

THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE is scheduled to appear the first week in April. Of course we are more or less dependent upon the type maganets for getting our new material to hand in time, but we know nothing at present to forbid the expectation that THE GAZETTE will meet its published schedule.

It will be printed with new type from head-rule to foot-slug. Its make-up will be somewhat changed and, as we believe, improved thereby. In contents and character it will be a little different from any other paper on earth.

Of course, in keeping with its motto which has so long stood just beneath the heading, THE GAZETTE will be devoted as heretofore to the protection of home and the interests of the county. It will be a paper fit to go into the home and welcome there because of what it brings of profitable information, of pleasing entertainment, and of helpful instruction. Devoted to the interests of the county with all its heart and strength, it will appeal as never before to Gaston county people—to those who live in the towns, to those who live in the country, and to those who are dwellers abroad.

We are grateful for the substantial evidences of the hearty welcome with which our recent announcements have been received in the way of renewals and new subscriptions. "The only thing I have against THE GAZETTE," say our friends, "is, that it doesn't come often enough for so good a paper. Welcome, Semi-Weekly! Hurry up with the daily!" Oh, it is coming along.

PRICE OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY.

We wish to make ourselves quite clear about the subscription price of THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE. The price has not yet been fixed. Our subscribers will determine that. It costs more to publish a paper twice a week than once a week, and naturally its subscribers expect to pay more. A one dollar paper coming twice a week ought to cost two dollars a year. But in case of THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE it is our earnest desire to publish it at the present popular price of one dollar. We can easily do so if there are enough people in Gaston who want a semi-weekly at that price.

If, therefore, a sufficient number of those who want a one dollar semi-weekly will say so with the money before the first of April, we shall be able to let the present price stand and to give two papers a week for the price of one. Hence we announce that all who subscribe or renew for THE GAZETTE before April 1st, will get the semi-weekly for this year at the present price of one dollar.

Whether the price will be advanced when the semi-weekly starts depends upon what the people of the county say before that time. Meanwhile, until the first of April all who want it have an opportunity to get THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE at the rate of one dollar a year.

The place for everybody in Gaston county who wants a county paper twice a week for a dollar is on THE GAZETTE'S subscription list. Get your name written there at once. It will cover the county like a blanket. Already the people are coming.

We would thank our friends to keep the good word going. THE GASTONIA GAZETTE—prints the news and tells the truth—Gaston county's oldest, youngest, neatest, liveliest and most reliable newspaper—only one dollar a year—semi-weekly after first of April.

MARCONI'S MID-OCEAN TRIUMPH.

3,000 MILES FROM CORNWALL HE RECEIVES A SIGNAL.

Full Messenger, "Star," and Attended by the Philadelphia's Chief Officer, Received Over 1,500 Miles From Poldhu Station.

William Marconi, the young inventor who in December started the world by announcing that he had succeeded in transmitting rearranged signals by means of the wireless telegraph across the Atlantic, arrived at New York on the American liner Philadelphia yesterday morning. He made another statement in regard to his achievement on the way over by wireless system. It has been remarkable that the achievement was announced from Newfoundland in the winter. In Newfoundland Marconi had telephoned the sound of the signal "S" through a telephone receiver, but yesterday he exhibited slips of paper on which the receiving apparatus recorded the messages, which up to a distance of 1,500 miles, were actual messages, and after that and up to 2,000 miles, the signal letter "S." Each of the pieces of tape bore the signature of Capt. A. B. Mills and Chief Officer Marsden of the Philadelphia, in whose presence the particular messages were received.

Marconi, although he said he was not at all surprised at the results, was nevertheless a very happy young man yesterday afternoon when he received the reporter in his suite at the Hoffman House and to them explained what he had done at what he proposed to do in the use of future with wireless telegraphy. The signal messages were all exhibited, each bearing the longitude and latitude, in which it was received. The Philadelphia sailed from Cornwall, her last port of call, on Saturday, Feb. 3 at 6 o'clock A. M. Communication with the station at the Lizard was immediately opened but the messages received did not come within the experimental range until the following day, when the liner, then 250 miles west of Poldhu, in Cornwall, received from the station located there, the first message to be signed by Capt. Mills and his chief officer, Mr. Marsden and the chief officer were in the operating house and as the message was kept. Soon the instrument began to click, and the little white paper tape slowly unwound. As the instrument ceased clicking Marconi snatched the paper and read the second of the messages from Cornwall. It read: "All in order. Sign. Do you understand?"

FARMERS' PROTECTION.

WHAT THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION NEEDS.

An Able Presentation of a Great Economic Question Before Pennsylvania Farmers. Indianapolis, Ind. In discussing "What Protection Do Farmers Need?" James J. McFarlane, who addressed a recent Farmers' Institute in Pennsylvania, said in part: By comparison we find the every crop produced by the farmer has depreciated in price to such an extent as to realize only from one half to two thirds as many dollars per acre as in 1870. This depreciation, too, is in spite of the fact that while our population has increased 100 per cent, our products have not barely kept pace in percentage of increase. Not only that, but during this period our exports of leading cereals have increased to such an extent as to amount to quite a factor in relieving the situation. Exports of corn in 1870 were a little over two million bushels, or only 34 of 1 per cent of the crop. In 1890 we exported over 315 million bushels, or over 10 per cent of the entire crop. Exports of wheat in 1870 were a little less than fifty-four million bushels, or 31 per cent, while in 1890 wheat exports were over 355 million bushels, or 34 per cent of the entire crop. Figures derived from the same source in regard to the live stock upon our farms are not any more encouraging. We find that although they have increased somewhat in numbers—especially the more valuable, such as horses and mules—they were not worth in 1890 by several hundred million as much as during the twelve years beginning with 1835 and ending in 1854, notwithstanding the fact that our exports of live animals and their product amount yearly in value to hundreds of millions of dollars. So much for the price thereof. What effect is it having on our investments? Is there depreciation or advance in the price of our land? What has the farmer lost? He has lost the great expansion in manufacturing.

MARCONI'S EXPLANATIONS.

At the Hoffman House Marconi was asked many questions. Of what had been done during the voyage across the Philadelphia he said: "It merely confirms what I have previously done in Newfoundland. There is no longer any question about the ability of the wireless telegraph to transmit messages across the Atlantic. As for the curvature of the earth affecting the currents, as the cable people thought it would, that has been proved untrue. That objection on their part, though, I think, was rather an imaginary than a real one. The wish was probably father to the thought." "Do you think that a message could be transmitted around the world from the same place, the sending apparatus fixed in one place and the receiving apparatus in the other?" Marconi was asked. "I will, it is possible," was the reply. "I do not think it would be what you might call a paying investment."

NEW ARRIVALS

of all kinds of Battenbury material. Fancy Shirt Waist goods in all the newest designs.

Corsets. The Celebrated P. N. All that is new in Spring styles from the Girde up to the 14-in. length.

Laces, Embroideries, are arriving every week in the latest designs. Embroidered Turn-over Collars in assorted patterns.

Millinery. Our Millinery Department is busy making preparations for an early exhibition of new Spring styles.

J. F. YEAGER, Ladies' Furnishings a Specialty.

MANY NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

A report issued by the Treasury Department shows that since the passage of the act of March 14, 1900, there have been organized 679 national banking associations, with aggregate capital stock of \$45,619,000 and bond deposits of \$13,073,600. Of these, 625 with aggregate capital of \$13,954,000, and individual capital of less than \$25,000, and bond deposits, \$5,326,000, and 54 associations, with aggregate capital of \$31,665,000, with the individual capital of \$40,000 or over. During last month there was an average of one bank organized daily. At the close of business on February 28 there were in active operation 4,265 national banks, with aggregate capital and bond deposits of \$273,873,100. The national banking system has a surplus of \$1,000,000,000, and circulation outstanding \$282,875,000; circulation outstanding secured by bonds, \$280,074,936 and circulation secured by lawful money deposited on account of insolvent banks, associations voluntary liquidation, and those reducing circulation, \$95,339,943.

\$1,000 FOR BRIBED COURTESER.

Louey Left a Railroad Conductor by Inaugurative Passenger. Chicago Tribune. Llewellyn Mason a conductor on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, manifestly that courtesy sometimes proves a profitable investment for a railroad man. In his early railroad days, Mr. Mason invested in a little of it and the investment has just paid a dividend of \$1,000 in the shape of a legacy left him by the late W. A. Tyler, of Bloomington. When the will of the Bloomington millionaire was probated it was found to contain this clause: "To Llewellyn Mason I bequeath the sum of \$1,000 as a recognition of the courteous treatment accorded me while travelling on the Alton Road." Mr. Mason is over 60 years of age, and has been a conductor on the Alton for nearly thirty years. He now runs the "silk stocking" suburban train between Chicago and Joliet, which daily carries the steel maganets and other wealthy residents of that suburb.

LUMBER INDUSTRY IN AMERICA.

Capital Invested in the Business, and the Value of Products. The Census Bureau yesterday issued a preliminary report on sawmills, planing mills, (operated in connection with sawmills), and timber camps of the United States in 1900. It shows a total of 38,035 such establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$211,611,624, with 43,322 proprietors and farm members. These plants have a total of 12,630 salaried officials, clerks, &c., drawing \$11,350,008 in salaries and an average of \$55,290 wage earners drawing total wages of \$104,640,591. The miscellaneous expenses of these establishments aggregated \$17,731,619 and the materials used cost \$317,923,648. The value of products aggregating \$260,593,564, which includes \$423,512,061 for sawmills; \$107,629,310 for planing-mills, and \$96,398,404 for timber camps.

THE GREENSBORO COMPANIES.

It is gratifying to know that the Greensboro Insurance Companies will not follow the lead of the South Eastern Tariff Association in their recent 25 per cent advance in rates. It would have been the easiest and simplest thing for them to put up the rates, pocket the resulting profits, and go about their business as if nothing unusual had happened. But the right and conscientious leg. —and it will doubtless prove to be the part of good policy —was for them to refuse to be governed by the South Eastern Tariff Association in making an advance which, in their judgment, the situation in North Carolina does not warrant. It is always well to patronize home concerns and the home insurance companies in this incident prove themselves to be entitled to special consideration.

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ALL RECORD EXPERIMENTS.

Like the first, this message was attended by Capt. Mills and Chief Officer Marsden. (Her signals and messages were coming in constantly, during these days, but only those that were received in the presence of the ship's two radio officers were dubbed the record experiments.) The next day, the 24th, when the Philadelphia had passed the 1,000 mile mark of her voyage, Capt. Mills and Chief Officer Marsden, once again left their places on the bridge and went to the little inclosure, where Marconi was working the instrument. Again the familiar click was heard and the tape recorder was busy recording. This time the message read: "Fine here. Thanks for telegram." It ended to Capt. Mills, he wrote his name on the paper and announced that on its receipt the liner was 1,022 miles west of Cornwall.

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TRUMPH FOR HIS SYSTEM.

It is a grand triumph for the Marconi system," he said "and confirms all that Mr. Marconi has claimed for it and more, too. We are prepared to meet any one who may dispute our claims on this trip, and are prepared to contest them with incontrovertible proof of what has been done. The message transmitted was at all a private character and dealt to a great extent with the experiments we were making. After we left the station at Poldhu we did no more talking until 11 P. M. Friday, when we spoke to the Manchester station and sent several private messages above.

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