The President has signed the bill providing for the free transportation of all mail matter sent by Mrs. McKinley.

Confidence in the correctness and practicability of Marconi's theory is growing both among scientists and the general public. The company which controls the older Atlantic cable near whose western terminus Marconi received his wireless signals from over the sea, evidently thinks that there are great possibilities in his invention for further experiments along that coast. London that had registered on this side of the Atlantic signals made on the other the price of the company's shares had a decided fall.

Of course Marconi can find many other places on which to locate his experiment stations and the world expects to hear from him again and more fully in the early future.

Admitting it that wireless telegraphy is practicable, has been generally supposed that two serious difficulties would still be in its way. One is that wireless messages could not be kept private, the other that the expense of maintaining the necessary stations would be prohibitive of any general use of this method of communication.

Those who have studied the Marconi system say that both of these difficulties have been surmounted.

It is true that the ether waves on which wireless messages are carried travel impartially and in all directions. Marconi could have caught the signals that reached him in Newfoundland just as well if he had been in Greenland. But so instrument but his own could have recorded them.

The instrument in Cornwall and the instrument at St. Johns were "in tune," so to speak, with each other. The one was fixed to send, the other to receive a certain fixed number of vibrations per second, and no other instruments were so fitted and adjusted.

Marconi himself disposes of the notion that the cost of wireless telegraphy would be prohibitive. He is confident that stations can be built at a cost not exceeding \$75,000 on an outside estimate, whereas the cost of an Atlantic cable is about \$4,000,000. Marconi believes that by the wireless system messages can be sent at a good profit for one cent a word; the cable rate is now 30 cents a word.

If Marconi can succeed in doing any thing near what he claims to be will, the business of telegraphic communication across the sea will of course be revolutionized.

Great expectations are fixed upon this during young potential.

The pension roll now contains 997,735 names, and calls for an expenditure of \$143,000,000. The net gain last year was \$2,900 names, which, allowing for the death and removals for other causes, means that 47,782 new names were added, with many thousands of applications pending and thousands of private pensions still before Congress. We are now paying more in pensions than any three or four of the leading nations of Europe combined, and more than any nation in Europe, save Russia, which has a standing army of about 800,000 men, pays to support its army. As a matter of interest we publish the following, which shows how the pension roll is made up:

The Pension Roll.	
Widows.....	4
Daughters.....	5
WAR 1812.	
Survivors.....	1
Widows.....	1,627
INDIAN WARS.	
Survivors.....	1,096
Widows.....	3,479
MEXICAN WARS.	
Survivors.....	7,668
Widows.....	3,109
SERVICE AFTER MARCH 3, 1861.	
General laws.....	253,126
Army invalids.....	66,504
Army widows.....	4,482
Navy invalids.....	2,208
Army nurses.....	650
ACT JUNE 27, 1890.	
Army invalids.....	422,481
Army widows.....	129,490
Navy invalids.....	18,693
Navy widows.....	6,681
WAR WITH SPAIN.	
Army invalids.....	3,244
Army widows.....	1,281
Navy invalids.....	211
Navy widows.....	68
Total.....	997,735

We have still with us nine prisoners of the Revolutionary war, which ended over 113 years ago; 1,339 of the war of 1812, which ended eighty-seven years ago; 4,805 of the Indian wars, 15,957 of the Mexican war, which ended thirty-four years ago, and about 970,000 of the war between the states, which ended thirty-seven years ago. If to these 970,000 the names were added which have been dropped from death or other causes what a showing the list would make.

As we still have on the list nine persons drawing pensions on account of the Revolutionary war, and over 4,000 drawing pensions on account of the Mexican war, the possibilities are that with the hurrying pension attorneys that will send the next century with a pretty large sized pension roll.

The Grover correspondent of the Shelby Star says that Benjie, the little child of Mr. T. P. Beam, who was bitten by a rapid dog lately, is now out of danger. Her father took her to Charlotte to have a good steeple applied. It adhered an hour and three-quarters.

A Map of Millstones.  
Atlanta Journal.  
The New York World Almanac for 1902 contains a map which pretends to give the number and geographical distribution of millstones in the United States.

The editor of the almanac does not guarantee that the list is absolutely complete and accurate, but says it may be approximately so, as it is the result of a very careful systematic effort.

The total number of men and women who are worth \$1,000,000 or more is given at \$3,646, and they are distributed by states as follows:

A Map of Millstones.	
Maine, 15; Vermont, 16; New Hampshire, 17; Massachusetts, 213; Connecticut, 72; Rhode Island, 70; New York, 204; New Jersey, 114; Pennsylvania, 309; Delaware, 17; Maryland, 109; District of Columbia, 49; Ohio, 123; Illinois, 39; Michigan, 111; Dakota, 75; Wisconsin, 71; Minnesota, 79; Iowa, 56; Missouri, 151; Kentucky, 126; West Virginia, 18; Virginia, 17; Arkansas, 2; Tennessee, 19; North Carolina, 9; South Carolina, 5; Georgia, 5; Alabama, 5; Mississippi, 3; Florida, 7; Louisiana, 27; Texas, 31; Kansas, 10; Nebraska, 10; South Dakota, 3; North Dakota, 1; Montana, 20; Wyoming, 3; Colorado, 27; Utah, 19; Idaho, 7; Arizona, 3; Nevada, 4; California, 110; Oregon, 14; Washington, 19.	

It will be seen that the South has very few millionaires in comparison with the east, the middle states, the central west and the Pacific coast.

More than half of the whole number in the United States live in the states that border the great lakes.

It is somewhat surprising that Louisiana is credited with more millionaires than any southern state in the United States, which has 31 against Louisiana's 17. Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama have 5 apiece, while Florida has 7.

Comparatively few great fortunes have yet accumulated in the south, but the number will probably increase rapidly in the next ten years.

Newslinger Jack Booth.  
Atlanta Journal.  
We have heard of several persons who were remarkably well informed not only on current topics, but in history and popular science, who feared their letters from newspapers, but never seem to school nor read anything but newspapers.

Of course they could not be considered well educated in the higher and fuller sense of the term, but they were really well educated to that distinction than many who have had excellent school advantages and even follow a university course. As a popular educator the newspaper must be accorded great credit. We refer to newspapers that are clean as well as entertaining, for there are those whose intelligence is almost totally bad and who disseminate very little correct or desirable information. There is at the head of a school in Missouri a Professor Lynch, who estimates the newspaper as an educator so highly that he has adopted a dissent and up-to-date one as a text book.

After trying it for several months he is better pleased with his experiment than ever. He gives it as his deliberate opinion that: "No text book is equal to the newspaper as a means of attaining a knowledge of the actual practical, up-to-date world. History, geography, civil government, science, and the entire academy curriculum teach only a theory of the world and its facts. The real drama of life in its varied, political, social and commercial forms can be obtained only through the newspaper. By means of the newspaper, the instructor brings the lives and actions of busy men and women directly to the attention of the people in the class room. The public become interested in what is going on in the world and are enabled to make applications of the theories they learn from their books."

Professor Lynch has been careful in selecting his newspaper text book and now one which he says can be read through and through in a single family.

He plans to devote one hour a week to newspaper study by all his more advanced classes. The public takes interest in reading the articles of chief interest and then they are discussed by the people themselves and explained by the teacher.

If war or any other important matter is going on in any country in geography, history and general conditions are studied and the pupils are advised to read books treatise of those topics.

It happens in our country that even more attention is given to the subjects considered. When newspapers are dedicated an appropriate historical discussion concerning them is had, and so on. It will be readily seen that this is an excellent educational possession and helps to keep people in touch with the currents of their time and to give them much valuable historical information.

Professor Lynch is an enterprising and practical teacher.