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W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE PROTECTION OF HOME AND THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTY.

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NANCY HART DID MILL TORIES. Bill Arp Will Not Believe These

Who Say Otherwise. Bill Arp, in Atlanta Constitution.

A few months ago some doubting correspondence hinted that the story of Nancy Hart was exaggerated romance or a handed down tradition or maybe a myth. It is fortunate that the doubt was published, for it aroused the good old people of Elbert and Hart counties and brought to light facts and records concerning the old lady that might have passed into oblivion. That the story of her heroism is now es-tablished as clearly as it was when Hart county was cut off from Elbert and named for her, the only county in Georgia that was named for a woman. While this newspaper controversy was going on down in Georgia there was a great strapping Virginian named Tom Lee, 6% feet high and large in proportion, operating the passenger department of the Lackawanna railroad. He is a great grandson of Nancy descended from her in a bee line through honorable Virginia aucestors. He knew nothing of this controversy concerning the maternal ancestor and said recently when speaking of her that it was the sorrow of his life that he was not personally acquainted with ber.

Tom Lee is a great favorite among the railroad officials. Very recently he wished to try the work and speed of a new locomotive and invited the presidents and superintendents of several railroads and forty-three editors and newspaper men to go with him on a special to Pocona mountains and back again. On the northern roads the superintendents now have an indicator or Dutch clock in their private car that registers the speed. "What do you want?" said Tom Lee. "Well about 70 miles," said the editor. "What do The speed was then 55 miles an hour, but quickly the clock registered 56, 57, 58, 60, 65, 70, where it remained for several minutes while the engineer was holding her down to an even steady pace. A glassful of water on the floor would not have spilled a drop, Tom Lee said: "I would have given you 80 if you had asked for it." After a while they stopped at the Swiftwater house, where Wash-ington and LaPayette played croquet after the war was over and where Joe Jefferson spends his summers. Tom Lee knows his lineage and that his parents were Virginaus and nearly rela-ted to the Harts, for whom Thomas Hart Benton was

named.

For the sake of many children who have never heard the story, will briefly relate that during the dark days of the revolution five tories came to her cabin and ordered her to get dinner for them. She did so and while they were eating and drinking and their guns were set up in the corner of the room she quietly took them outside, and standing at the door with one in her hand she drew aim on the leader and ofdered them to surrender or One man started toward her and she shot him dead and seized another gun and shot another who had risen from the table. With another gun she kept the others quiet until some neighbors came and they were taken prisoners. No doubt this is a true story and no man had better move to Elbert or Hart county and express any doubts about it. I have been there and know. Some years ago I lectured in Hartwell and from there journeyed to Elberton in a buggy with a preacher. We got a late start and the preacher's horse wanted to slow up at every house where there was a woman in sight, and when we got to the river the ferryman was away and we had to wait an hour for him to come back. So it was dark when we reached Elberton. The court house was lighted up and seemed full of people and the boys were rapping and calling for "Arp," "Bill Arp." The preacher unloaded me near by and told me to go upstairs and open the ball while he went home to put up his horse. As I hurried in the doorkeeper stopped me and said: "Hold on my friend, you haven't paid." I modestly told him that I was the speaker. "Oh, yes," said he. "Maybe you are and maybe you ain't. Several other men have tried to pass on that schedule. I reckon you had better pay." So I paid a half dollar to go in and hear myself talk, but I got half of it back when we divided proceeds.

Now, I don't know that Nancy could read or write, but she could shoot and in war times that is better. At any rate Geor-gians are proud of her and her been spent in this way.

great grandson, Tom Lee, has never tarnished the name or fame of the family. When John Randolph boasted of his ancestral blood, Tristam Burgess of Rhode Island, his bitter enemy, rose up to say that good conduct in posterity was of more cousequence than good blood in ancestors. "I have great respect," said he, "for the gentleman's English blood and his Indian blood, but he should remember that he is removed from them by several generations and that one sixty-fourth part of Lord Rolfe's or Pocahontas' blood flows in his veius. That is not much to boast of. The rest is widely boast of. The rest is widely scattered, diluted and degenerated." Burgess and Randolph had many spats like that, but they never came to blows.

There never was a time in the Sonthland when so much cager interest was manifesetd in tracing up ancestry-lineage. receive letters almost daily from good people from Carolina to Texas, asking for help to trace up and prove their claim to join the Sons or Daughters of the Revolution or to service of their father or grandfather in the civil war of forty years ago. The genealogical department of The Constitution and George Smith's weekly contributions to The Journal are doing valuable and interesting work on these lines. There is one other line that

has been shamefully neglected. From first to last there were near 90,000 Georgia soldiers in the Confederate army, and yet there is no record of them-neither in the counties nor the State nor at Washington. I do not suppose that there are ten in a hundred of these soldiers whose children or grandchildren or near relatives can prove themselves. Col. Avery did the best he could to make up a roll of each regiment and name the officers and the captains of the companies, but there is no roll of the men nor a record of who was killed. Some companies changed their captains from three to eight times, but what became of those who dropped out? Colonel Avery says: "The following list is painfully imperfect. It was taken from the Confederate war records at Washington, D. C., and from the meager documents in the Georgia archives and such perpersonal information as could be The war department of the Confederacy was most loosely run. Regimental muster rolls were mingled and confused; the constantly occuring changes

Now, ask any soldier, can you prove your service by any un-doubted evidence? Is there any record that you can go to? Two years ago Governor Candler alluded to this shameful neglect in his message and urged the appointment of some one to gather up and make a record of these Georgia soldiers before the Dut nothing was done. Why do not the veterans demand it? would cost but little perhaps the salary of a good man for a years. The children and grandchildren of these soldiers are interested and have the right to demand the preservation and record of their father's or grandfather's honorable service. Why not? Will there be enough vet-erans or patriotism in the next legislature to see to this and have established a muster roll— some kind of a roll that the numblest citizen can point to as his hall of fame.

were not noted."

Death Lurked in the Hash.

A message was received from Oxford yesterday telling of the death af Mr. Alf Hobgood, which occurred at 12:10 o'clock. Blood poison was the cause of his death. The death of Mr. Hobgood was the result of a very peculiar ac-cident. He went to Dallas, Texas, with the old veterans recently and while there swallowed a piece of shoe string while eating hash. The brass tip on the end of the string caused the blood poison that resulted in his death, Mr. Hobgood was the father of Mrs. Geo. Knott, of Kinston.

The American Asbestos Company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, has been organized at Terre Haute, Ind., to mine asbestos in Virginia, and spin the yarn in a factory to be erected at Bedford City. For a score of years it has been generally known that asbestos of excellent quality and unlimited quantity was found in the neighborhood of Thurman, about fifteen miles south of Bedford City. For two years prospectors have been actively at work, and in the past twelve months land has been purchased and options secured on about 4,000 acres. It is said The American Asbestos Comon about 4,000 acres. It is said

McLAURIN REFUSES JUDGESHIP

He Had Intended to Accept, but Report of the Board Appelated Appears to Have Changed His Mind.

Charleston News and Courier, 22nd.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 21.-President Roosevelt is in receipt of a letter from Senator John L. McLaurin, of South Carolina, declining the proffered appointment to the vacancy on the Bench of the United States Court of Claims. The Presi-dent, it can be said, much re-grets Senator McLaurin's decision, as he believes that Senator McLaurin's Senatorial experience and his career as Attorney General of South Carolina would have rendered him a particularly good addition to the Court of Claims.

The President is now uncertain what he will do about Senator McLaurin. It is understood that he is anxious to appoint him to some position in recogni-tion of what the President regards as his service to the country and his demonstrated ability in public life. Senator McLaurin's letter is couched in the most 000. positive terms and evidently was based in particular upon a news-paper article which accompanied the letter. The article stated that the Senator had sold himself for the prospect of getting such an office as that offered to him. It can be said, however, that the President regarded such a type of accusation as beneath notice and sincerely regrets that Senator McLaurin should have deemed it necessary to pay any

attention to it. Senator McLaurin evidently has changed his mind about accepting the proffered appointment since he was in Oyster Bay, ou July 11. At that time he indicated his readiness to accept the vacancy on the Court of Claims and the only question then was when he should resign from the Senate.

Lumber Trade Moving Southward

Expert opinion is that ere long the South will become the centre of the lumber trade of the United States. Signs of the movement southward are already visible. Close observers of the situation are not surprised at the changed conditions. The pine forests of Michigan and Wisconsin have been practically depleted, and dealers in this class of lumber have been forced to look elsewhere for supplies. Recently large tracts of Southern lumber land have been purchased by Northern operators, and they are now arranging to develop them upon an extensive scale. The Southern forests contain several varieties of lumber well known in Northern markets, besides many beautifully marked hard woods suitable for cabinet work and inside finishing. There the South, and the indications are that for many years this industry will be one of the most profitable in "Dixie.". Since 1890 the lumber trade

has made great strides in the South. The New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin has compiled a table showing that during the ten years ended in 1900 the aggregate value of products of the lumber industry increased \$128,-885,602. Of this gain the thir-teen Southern States furnished three-quarters. According to the same authority, the lumber business in Michigan and Wis-consin declined \$32,000.000 or more than 38 per cent. Other Western States which are exten-sively engaged in the lumber trade also suffered heavy loss. In some of the Northern States the business continues to expand but the percentage of gain is not as great there as it is in the South. Not only in lumber is the South forging ahead, but also in cotton manufacture, coal, iron and other lines. This section has supplanted the Eastern States as the largest producer of coarse cotton goods in the United States, and it is predicted by many that the day is not far dis-tant when it will also become the leading manufacturer of the finer grades of cotton goods.

New Industry.

The Elizabeth City Economist says the people of Currituck county have discovered a new and profitable industry—the gathering and shipping the seed of wild celery that are found so abundant in Currituck Sound. The supply of these seed, says the Economist, is inexhaustible and no doubt there will be thousands of dollars made by the Currituck people. Some are already engaged in the new lenterprise. They ship the seed North and get a very high price for them.

GASTONIA, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1902. NEW MILITARY POSTS.

> Some Weeks Ago to Take Charge of the Matter. News and Courier, 22nd.

Washington, July 21. poard of officers consisting of Major Gens. Corbin and Young, Brig. Gen. Ludington, Lieut. Col. J. A. Johnson and Major Gen. Ruhlen, was appointed several weeks ago by the Sec-retary of War to take into consideration the question of provision to be made for ac-commodations and shelter for troops returned from Cuba and the Philippine Islands, and to consider generally the construction of new buildings at posts throughout the United States to accommodate the garrisous to be stationed therest. The board submitted its final report to the Secretary of War, who has approved the recommendations submitted by it.

Among the allotments are: For the construction of a new post for a regiment of cavalry at Chickamauga Park, Ga., \$500,-

Quarters at Fort Myer, Va., for the officers of two batteries of field artillery, provision having already been made for the barracks, stables, gun sheds, etc., for those batteries, \$50,000. The board also took into consideration the construction of necessary buildings at many of the cost artillery posts on the Atlantic seaboard and on the Julf.

It has been decided to proceed at once with the preparations of plans and specifications for the necessary buildings at the new posts and at the posts to be enlarged, and to invite bids for their construction.

The work on the new post at Chickamauga Park will receive early consideration.

Ex-Governor Jarvis Missed the State Convention. alergh Post, 20th

Until last week ex-Governor Jarvis had attended every Democratic state convention since 1868. He did not get to Greensboro and thereby broke a record that is probably unequalled by any Democrat in the state. In practically every convention he has attended Governor Jarvis has taken a prominent part. A history of party conventions for 34 years by the distinguished Carolinian would make an interesting addition to political literature in the state. It has been thirty years exactly since Governor Jarvis attended a convention held in Grsensboro.

Coming on the train with the ex-governor last night, he spoke regretfully of the fact that the platform receives so little attention from conventions in recent years. "Until a few years ago," he continued, "it was the custom always to hold a two days session. The first day was devoted to organization and platform and the second day to nominations.

Silk Culture in Carolina.

Citizens of Orangeburg, S. C., have formed a silk-growing association. In a letter to the Charleston News and Courier one writes:

one writes:

"We believe this an opportune time to introduce this industry. Owing to a scarcity of labor and two bad crop years, it is necessary for each member of a family to assist in the general support, and this business will give just the occupation needed, as the women and children can do all the work and make from \$50 to \$200 in six weeks in the summer. \$200 in six weeks in the summer. The mulberry trees can be bought from the nurseries at a small cost and can be easily and rapidly grown on our soil, Trees planted now will furnish enough leaves this summer to experiment in a small way. We do not expect any difficulty in getting the eggs. We are looking into the matter of getting the necessary machinery for recling the silk ourselves, and once it is recled there is no difficulty in marketing it."

Answered the Purpose.

Alice, who was 5 years old, was often asked to run errands for her often asked to run errands for her mother. She went very willingly if she could pronounce the name of the article wanted, but she dreaded the laughter which greeted her attempts to pronounce certain words: "Vinegar" was one of the hardest for her. She never would go for it if she could help it, but one morning her mother found it necessary to send her. necessary to send her.

On entering the store she handed the jug to the clerk and said: "Smell the jug and give me a

SERMON 27 WORDS LONG.

Michigan Pastor Made New Record and Pleased Congregation.

Houghton, Mich., Dispatch, 20th.

Twice requested to make his sermon brief, Rev. Henry Gillingham, pastor of the Atlantic Methodist church, of Atlanta, a village near Houghton, preached one of the shortest sermons, if not the shortest, on record on record.

At the close of Sunday school one of the church officers said

to the minister:
"It is very warm, and I hope
you will make the sermon short to-night."

The pastor accepted the wish in good humor. He went to the evening service prepared to make a 30-minute discourse. As he entered the vestibule of the church, however, he met another prominent member of the congregation, who accosted him with:

"Very warm to-night! Hope you will make it short !"

Mr. Gillingham changed his mind about the 30-minute sermon. During the opening exercises he prepared another which he thought would be suitably brief. When he arose to announce his text he remarked that he had twice been asked to make his sermon short and he would try to do so. If this should seem too long, he would stop next time with the text. Then he delivered this sermon: Text, Luke; 16-24: "And he cried and said: 'Father Abra-

ham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water and cool my tongue, for I am tormented in this flame."

Three persons — Abraham, Dives, Lazarus. It was hot where Dives was. He did not like it. He wanted to get out. So do we. Let us pray!
That was the whole sermon.

It made a hit.

Spain's Mad King.

Wilmington Messenger.

Young King Alfonso, of Spain, to use an American slang ex-pression, seems to be weeding a wide row in his kingdom. The grandees of Spain do not seem to know whether he is an idiot or a confirmed rue at the age of sixteen years. He is entitled by inheritance to those two characteristics as well as to acute mania. Since his accession to the throne he has been bossing things around the royal palace with a high hand. Among other things he has threatened to turn his mother into the streets if she interfered with his rule or base pleasures. The slums of Madrid seem to afford him greater pleasure than the society of his equals. He snubs and quarrels with his ministers on every occasion, and the slightest opposition to his will develops great passion. With the haughty vindictiveness and cruelty characteristic of the old Spanish kings he seems to have combined the low order of intellect of his almost imbecile father.

There are signs of trouble ahead for the kingdom of Spain through the erratic conduct of this young king. He does not seem to have sense enough to realize the fact that he is the ruler of a nation and that the welfare of his people is a part of the responsibilities of his position. The complete overthrow of Spain, its annihilation as a nation, is in greater danger from her king than it was from the American armies.

We were soberly asked the other day why chickens are the most pious fowls in the world, and giving the matter up in despair, were informed that a large number of them are lay members and a great many of them enter the ministry, which is easy enough to understand when you get the hang of it.—Charity and Children.

Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

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LADIES' FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY.

Fall in Hammocks.

Summer is going and with it our splendid stock of hammocks. We do not wish to carry a single hammock over to next season and so not only a part of summer has gone but a big lump out of hammock prices has gone with it. We are cutting to cost and have only these left:

Two \$2.00 Hammecks to ge at . . One \$1.75 Hammock to go at . . Two \$1.25 Hammecks to go at . . . Three 98c Hammocks to go at

Buy quick, bring the cash, and enjoy the comfort of a good hammock the rest of the summer. Sooner you buy, the more service you'll get this summer,

Marshall's Book Store. ON THE CORNER.

McCORMICK **CORN HARVESTER** AND SHOCKER.

OR several years the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., has experimented with a machine for cutting and shocking corn, and for the season of 1902 is able to offer the McCormick corn harvester and shocker to those corn growers who prefer to harvest and shock their corn without binding it into bundles. As a corn shocker the McCormick is unequalled in lightness of draft, and its operation in the field is as simple and rapid as is possible with such a machine. When the shock is completed it is necessary to stop the machine, after which the shock is tied by hand, and with the aid of a windlass, which forms part of the shocker, the driver raises the shock, swings it to one side, and places it on the ground. A frame around which the stalks are placed is drawn from the center of the shock after it has been placed on the ground. With a little practice the shock is unloaded in as short a time as is required to form it, thus making the capacity one-half that of the corn binder. This machine will fully meet the requirements of the agriculturists who prefer to husk their corn from the shock in the field and then bind the stalks into bundles by hand. If, however, the corn is to be drawn from the field, stacked, fed unhusked to the stock, loaded onto and unloaded from a wagon or fed to a shredder, it will be found most economical to cut it with the Mc-Cormick vertical corn binder, as the labor saved will more than pay for the twine and shocking. For sale by

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