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W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXIV.

MRS. JULIA COURTS HOLLAND. Meeting her at the State Fair Many Agreeable Reminiscences of the Younger Days. C. S. Wooten, in Charlotte Observer, No-

I attended the last State fair and I had a pleasant and happy surprise. I met a lady, Mrs. Julia Holland, of Dallas, Gaston county, whom I had not seen in 40 years. Her maiden name was Julia Courts. Her father was Daniel W. Courts, of Rockingham county, who was treasurer of the State for several years before the war. She and her younger sister, Eliza, and Miss Rachel Jones and her father spent the Christmas holidays of 1861 at my father's house. was then young, just budding into lovely womanhood, with rare charms of personal beauty, with attractive manners, well educated, graceful and stately in her bearing, cultured and re-fined, possessing every accom-plishment and that superb and voluptuous loveliness that distinguished the Southern ladies of gentle breeding during the haleyon days before the war. It was a mere accident that I learned she was in Raleigh and as soon as I heard it I went to see her. As we talked of the old times a flood of precious memories rushed through my mind. They carried me back to the time I had just turned my 21st year, the young manhoodthe very hey-day of life, when hot young blood coursed through my veins, and I was a love-sick swain. I can see it as plain as if the scene were now before me. My father and Mr. Courts sitting near the big fireplace with a roaring fire, talking about the war, and the young people sitting on the other side of the parlor. After a while Miss Julia Courts, who is an accomplished musician, has a silvery melodious voice and is a sweet singer, goes to the piano and sings a song. I remember two songs she sang. One was Byron's Ode to Tom Moore:

"My boat is on the shore, And my bark is on the sea But before I go, Tom Moore, Here's a double health to thee." The other was Moore's ode to

young lady; "With all my soul then let us part, Since both are anxious to be free, And I will send you home your heart If you will send back mine to me."

Imagine, kind reader, the thrilling effect of these words when accompanied by a weman's sweet voice, upon the soul of a young man. I thought of the words of Southey:

"Her deep and thrilling song Seemed with its piercing melody to

reach
The soul, and in mysterious unison
Blend with all thoughts of gentleness and love." Or as Percival expresses: "Voices of melting tenderness, that blend

With pure and gentle musings, till Commingling with the melody, is

Rapt and dissolved in cestacy to beaven." Watson says: "Orpheus himself might hang his

lyre Upon the willow after this, Nor henceforth impiously aspire To lap the senses all in bliss, For he who heard that thrilling strain Would find all other music vain."

Time, remorseless time, has delt kindly with Mrs. Holland: "Decayo's effacing finger" has not robbed her of her early beauty, for the only change is, as General Toombs said of his wife in her latter day, the "superior loveliness of the fullblown over the budding rose."
D. W. Courts graduated at the
University in 1823 in the same class with the great Chief Justice Pearson. I knew him when I was a young man, and he was a man of sterling worth, of in-

corruptible integrity, of inflexi-ble virtue and the strictest houesty. I noticed in Wheeler's history that he was born in Culpepper county, Virginia. In 1831-32-33, he was a member of the Legislature from Surry county. I notice that my father was a member from Lenoir at smilingly and happily spent hunthe same time. In 1836 and dreds upon hundreds of dollars, 1838 Mr. Courts was elected Any poker game would have been fairer and more honest, and Legislature differing in politics. In 1839 he was appointed consult of the United States at Matauzas. In 1846 he removed to Rockingham county, and was elected to the House of Commons in 1848 and in 1850 he was elected Senator without opposition. At the session of the Legislature of 1850-51 he was elected Treasurer, which position he held till 1862. That was a worthy record, of which his posterity may well be proud. I have heard my father

speak of him often in the high-

of him. When at my father's, I heard Mr. Courts speak of a visit Suggests to an Old Friend Manual Wise, of Virginia, made to Governor Bragg, at Raleigh. Wise had suggested a meeting of Southern Governors to consult about the condition of the country, and see what course should be pursued if Premont was elected in 1856. None of the Governors met except Governor Adams, of South Carolina, Mr. Courts said Gov-ernor Wise was a great conver-sationalist, did all the talking and it seemed like an impertineut interruption for anybody to say a word I thought I had a good memory, but Mrs. Holland has a marvelous memory for she remembered things that I had for gotten. She said that all took Christmasdinner at my oldest sister's, Mrs. Joyner. It is a wonder I forgot this, for I recollect most everything that happened, but she is entitled to go up head. Her oldest sister, now past 70, lives at Carey, N. C., and is the widow of Wesly Jones, who was United States marshal before the war, and Confederate marshal during the war. She and my oldest sister were at school together at Salem.

I am writing this before breakfast, so as to get it ready for the mail to-day, and I wish I could turu back the hands on the dial plate of time and go over those good old times. I wish I could sit down to such a sumptuous fast as my mother had then consisting of sausage, spare ribs, hog feet, big hominy and crackling bread. The Four Hundred of this country, the aristocracy of England, never aristocracy of England, never had such a rich, wholesome diet. Alas! alas! those good old days are gone, and it makes the sad to think about them. "Oh!" what a world of beauty fades

With the winged hours of Youth."

A Good Word for the Newspapers Charity and Children.

.The plain and strenuous way in which our North Carolina newspapers have rebuked the recent outrages against the law in this State and South Caro-lina by the courts of justice (?) gives good hope for the future. A few papers were either silent or attempted to straddle the fence, but the great majority of them we saw called things by their right names and entered their indignant protest against the big burlesque. North Carolina journalists may not all be able, but the majority of them are brave and true. They love the good name of North Carolina and they are set for the defense of the state against her foes within or without her bor-ders. The people's liberties are not in danger so long as the press is alive and awake to its duty. It is very refreshing to see the papers shake the nonsense out of a fraud and probe hypocricy to its depths. To be sure, now and then a toady or a coward may be found who waits to get orders, but where there is one like this there are ten who own their souls and who send their arrows to the mark. We have the highest respect for the nepspaper men of North Carolina, as a whole, and recent events have justified our good opinion.

The Cambling Business the Most Popular Part of the Fair. Idle Comment, in Charlotte Observer

Draw what conclusions you will, argue, moralize and preach and yet you must admit that the gambling machines were the most popular part of the fair, The races were good, the free attractions were above par, the bull and the pumpkin were there in all their glory, the Ferting has been gained for temper-ris wheel circled round and after by the dispensary system round, the prize pig disported himself, the wild woman chortled in her glee; but still men turned gladly away and lost money at games in which they didn't stand one chance in 25 to come out winners. The free enlight-ened population went up against skin games, the most notorious devices of the fakir tribe, and everybody knew this to be true; yet society, which holds up its hands in horror over a 25c limit seven-up or set-back, hovered, eagerly close, to the fakirs and smiled benignly while money went to thieves and admitted must be criticism, though it is hardly intended as that.

est praise, for he was very fond

THE GREAT WHISKEY STATE. South Carolina's Uneaviable Notoriety.

Lunrens Advertiser.

The whiskey business would have been practically dead in South Carolina by this time had not the dispensary law been enacted. That was perhaps the making money out of the busisingle expedient by which the life of the business could have been perpetuated in this State.
The history of neighboring
Southern States for the last ten

years proves it.

Texas and Mississippi are practically prohibition States.
Only in a few counties is the whiskey trade permitted. The same is true of Tennessee. Fifty counties are "dry" in Alabama, Thirty of the forty counties in Florida prohibit the sale of intoxicants. Fifty Arkansas counties are "dry." Of 137 counties in Georgia probably not more than ten or a dozen have bar rooms. More than a hundred have absolute probletican have absolute prohibition. In North Carolina sixty of the ninety-seven counties have prohibi-tion. In both North Carolina and Georgia some counties have local dispensaries similar to ours except that each is an independent county concern and there are no State dispensaries similiar to ours, except that each is an independent county concern and there are no State dispensaries. In these States the people vote as between dispensaries, bar rooms and prohibition. The latter prevails in nearly all the

conuties. In other words, it is the simple fact that within the last ten or fifteen years almost the whole South has voted itself "dry." In the larger towns and cities, like Augusta, Atlanta, Birmingham, Savannah and Jacksonville, the bar rooms are retained but whiskey has been driven almost entirely from the smaller towns and the rural districts. The prohibition sentiment has grown rapidly and what is more to the point the laws are enforced. One may go to "dry" towns of North Carolina for example, as we did this summer and never of hear a "blind tiger." The New York Sun points out that in the South following the elimination of the negro vote by suffrage qualifications, prohibition has been generally adopted as the law.

In South Carolina the dispensary was accepted by the Prohi-1892 as a compromise measure as a "step toward prohibition." After the people had voted for prohibition their representatives gave them a State whiskey sell ing system of saloons. What are the results?

In the first place, we have le-galized sale of whiskey more generally established in South local dispensaries) out of ninetyhas about thirty-nine whiskey selling counties out of forty-one. South Carolina has about two dry counties. Georgia has over

one hundred. How is that for a step toward prohibition?"

The City of Charleston has about fifteen legal places for the sale of whiskey and beer and the illegal places number in the hundreds. Is Augusta, Ga., or Atlanta, Ga., in any worse condition, with open bar rooms? In the city of Columbia there are five or six more legal beer and whiskey places and "tigers" are plentiful. In short there has been no improvement in South Carolina in the large towns as compared with the surge towns of other Southern States. Nothin them. In the small towns in South Carolina we have the dispensary, as against prohibition throughout the South.

The dispensary has probably made South Carolina the leader of Southern States in the consumption of whiskey. That is the distinction that our State has won and is maintaining.

In the second place, the dispensary has firmly engrafted the whiskey business on the State. It has seared and blunted and canterized the sentiment for prohibition. It would be al-most impossible for South Carolina to adopt probition now, by counties or as a whole. The dispensary is paying. It is paying Laurens, county and town, about \$12,000 or more each year. thieves. If telling the simple, about \$12,000 or more each year, bold truth is criticism, then this Ten years ago Laurens town was unanimous against the dispensary. It was necessary to create negro land owners by gift A company has been chartered in order to vote a dispensary on to publish a republican newspaper at Lexington. Z. V. Walprobable that the people would ser and others are stockholders.

than prohibition. The dispensary pays. The people who drink dispensary whiskey are paying our taxes. The pecket nerve has been touched, not only in Laurens, but throughout the State. The outlook is that the State. The outlook is that South Carolina will hold her place as the great whiskey State of the South, because she is

ness. Twenty years ago prohibition was not practicable in this town. Conditions were not settled. Law and order had not assumed their sway and the demoralization following the was and reconstruction still lingered. All that has changed. Prohibition would be practicable here now; just as it is in hundreds of towns from North Carolina to

California. Ten years ago the prohibition wave began to sweep over the South. Prohibition captured the South. It was checked in South Carolina checked, by a "compromise." Its own friends and champions were deceived by politicians, who offered them the dispensary. To-day the dis-pensary, the legalized sale of whiskey, is more strongly forti-fied hear in South Carolina than anywhere else on the American Continent. The volume of the sales, moreover, is increasing all the time. South Carolina, in recent years, has done more for the prosperity of American dis-tilleries and brewers than any other Southern State.

Demand for Women in the West. Washington Post.

The newspapers of the East

have been disposed to treat as a joke the annuacements that have recently been published to the effect that there is a crying demand for women in some of the Western States. Some editors have gone so far as to publish warnings to their woman readers, insisting that the announcements were not based on facts, and that danger of starvation and worse horrors probably awaited women who might be misled into answering these demands. There is no joke about the matter at all. The Kansas State free employment bureau is authority for the announcement that several thousands of honest, capable girls, who are willing to work, may and profitable employment and camfortable homes in the Sunflower State. They are wanted on the farms, in the bitionists in the Legislature of dairies, in the stores of the villages, in the offices of the professional men, and in every capacity in which women may work and earn a living. The secret of all this is that the Kansas people are prosperous. The Kansas girls have done their share of hard work on the galized sale of whiskey more farms and at the homes, and are gentlemen have announced their now attending schools or colleges in the East, or living in these being Lieutenant Governom State. North Carolina has comparative luxury at their nor Wilfred D. Turner of Iredell; thirty seven whiskey selling homes. Women are also in decounties (many of these having mand in Washington and Oreseven counties. South Carolina of those States have frankly admitted their desire to secure wives from the East, the local supply being inadequate to the demands. From farther West, or is it East, there comes a demand for stenographers, secretaries, bookecepers, and private tutors in Manila, at salaries ranging from \$20 to \$35 a week. and women are wanted by the hundreds to fill these positions. However much the newspaper editors of the East may joke about the proposition, it is a very serious and earnest matter in the West. With so many women wear-

ing themselves out in the sweatshops of the Eastern cities, eking out an existence in the congested districts, and earning barely enough to sustain life, it is remarkable that the appeals from the West do not meet with a more generous response, as we believe they would if con-ditions were better understood. It should be remembered that there is little show of class dis-tinction in the West. The woman who is employed as a domestic on the farm or in the smaller towns, if she be otherwise worthy, is as cheerfully accorded social recognition and social and educational advant-ages as the daughters of the wealthiest citizens of the sec-tion. It is the character that counts, rather than the purse in the West. The employment, in any line, is no more exacting than similar work in the large cities, the expenses are infinitely less, the wholesome, free atmosphere of the general life more attractive and satisfying.
Although, it would seem that a
genefous attack of the Western
fever would be a good thing for
several million women, as that
is about the size of the surplus
male population of the country

Didn't Want the Money Wasted. Goldsboro Headlight.

A gentleman in this city last week added the following words as a codicil to his will: "I bereby request my wife in case any man shoots and kills me to spend not a cent of my estate to prosecute him, but save it for her and the children to live on."

A New Definition of Character. Wilkesboro Chronicle.

There's a lot of different sorts. sizes and shades of character in the world, but the latest edition of court house character was given in here last week. The lawyer asked, "Well, what is the defendant's character for truth and honesty?" The witness hesitated, but finally answered, "If your honor please, he's a horse trader." That's a new

Slayer of Senator Simmons to Hang.

Alfred Daniels, the negro charged with killing Senator Simmons father in Jones county a few weeks ago, was tried at Trenton last week, convicted of murder in the first decreased murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged December 11th. An appeal was taken. Ex-Congressman O'Hara, colored, of New Berne, was Daniel's counsel and while be offered no evidence he contended for a very dict of manufacturer. O'Heart dict of manufacturer. dict of manslaughter. O'Hara fought the case persistently, contending that the indictment was void because the negroes had been discriminated against in drawing the grand jury. He was overruled on all points.

Hedging the Saloons. Statesville Landmark.

In the town of Washington re-cently prohibition was defeated but the aldermen have adopted stringent regulations for the management of saloous. The license is \$500 and saloons must close from 8 to 6 p. m. No per-son is allowed to drink in a saloon except at a counter, the counter must not be over 40 feet from a street and the windows must be clear so that every passer by can see clearly inside. The saloons can have no back or rear doors, are not allowed to maintain billiard tables or other gambling devices nor restaurants or unch counters in connection berewith.

The Subernatorial Race. Raleigh Cor. Charlotte Observer.

There is more and more talk now about the race for the Dem-ocratic nomination for Governor next year, which is certainly sure to be the liveliest this State has ever seen. As yet only four Robert B. Glenn, of Forsyth; Charles M.Stedman, of Guilford; Buncombe. R. A. Doughton, of Alleghany may later enter the race, and ex Judge A. W. Gra-ham, John S. Cunningham and others will be sure to be in it before it ends. A gentleman of marked prominence, who professes to be a very good guesser to-day expressed his belief that Turner would be the winner, but said he regarded Glenn as standing next on account of his great service to the party which gives him peculiar strength. He went on to say that Stedman was very strong just now, his war record being an element of much influence. Davidson be regarded as a very able and excellent man, who has gotten out of touch with the masses of people, but by no manner of means out of sympathy with them. He declared the candidates to be a very fine lot of men, and added that the State could not go wrong in nominating any one of them. His views are, no doubt, of interest at this

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