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VOL. XXIII.

GASTONIA, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1902.

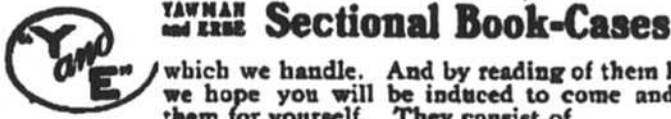
NO. 74.

## THE DAY OF ENLIGHTENMENT

Never before in the history of this good old State has so much attention been given to education—to the business of learning things. Books are bought and studied and owned as never before. How important a part do they perform in our education! From them in liasing childhood we learn the wonderful alphabet, and through all after life these gentle friends add to our wisdom and our pleasure as long as we take delight in their companionship.

And, it may be safely remarked, the degree of refinement in any home may be measured by the attitude that home maintains toward books. Refinement, you know, is a very gentle quality that may dwell alike in the humblest cottage or the proudest palatial home. In neither, however, may its presence be suspected if the books therein are maltreated, neglected, or left to any evil fate that may over take them. But in either, the orderly and respectful care given to the books of the household is an unerring mark not only of tidy housekeeping but of a certain degree of culture and refinement.

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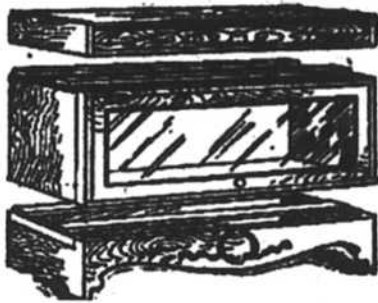


**Sectional Book-Cases**

which we handle. And by reading of them here, we hope you will be induced to come and see them for yourself. They consist of

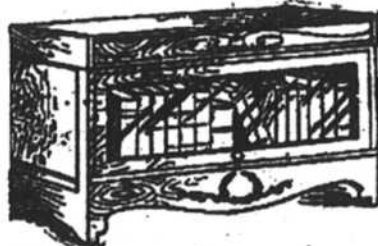
### THREE SEPARATE PARTS.

Here they are: Base, Book Section, and Top. The book section or shelf is enclosed except at the top, and has a glass door. The door may be opened outward by the little knob and pushed back above the books. The top, base, and sections all fit in their proper places without any knocking, banging, nailing or screwdriving; a little girl can put them together as easily as building blocks. Now bring these

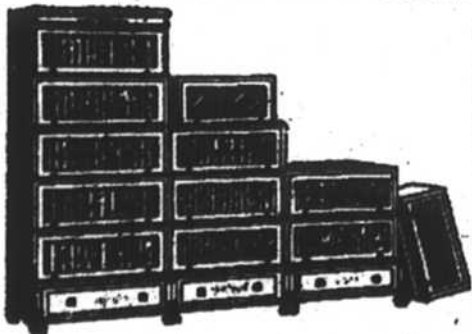


### THREE PARTS TOGETHER

thus, and you have the beginnings of shelf-room for a large private library. Raise up the glass door and slide it back at the top and the shelf is open to receive your books. Place them on the shelf, close the door, and there your books are, easy to see, easy to get, and protected from dust and dampness.



Now, you need not have more shelves than books—no empty shelves, no scattered books—your book case grows as your library grows. The Y. E. sections build together one upon the other and end to end like bricks in a wall, until you have housed your books from floor to ceiling around the entire room.



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### CHILDREN OR ENTERPRISES?

**Bill Arp Wants to Know Which It is Better to Have, as One Can't Have Both.**

Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.  
 Lord Bacon said that children are hostages to fortune and impediments to great enterprise. He had nose to trouble him and no doubt found more time to study and become a great man, but his philosophical attainments did not save him from disgrace. Perhaps some children would have saved him, even though the world would have lost his philosophy. Shakespeare had but one son, and he died in early youth and the family name became extinct in the second generation. Neither Dr. Johnson nor Charles Lamb nor Hood nor Tom Moore left children, and Burns only two. Sir Isaac Newton was never married, nor was Pope or Goldsmith or Whitfield. Byron had one child, a daughter. Calvin married a widow with four children, but died without any of his own. John Wesley married a widow, but she ran away from him three times. The last time he wouldn't let her come back, but wrote: "I did not forsake her; I did not expel her; I will not recall her." Martin Luther married a nun, as he said: "To please his father and tease the pope and vex the devil." I have noticed in my reading that almost all the great thinkers, philosophers and the statesmen died childless or left but one or two children. Washington had none, nor General Jackson nor Pope. Pierce had only two, but they died before he did. Neither Jefferson nor Moore left any son. Webster left one. He was killed at Bull Run, and the family name dropped out. John Randolph was never married, and Pope left no children. Neither Tombs nor Governor Troup left any son, and Alexander Stephens was never married. Dr. Miller died childless and the family name dropped out. There is something sad and melancholy in noting the dropping out of a noble family name for lack of children. Now it is more than probable that these great men would not have acquired fame or left to mankind the benefit of their great achievements if numerous children had been born to them and they had to scuffle to maintain and educate them. If a father does his duty to his children, he will hardly have time to acquire either fame or fortune. We know from experience at our house that it is an anxious, earnest struggle to raise ten children in a way that will make them love us and love home and cherish the memories of their youthful days. It is sad for a man or a woman to have to look back to a hard unhappy childhood. But which is best for a man—children or great enterprises? The one is a compliance with nature and the divine law—the other a gratification of man's selfish ambition. The proper raising of a family of children is the biggest thing in this life. In many cases marriages are unhappy and the children a curse, but there is no good excuse for the average man not seeking a mate. Of course there are exceptions, but the universal law is that woman was created for man and that her highest duty is to be a mother to his children. No wife is happy without children.

Children are a heritage from the Lord, and nobody but the Lord knows where they came from or why they came at all. David says "Blessed is he who hath his quiver full." A child should be taught early that he or she was created in the image of God. The Bible says so. It will beget a self-respect and perhaps prevent intemperance and bad conduct. When Henry II was making a tour of his kingdom, his subjects met him on the way and gave him great ovations and made presents to him and his courtiers, but one humble peasant came and brought nothing. Count Abens-berry said to him: "What have you got to present to his majesty, the king?" "Nothing," said he; "nothing but my children," and he then marched them out and he caused them to salute him. There were twenty-two of them, and he said: "May it please your majesty, these are my treasures—the children of two mothers. They are all farmers and raise produce for your subjects in peace, and will defend you in war." The king gave him a goodly present and his blessing, and said to his courtiers: "This poor man's gift is the richest that I have yet found."

But I don't believe in twenty-two children in one family. Ten are enough. If the number could be regulated, I would say that six or eight would be a good average, but we have none to spare at our house. One child is better than none, but if that one be lost there is none to cling to or caress and the home is desolate. The child is apt to be spoiled and selfish. The best thing for a lone boy who is over-indulged at home is to send him to school early and let him get a licking now and then from other boys until he learns to give and take. Two boys are far better than one, for they can be companions and help one another. Two daughters are better than one, for they can counsel each other and go around and visit together and keep each other's little secrets. A numerous flock of children strengthens the family and makes it more respectable in the community. It makes it strong and influential in the church and Sabbath school. By and by the children get married and that brings in more strength to the family.

Then again there is economy in it, for the good mother can hand down many of the garments of the older ones to the younger. If the outside ones are too much worn, there are lots of little petticoats and drawers and out-grown pants that come in handy. My wife says these "hand-downs," as she calls them, have saved her many a weary stitch. I know a little grandson who is now wearing a nice suit made of a discarded cloak of mine. Another advantage is that the older ones can help the younger in their lessons, and this has saved my wife and I lots of time and perplexing care. And so although the oldest boy or girl gets no hand-downs but has every garment span new, they have to help the younger ones in various ways, even to nursing the baby when the mother is sick or busy. There is no law of primogeniture in this country. No English law that gives the paternal estate to the first born, but all have to share and share alike and contribute to the family welfare. From my window I see my neighbor's boys working the garden, and they have a good one and take a pride in it. They find ample time to go to school and to play ball, but will not neglect the garden.

But alas! there is a shadow over every large family. The time will surely come when it will be broken up—either by marriage of the children or emigration of the boys to some distant region. When they leave us for good the father is sad and the mother's eyes are often dimmed with tears. For two years we have not seen our youngest boy, who cast his lot for a companion in the City of Mexico. But he is coming soon and the mother is waiting, hopefully and prayerfully waiting. We have one in New York, one in Texas and one in Florida, but they are good to write to us and cheer us up, and there is no blight or cloud over them. What a comfort there is in good loving letters from far off children. A good mother writes me that her married daughter lives in Australia and her monthly letters are her greatest blessing. I know of nothing that pays such good dividends upon its cost as a loving letter from an absent child or from a far off friend. Only a little spare time and 2 cents will bring pleasure that money cannot buy—more than ever have I noticed this since I have been sick. Even the sympathetic letters from unknown friends have brought me comfort. I wish that I could answer them all and say, as Paul said to Timothy, "See how long a letter I have written to you with mine own hand."

P. S.—I have lost a letter from a Mr. Lilly and wish he would send me his address again. I have found his book.

**Origin of "Watered Stock."**  
 Leslie's Weekly.  
 The expression "watered stock," which describes so well the expansion of the stock of a company beyond the value of the property, originated, it is said, in connection with Daniel Drew, who was once the wealthiest and most unique manipulator in Wall street. Drew had been a drover in his younger days and it was said of him that before selling his cattle in the market he would first give them large quantities of salt to make them thirsty and then provide them with all the water they could drink. In this way their weight was greatly increased and the purchaser was buying "watered stock."

### NO LICENSE FOR OSTEOPATHS.

**The Supreme Court Holds That Practice of Osteopathy is Not the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.**

Leitch Post, 22nd.  
 The Supreme Court on yesterday handed down a number of opinions, the only case of any public interest being that of the State against McKnight, from Moore county. In this case the court holds that there was no error below, thereby sustaining McKnight in his contention that he could not be stopped from the practice of osteopathy.

McKnight, it will be remembered, gained considerable notoriety at High Point and in Greensboro some time ago. Subsequently he went to Southern Pines where he opened an office and advertised himself as a "doctor" for the practice of osteopathy, which he represented to be the treatment of diseases without drugs, medicine or surgery. Subsequently he was arrested for practicing medicine without license and it was this case which came up to the Supreme Court on appeal of counsel for the State, McKnight having won the case in the lower court. Then, too, when the case came up last week before the Supreme Court for argument McKnight made his own argument before the court, thereby adding considerable novelty to the proceedings.

The opinion of the court, giving McKnight the victory in this unusual suit, was written by Justice Clark and contains a number of interesting features. In making his defense McKnight defined the practice of osteopathy to be the manipulation, kneading and rubbing the body of the patient, the application of hot or cold baths and the prescribing of rules of diet. It was also set out that he, when occasion demanded, used hypnosis.

In writing the opinion Judge Clark makes the following very interesting comment: "Certainly baths and dieting could be advantageously prescribed to many people, and it is not clear that 'rubbing the body' is harmful. Doubtless there is an appeal to the imagination but that is a necessary ingredient in all systems of healing. Who does not know that a prescription by a physician in whom the patient has implicit confidence is oftentimes more effective than the same treatment by one in whom he has none, and that at times bread pills and other harmless prescriptions are administered with good results."

"The aim of medical science, now probably the most progressive of all the professions, is simply to assist nature." Osteopathy proposes to do that by other methods than by the use of medicines, or the surgeon's knife. If the General Assembly shall deem osteopathy a legitimate calling it may see fit, possibly to protect educated and skilled practitioners by requiring an examination and license by licensed osteopaths of applicants for license, but certainly the examination would be on subjects appropriate to secure competency therein, and not an entirely different course such as that prescribed for applicants to practice medicine and surgery.

In concluding the opinion Justice Clark says: "All that the courts can declare is that the practice of osteopathy is not the practice of medicine or surgery, and no license from the medical board of examiners is required."

**When Democracy Triumphs.**  
 Waverly, Mo., Wetchanan.  
 When the portals of the public conscience are opened to truth, Democracy triumphs. When greed usurps the scepter of equity, then imperialism, wearing the mantle of the Republican party, devours the substance of the nation. Recent political history is authority for this statement.

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