RUBICRITTION PRICE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1906

Statesville is to have a glas actory. But will it turn out mirrors or window glass? I Uacertainty on this point is the occasion of paneful reflection.

A lively time of no small dious is expected in Raleigh on Thurs lay of next week. The eratic Central and Ruccutive Committee will meet on that date to fix a time and place for the Democratic State Convenn. Between Greensboro and Raleigh as contestants for the "place" of nolding the convention, the committee will be kept well entertained until the question is decided.

Many of our readers, baving read the notice that we are about to send out statements of such cription accounts as need attention, have anticipated us by dropping in and making payment. We are greatly obliged to them for their (boughtfulness and kindness. In some cases the subscriptions had not expired and payment was made before it was due. We wish in this public way to thank them every one. Friends and patrons like these do a great deal toward making the newspaper man glad that he is living.

New Mills Being Ballt in North Carolina.

North Carolina is building ne new mills than any other more new mills than any other Southern State," remarked a well-known cotton mill machinery agent to an Observer reporter yesterday. "In addition to those already under way, several are in contemplation and quite a large number are increasing their equipment. What is said of North Carolina may also be said of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. It seems that North Carolina is building more new mills but the others nore new mills but the others are increasing their capacity to a larger extent. The machinery men are reaping a rich harvess. The demands are unprecedentedly large and it is all that can be done to keep pace with the letters of inquiry that are coming in every day.

ters of inquiry that are coming in every day.

"For instance, the Catawba Mills, at Newton, are adding more machinery, so also are the Mouroe Mills. The Icemorelee Mill, at Mouroe, is under construction and will be finished before many mouths. Two new mills are contemplated at Lamberton, and several at Rouncke Rapids. A new mill is beings built at Raeford and one or more are under way at Rockingham. The month seldom passes but that some new mill or additions to the old are chronicled at Gastonia or Coucord. Many of the smaller Concord. Many of the smaller towns, such as Mt. Holly, Wax-baw, and the like, are either building or beginning to build new mills.

building or beginning to build new mills.

"Machinery men believe that the litture has much in store for the sections adjacent to Charlotte, Concord, Salisbury, Gastonia, Rock Hill, S. C., and Spartanburg, S. C., owing to the remarkable power development which is in progress. It is believed that the coming decade is to be noted for the industrial development of this piedmont section of the Carolinas. No one recognizes the possibilities of this section better than the big machinery manufacturers of the North. The fact is very generally know that many of these big concerns are seeding or making ready to send some of their very best men into this territory in order to look after the trade which they believe is soon to developed.

MUSIC BY ELECTRICITY

Device to Waft Melodies For Miles Over Wires.

ANY SORT OF TONE CAN BE PLAYED

posts by Which a Pull Band Con-the Stund Through the Telephone. Solve of Any Quality and Thebro Accurately Research

Another electrical wonder has been given to the world, says the New York Globe. Dr. Thaddess Cahill in a dingy shop at Holyetes, Mass., has after twelve years of unramitting tell succeeded in finally perfecting what is considered by electrical engineers to be use of the most remarkable devices in the history of electricity.

In this little shop there now stands a 200 ton electrical machine called by its investor the telluramentum, which combines in lively the musical power of all known instruments and besides this can send its music over telephone wires far hundrads of miles in all directions. Any telephone a 2 c criber within its radius can be supplied with

directions. Any telephone at eriter within its radius can be supplied with music in great or small amounts, as his facilings dictate.

"Future Paderewskis," says the Electrical World, "sitting in Key York may be heard in 10,000 places miles appears and in account.

apart, and in each place the original effect is heard."

effect is heard."

The real wonder and sovelty of Dr. Cabilfa invention lies in the fact that the fellurenonium does not. Her the phonograph, reproduce music, but actually makes it and in an entirely new way. What the operator plays on are a number of little specially arranged dy-manues. These are so connected to the os. These are so connected to the oard, which is arranged like that of an organ, that the dapression of a certain note—A, for instance—causes a current in the transmitting wires which produces a vibration in the telephone receiver at the other end of the line just like that following the play-ing of A on a plane.

on with the receiver at his ear honce hears the A as if it were played upon a piane. In other words, the note is not actually mails until the current reaches the receiver at the end of the wire, so that this liftle two

end of the wire, so that this liftle two lack contrivance is the actual music producer of the followed on much a simple little device, but when Dr. Cahill state that any note of any quality and timbre - violin, flute, plane, organ, clarinet, etc.—can be accurately reproduced by the tallargraphium and form duced by the tellurmonium and, fur-ther, that the combined barmonies of cur in bands and orchestras, can also be accurately produced be accurately produced by a single performer at the keyboard, one's won-der becomes perilously near to skep-

These claims, however, seem to be enticated, and it is sanou that in about three mouths one of the new machines is to be set up in New York city. If this is the case the public new machines is to be set up to New York city. If this is the case the public will seen be able to test Dr. Cahill's

The telharmonium must obviously be a very compileated and hence expensive machine. The one at present in Dr. Cabill's Helyoke laboratory is said to have cost about \$200,600. This excessive cost is seen to be of no great importance when it is remembered that one machine will probably bo able to supply from 7,000 to 10,000

subscribers. In receiving the electrical music the into the end of a horn, like that used es the phonograph. The music is said to be loud and clear, one receiver all-ing a good sized room and entirely free

from the disagreeable rasping and scruping accompaniments so common in the phonograph's reproductions.

Lord Kalvis during his recent visit to the United States is said to have examised and been greatly impressed by Dr. Cabill's instrument. A New York Holyoke and heard the telbarmenlum describes its tones as beautifully clear and pleasant to the ear. As to the genulneness and revolutionary clarac-ter of the discovery, therefore, there seems no doubt. The current issue of the Electrical World speaks of it as "the birth of a new art," one of "the notable achievements of our modern day," the "creation of another great electrical industry." ness and revolutionary charac

A Mosso Yness For Rebrashe.

A unique farm will be established on the Mesopotania intend in the Missouri eiver, near Centen, Nels., by a untuber of enstern and Lincoln (Nob.) espitalists, says a Lincoln dispatch to the Kanana City Sinz. The land is covered with short, bushy timber, dense enough to make a good home for mosse, and a moose farm will be the venture. There are about 4,000 seres of land in the island, and the few farms have been purchased by the investors and will be cleared of buildings and made a part of the moose farm. Several hand of moose will be brought from the northern woods of Maine.

Clover Cullings.

The many friends of Miss Martha Laney, who was opera-ted on for cancer in Baltimore shout two weeks ago will be pleased to know that the present indications are that her recovery

will be speedy and complete. Mr. Will McCarter, an industrious and successful young farmer living about four miles nooth of here, lost his pocket book containing eighty odd dollars while coming to Clover to deposit the money in the bank on Wednesday.

It is probable that 5,000 spin-dies will be added during the present year to the equipment of the Clover Cotton Mill. The directors have already considered the matter somewhat, and have called for a special meeting of the stockholders to be held on April 17.

A regular cocking main was pulled off about two and a half miles north-east of here, and about a half mile south of the railroad treatle across Beaverdam creek Thursday. It is said that from 250 to 300 men and boys were on hand as witnesses and participants, and that not less than \$2,000 was wagered. Thelmsin, it seems, was an in-terstate affair between North and South Carolina, and that the main consisted of seven fights, and it is said that South Carolina birds won five of them, and in addition won both of the two odd fights fought. So much for the record, and now a few words by way of comment in behalf of the citizens of this place who do not approve of this depraved character of "sport," and any and all kinds of gambling. Nothing was known of the intention of the promoters of the main to pull it off in this section by the people here generally, until Wednesday when three or four white men and one or more negroes arrived in town with welve or fifteen cocks, who afer arranging for the care of the birds proceeded to lounge around town. Their presence excited curiosity and investigation developed what their mission was. Others came in Thursday morning by train and private conveyauce until quite a crowd of about as tough appearing humanity as one could imagine, was in evidence. After learning the obect of the gathering some of the law abiding citizens began to investigate as to the probability of stopping proceedings by powers of law and were advised that the law on the subject was so nadequate that there was little hope from that source, and then was that the indignation of the people boiled at the thought of having what they considered such a disgraceful, disreputable, cruel affair to take place right under their noses, as it were; and they be unable to raise a hand to prevent it. While it is said that several men were present who are peace officers in their respective communities, none were witnesses of the fights in their "official capacities," only as citizens! It is said that in many states the laws prohibit the fighting of cocks under any circumstances, whether money is wagered or not, where gaffs or other similar devices are used, and it seems that South Carolina should have a similar law passed

NOT A PATENT MEDICINE.

outlawed, cock fighting will lose

its interest to the sports.

tue

Hyomel a Scientific Treatment for Catarrh by Breathing Medicated

Rver since Hyomei has been known, its formula has been given to physicians, druggists, and, in fact, to all intelligent people who could appreciate the true merit of the combination of healing gums, oils, and balsams, of which it is composed.

Many leading physicians en-dorse Hyomei and prescribe it for catarrhal troubles. In fact, quite a few of them use it them-selves to break up a cold and prevent pneumonia. They regard it as a natural, yet scientific

way of caring catarrh. Breathed through the pocket Breathed through the pocket inhaler that comes with every outfit, Hyomei destroys all catarrial germs in the air passages of the throat and nose, soothes and heals the irritated mucous membrane and effectually drives from the system all traces of catarrhal poison.

No one should confound flyomei with the patent medicines that are advertised an catarrh curus. It is as superior to them all as the diamond is more valuable than cheap glass.

The complete Hyomei outfit, consisting all a ment pocket inhaler, a medicine dropper, and a bottle of Hyomei costs but \$1. and extra hottles can be obtained for 50 cents, making it the most economical method of quring cutarrh, as well as the most reliable.

J. H. Kennedy & Co. have sold a great many Hyomei cutfits and have seen such semarkable results from its use, that they sell it under an absolute guarantee that it costs nothing means it curus.

—M13-27

For \$1.20

We will send THE GAZETTE twice a week from now until

CROTON DAM A WONDER

Gigantic Work, Built In Fourteen Years, Cost \$7,700,000.

BIG AS EUROPE'S BIGGEST THREE

ture That Will And St.000, 000 Gallens of Water to New York City's Supply to 2,400 Feet Long. 301 Feet High and Exceeds the Great English, French and Belgium

After fourteen years of steady work and at an expense of \$7,700,000 the new Croton dam near New York Las heen completed. Water is filling the mous basin it makes of the quee beautiful valley and billsides of the Croton river and early in April is expected to reach the lovel of the top of the spillway, says the New York Her-aid. When it does so there will be \$4,000,000,000 gallons of water addd to the supply for New York city.

When the diminished force of work

men which once numbered thousands ended their labors on the evening of Saturday, March 10, the dam was fin-ished. On the Sunday following James 8. Coleman, chief of the firm of coutractors which has built the dam, ac-companied by engineers on the work and the Rev. C. Cassenetti, rector of the two Catholic chapets built for the workmen, made a final trip over the construction railroad. From below the dam they passed over the highway which will span its creat up to the quarries, seven miles away, and then turned to the dam. The rails were then torn up and the dam was done.

Adding a new wonder to the great engineering feats of the world, the new Croton dam stands easily foremost of works of that kind. In its colossa masonry, in height, length, thickness me of water confined it has no rivals. It is larger than the three great dams of Europe combined. They are the Vyrny dam in Bugiand, the Belgium. In Egypt the Assount dam, built to control the irrigating floods of the Nile, is longer than the Croton dam, but it is more of a dike than a dam and is only 70 feet in height against 301 feet of the Croton's wall. Soon the once narrow Croton river will be a great lake 2,400 feet across at the dam breast, filling the valley be-hind it for nearly twenty miles and spreading at Hunter's brook to an extreme width of two miles. Three miles from the new dam is the old Croton dam, once regarded as a wonderful structure. When the waters have risen to the top of the new dam the top of the old Croton dum will be thirty hree feet below the surface. Below the new dam the great strutch of land in the valley belongs to New York city. It has been graded and will be made into a public park. Already the shope of the contractors there are being torn down.

The new dam is in three sections, the main dam extending 1,400 feet from the south side of the Croiou valley to a point where the spillway and the bridge apun begin. The spillway curves away to the eastward and is 1,000 feet long. Following the straight line of the main dam is a steel arch bridge 200 feet long. Over this and the top of the main dam is a highway twenty-one feet wide. Under the bridge will flow the water after pass-

ing over the spillway. When New York city acquired the tract covered by the dam and take it was necessary to wipe out many roads and bridges. To replace them the city has constructed thirty-six miles of macadamized roads along the shores of the lake.

When the present site was finally de cided upon for the dam it was no sary to penetrate to the solid rock for a foundation. Borings through the surface earth found a disintegrated rock bolow, and it was not until a depth of eighty-five feet was reached that the solid rock was found. On this has been red the dam, the most en mass of masonry in the world. It is 2,400 feet long from the south and of the main dam to the north end of the spillway. At its base it is 216 feet thick, and this tapers toward the top, where it is ten feet across the top of the spillway and twenty-one feet wide at the top of the main dam. The slope

of the in er wall is very slight. While the steps of stone below the spiliway top are rough and uneven, the work there is, if anything, more carefully done than in the main dam.
The rough steps are made of great blocks of stone from two to five tons in weight, and they are joined with the finest precision. When the floods the finest precision. When the floods of early spring bring a great volume of water, over the dam it will be full of los, giant blocks many tens in weight, which must be crushed as they drop from step to step below. To meet their sheek and to reduce them to powder the big stone blocks were put in the face of the spillway.

When the water has rises to the top of the spillway and is fewing over it

of the spiliway and is flowing over it its surface will be stateen feet below the level of the highway spilch crosses the main dam and the bridge. The water will be 160 feet in depth at the

dam.

In the fourteen years since ground was first broken for this dam the less of human life there has been less than that on any similar work in the history of such operations, according to James 6. Coleman. Men have been silled by premettyre explosions and other accidents and once the force suspended operations on the dam by a strike. Por three weeks the fleventh regiment was on duty at the dam. This was the only serious disturburses of the kind in the whole course of the work.

Lecture Like Cathonic Lighter the the Cathonic C

Spring

How many smart men really have time to devote to the fads and fancies of fashion?

How many smart men would wish to ignore the fashions?

The smart men in this town come here for their clothes, knowing they will be carefully dressed without fuss or bother.

NOur spring clothes will interest every "smart dresser."

Swan-Slater Co.

Head-to-foot Outfitters for Men and Boys

A Bethel Lady Who Could Talk Some.

In the Editor of the Gasette:

In your last issue you speak of a lady in Gastonia who can out-talk three Edison machines, or phonographs, or whatever you call them. Pshaw! That is no accomplishment at all in comperison with a young lady that lived near Bethel in years gone by. It was commonly re-marked that she could, with case and comfort to herself, outtalk six men and sing alto at the same time.

Now, Mr. Editor, will you please he good?

BETHELITE. Week End Rates—Season 1906.

The Carolina and Northwestern sailway has issued the following notice as Joint-Circular

To All Agents:

This will be your authority to sell Round Trip Tickets between all Stations on these lines at a rate of One Pirst-Class Pare, plus twenty-five cents (25) for the Round Trip. Tickets to be sold on Saturday of each week, good, returning on Monday following date of sale.

The above rates will go into effect on Saturday, April 7th, 1906, and are effective until and including Saturday, October 27th, 1906.

Use regular Local Tickets, parking across face of same, Week End."

Acknowledge receipt of this Circular, below Approved:

L. T. NICHOLS. General Manager. E. F. REID. General Passenger Agent.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candi-date for the office of Sheriff of Gas-ton, county subject to the action of the Democratic primaries and county Convention. JOHN O. RANKIN.

FOR SHERIFF.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of Sheriff of Caston county, and will abide by the will of the primaries and county convention. If nominated I will use my best endeavors to be elected, and if elected will try to make a faithful officer. officer.

MARTEN L. RUDISHA.

FOR SHERIFF.

date for the office of Sheriff of Gaston county subject to the action of the Democratic primary and County Convention. I cordially solicit the support of the voters of Gaston county and if elected will preform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

THOMAS E. SHUPORD.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of sheriff of Gaston County and will make my candidaty subject to the action of the Democratic primaries and convention. I solicit the support of my friends in all parts of the county and will appreciate any favor they may be able to show me.

JNO. D. B. MCLEAN.

NOTICE.

TULIA E. WRIGHT To JULIA R. WRIGHT:

To PYLIA R. WHIGHT:

To are hereby resided that a civil action to be a property of the country o

and denger or assured to the complaint, which will be sleed in this comment with the bellow and been or hadgement with the

Dress record-breaking season, we have

Anticipatinga gathered together a stock of vast proportions, and remarkable in its details. Follow-

ing our usual practice, we have made efforts to bring out many specialties of marked excellence and unusual value. We take pleasure in saying that we are now ready to show our many novelties and specialties.

Consisting of Wash Chiffons, Brocade Mulls. Organdies, India and Persian Lawns, Embroidered Batiste. and many other Spring and Summer Fabrics

Beautiful and enormous line of **Dress Trimmings**

We court all competition for your business.

JNO. F. LOVE

AERIAL FLIGHTS OF WRIGHT BROTHERS

Dayton (O.) Inventors Tell of Successful Aeroplane Trials.

FIRST ATTEMPTS WERE SHORT

Pamons Aeropauta Covered Twenty. four Miles in One Test and Have Crained Almost One Hundred and Sixty Miles In Alv Yuchto-Repented Experiments Have Resulted In Steady Improvement of Machines.

The Wright brothers of Dayton, O., with aerophues have been chronicled from time to time, have made a statement to the Aero club of New York city which seems to indicate that the problem of "flying" has been at last solved, says the New York World.

The public has known that Orville and Wilbur Wright sold the rights of what appeared to be a practicable airship to the French government, but the practice flights have been held in privote and no full statement of the success of the machine has been made until now. The communication says that in 1995 the Wright acroplane, propolled by a gasoline engine and carrying a man, made but a dozen successful flights, varying in length from ten to iwenty-five miles.

The board of directors of the Acro chib at a recent meeting passed a res olution congratulating the Wrights. In their statement the inventors say:

"Though America, through the labors of Professor Langley, Mr. Chanute and others, had acquired not less than ten years ago the recognized leadership in that branch of aeronauties which perturns to birdlike flight, it has not heretofore been possible for American workers to present a summary of each year's experiments to a society of their own country devoted exclusively to the promotion of neronautical studies and sports. It is with great pleasure, there, fore, that we now find ourselves able to make a report of such a society. "Previous to the year 1005 we hid experimented at Littybawk, N. C.,

with man carrying gliding machines in the years 1000, 1001, 1002 and 1903 and with a man carrying motor flor which, on the 17th day of December, 1903, sustained itself in the air for fifty-nine seconds, during which time it advanced against a twenty-mile wind a distance of 830 feet.

100 had also been made at Dayton, O, in 1804 with a second meter filer. Of these flights a complete circle made for the first lime on the 20th of Suptember and five Sights of feres miles each made on the 5th of Nevember and the lat of December respectively were the more sotable performances.

"The object of the 1903 experiments

was to steaming the cause and discover remodes for several obscure and somewhat rare difficulties which had been encountered in some of the 1904 flights and which it was measury to everence history it would be and jo

employ filers for practical parposes The experiments were made in a swampy meadow about eight miles east of Daylon, O., and continued from June until the early days of October, when the impossibility of longer maintaining privacy necessitated their dis-

continuouce. "Owing to frequent experimental changes in the machine and the resulting differences in its management the earlier flights were short, but toward the middle of September means of correcting the obscure troubles were found, and the filer was at last brough under satisfactory control. From this time forward almost every flight established a new record. In the follow-ing schedule the duration, distance and cause of stopping are given for some

of the later flights: Distance, Time, Bept. 28... 11 1/6 18:00 Exhaustion of fuel.

Bopt. 20... 12 19:55 Exhaustion of fuel.

Bept. 30... - 17:13 Flow bearing.

Oct. 4... 20% 38:17 Hot bearing.

Oct. 5... 24 1-5 28:06 Exhaustion of fuel.

"It will be seen that an average speed of a little more than thirty-eight miles an hour was maintained in the last flight. All of the dights were made over a circular course of about three-fourths of a mile to the lap, which reduced the speed somewhat. The machine increused its velocity on the struight, purts of the course and slowed down on the curves. It is be lleved that in straight flight the normal speed is more than forty miles an hour. in the earlier of the flights named above less than six pounds of gusoilise was carried. In the later ones a tank was fitted large enough to hold fuel for an hour, but by eversight it was not completely filled before the flight of Oct. 5.

"In the past three years a total of 169 flights have been made with our motor driven flore and a total distance of almost exactly 100 miles covored an average of a mile to each flight, but until the machine had received its final improvements the flights were meetly short, as is evidenced by the fact that the flight of Oct. 5 was longer than the 100 flights of the year 1001 together.

"The lengths of the flights were measured by a Richard anamometer, which

which was attached to the machine. The records were found to agree closely with the distances measured over the ground when the flights were made in ealm air over a straight course, but when the flights were made in circles a close comparison was impossible be-cause it was not practicable to accu-rately trace the course over the ground. In the flight of Oct. 5 a total of 20.7 circuits of the Seld was made. The times were taken with stop watches."

Innovation is said to have crapting to the English house of commons recently when hand simpping, familiar the world over, but forlidden in the mother of parliaments, was for the first time heard, says the New York Tribuns. The custom of the house calls for "Hear! Hear?" as the expression of approval, often frontient. "Hear! Hear?" according to learned authorities, is a modern shortening of "Hear him! Hear little." the regular parliamentary shows of approval down to the early part of the last century. Innovation In Mugland's Parliamen the last century.