

W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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POINTS AND PARAGRAPHS ON TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Under this head will be printed from time to time noteworthy utterances on themes of current interest. They will be taken from public addresses, books, magazines, newspapers, in fact wherever we may find them.

When a Woman's Beauty is Gone.

Ladies' Home Journal. Beauty often goes early in life, and there are few more pathetic figures than the women who have lost it and have nothing to put in its place.

Satisfied that Good Roads are a Necessity.

Archibald Johnson in Charity and Children. Wednesday morning we procured a team and started for Mars Hill. The only thing we could get to ride in was an old hack, big enough for a picnic party, and so we took a seat each with many others to spare.

Instead of going back to Marshall we drove through the country to Asheville, a distance of 18 miles over a beautiful road. We are now thoroughly convinced of the necessity of good roads.

Gambling.

Raleigh Biblical Recorder. In a recent article in this paper describing the character of the inhabitants of the Philippines, a writer declared that the Philippine is by nature a gambler.

The nation struggled mightily to get rid of the old Louisiana State Lottery. It is now dead and gone. But there are a thousand lotteries in its place, from Boston to Bill Fife's pious games in Texas and California.

It is rather worse to win or lose two hundred per cent in cotton than it is to play poker at one dollar limit or twenty-five cents straight. In the one case you can lose \$100 a minute, in the latter you can lose about \$25.00 a night—with bad luck and worse playing.

Moreover, all sorts of schemes are in the papers. These guessing contests—one now in a North Carolina weekly—large sums offered by the American Tobacco Company for guessing the amount of taxes on tobacco in a year;—gift enterprises, in recognition of the brilliant power of some child or poor fool who with much labor works out a puzzle that is as plain as reading;—these more than take the place of the dead Louisiana Lottery; and the vice of gambling stands forth as it should—a racial, not a sectional vice.

It is said that Cashier Dewey stole \$135,000 from the New Bern bank that he wrecked because he had learned to gamble. He was a good man to begin with. He could not stand success. There is a certain moral quality—a will to be true—requisite to enduring success. It is probably as trying as poverty. Mr. Charles M. Schwab had the presidency of the greatest corporation in the world, the Steel Trust. He stood in that dazzling position only a few months to prove that, having withstood poverty and labor and having overcome all obstacles, he could not endure success. Gambling got him. The lesson is plain. Be then ever so good and strong, there is that in gambling which will wreck them. If a business man gambles, mark him for a moral and a financial fall. And as you love your child, keep him from the games that tempt to gambling, and give him the moral fibre that will resist this peculiar temptation.

CATAWBA POWER COMPANY.

Immense Plant at Neely's Ferry, Which Cost \$1,000,000—Destined to be the Greatest Factor in Upbuilding York County and the Adjacent Sections.

Charleston News & Courier.

Rock Hill, August 17.—The majority of Rock Hill's citizens realize that in the Catawba Power Company there is a factor which will do more for the growth and upbuilding of this section than anything which has heretofore been developed. In fact the outcome which is predicted to follow this is hardly to be estimated all at once. It is firmly believed by the foremost business men of the city that it will double the population of this city and increase the value of real estate from 200 to 300 per cent in five years.

Dr. Gill Wylie, the eminent New York specialist, who is a native of this State, is the president of the company and has been since its beginning. He takes the greatest interest in this great enterprise and is here frequently.

Last week he spent several days at the works and in the neighborhood making arrangements for placing the surplus power which they will have after furnishing the mills already at Rock Hill and Fort Mill.

The plant is an immense affair and is at the point on Catawba River formerly known as Neely's Ferry. On the South side of the river there is a high bluff, which is of almost solid rock, and it was from this point that the stone was obtained with which to build—the foundation of the power house being upon solid rock. In the building a derrick rigged between reached around and was loaded with the stone just where it was blasted out and when the arm swung around again it was over the point where it was to be placed.

Nature could hardly have done better in providing a place and materials. The location is seven and one-half miles north of this city. The drainage which is here collected comes from an area of some three thousand square miles and represents the country to a point about half way between Marion and Asheville on the northwest; Lenoir Taylorsville and Statesville on the north; Charlotte, Lincolnton and Dallas on the west. The pond, which will be made when the dam is completed, will be anywhere from eight to twelve miles in length according to the stage of the water and the back water will of course, extend much farther up.

Immediately above the plant there is a broad, deep valley set between a range of hills. On the west two branch valleys lead out, affording additional water storage and creating two smaller ponds either one of which will be larger than anything of the kind in this section of the State. The width of the pond will be about one half mile, making an immense lake one half mile in width by ten miles long. The total length of the dam is 1,236 feet, and is composed of an earthen dam with masonry core-wall constructed on the east bank of the river, with necessary abutments and wings to properly fill the earth, in all, 295 feet long. The dam proper, of stone and concrete masonry, extending across the river bed, 585 feet. The power house of stone and concrete masonry and with brick superstructure 196 feet. A stone masonry wall joining the power house with the western bank of the river, 150 feet.

The actual height of the dam varies from 35 to 52 feet according to the depth of the foundations. The head of water for which the dam is constructed is 25 feet above mean low water, and it is built to stand the great floods.

The power house which forms a portion of the dam is 30 by 195 feet and is constructed of stone masonry, with brick superstructure. It is built to receive eight units of power, each flume having three 54-inch water wheels and generating one thousand horse-power.

The plant will be fitted with the very latest improved generators; 750 kilo-watt; three phase machines, with revolving field, one generator for each unit. In addition there will be all modern appliances for insuring the safety of the plant and to avoid any interruption of its service.

The eight thousand-horse power, thus generated will be distributed to the neighboring towns. Rock Hill has contracted through the mills already in operation for sufficient of the

plant's output to make this the distributing point. As was recently stated it is probable that another, a large mill will be built here immediately upon completion of the plant.

Work on this plant was begun in the summer of 1900 and since that time work has been carried on as nearly continuously as possible, but has been very much interrupted by flood. During the year 1901 there were many floods about fifty. During the year 1903 there were only about a dozen, and this year they have not amounted to anything on account of the work having risen above them. The force now being worked is something over 400, and things are progressing rapidly. The two wings of the dam have been built and it now remains only to put in the short connecting link and finish the superstructure of the power house. The whole affair from one side to the other is built upon rock bottom and is put there to stay.

In this connection it is stated that a flood like the great one in May, 1901, which carried away the Air Line Railroad bridge, and which was the heaviest in the Catawba since 1876, would pass the overflow of the dam without displacing a stone or interrupting the working of the plant. It is estimated that the completed plant will have cost \$850,000, but it is quite probable that when all is told the figures will be nearer the \$1,000,000 mark.

As to its size, some idea may be had when the statement is considered that in the world there are only twenty-five others which exceed it in height. It is now expected by the management that the plant will be in operation by January 1, 1904.

THE COSTLY YACHT RACES.

The Enormous Expenditures involved in This Contest for the Coveted Cup.

Philadelphia Press.

Whether he wins or loses, Sir Thomas Lipton will have reason to feel a sense of relief when the yacht races which are to begin next Thursday are over. The New York Sun has been making a calculation of the total cost of the race this year to Sir Thomas, and it places his expenditures at about \$700,000. He says that he does not know the cost, as he is aiming to win regardless of the expense, which is evident from the circumstances.

Thirty-three vessels, including launches, and 205 men are employed by Sir Thomas Lipton to help win the America's cup, which has now been in possession of American yachtsmen for fifty-two years. No such costly race has ever before taken place, though each race has cost a great deal of money on both sides in necessary expenditures. The Irish baronet alone bears all the expense on his side, while the cost of the defense is divided among sixteen of the richest men of this country, including some from Philadelphia.

The Lipton fleet includes the two Shamrocks—old and new—the steamship Erin, the ocean tug Cruiser, the steamer William Fletcher, a houseboat, a barge, launches, and so on. The total cost of his new yacht, including its various sails and experiments, is placed at \$450,000. Like Shamrock II, the new yacht is valuable only for racing purposes, and if it loses it cannot be sold for more than a small share of its cost. Shamrock II has been stored in New York and offered for sale during the last two years, without any satisfactory offer for it being made.

As to the result of the races, the fact that bets have been made of two to one in favor of the Reliance indicates that its chances are the best. Very little is heard of what the Americans are doing, as compared with Sir Thomas Lipton but they have not been idle. Sir Thomas says that he will come back again if he loses this time, and as he is getting to be an experienced yachting man and expert, he may some time, with favorable weather, take the cup back to England. Whether the races have advanced the art of shipbuilding in any degree is not quite clear, but the general belief is that they have been in that way beneficial.

Real Race Suicide Banger.

Washington Post.

Miss Ruth Bryan, the daughter of the Nebraska statesman, has decided to work among the poor in Chicago, as a member of the Hull House force which has done so much within the last few years to better the condition of the poor in the Western me-

ropolis. Miss Bryan has for several years been making a study of conditions in the life of the submerged tenth in the great cities of the world, and has become convinced, as must any one who gives the subject more than a passing thought, that the greatest danger to citizenship of the nation lies in the lack of proper facilities for the education and instruction of the families of the poorer classes who are huddled indiscriminately into tenements and squalid quarters in the large cities.

The importance of the work undertaken by Miss Bryan is emphasized by investigation recently made by Arthur T. Fleming, an American sociologist, who has been making an exhaustive study of conditions in the tenement districts in New York City, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Mr. Fleming has spent fifteen years in making his observations, and the results can be nothing less than startling to students of American social conditions. Mr. Fleming asserts that fully one-fifth of the laboring population of New York, with only a smaller fraction in Philadelphia and Chicago, live in a herded condition in tenements, crowded into insufficient room and almost wholly without facilities for securing sanitary conditions. In these quarters for the most part, there is no privacy for families, and the morals of the residents are as a result in a deplorable state of degradation. Boys and girls are brought into closest contact with vice and dissipation as soon as they leave their cradles, and the moral filth of the communities is only exceeded by the personal uncleanness of the individuals. Marriages are a matter of form, and the sexes intermingle with the greatest freedom both before and after marriage. Children are numerous, and they are almost invariably neglected and ill-nourished, if not diseased. They sleep in quarters that are cramped like kennels, do not know what pure, sweet air means; are strangers to the bath, play in the gutters in the daytime, and have no relief, day or night, from the unwholesome surroundings. They grow up without education and without hope, having no ambition other than to eat, drink, and dissipate. It is this condition, in the opinion of Mr. Fleming, that is more than any other factor the cause for the oppression of labor by employers. The sweatshop thrives on the poverty of its workers. Labor is cheapened by the very conditions that create the slums.

Mr. Fleming assures us that his picture is not overdrawn in the slightest degree. He reports the conditions just as he has found them without making any effort to place the blame or suggest a remedy. His statistics emphasize the importance of such work as that undertaken by the Hull House, which seeks to secure better surroundings for the families of the toilers, working in a practical way to break up the abuses of the tenement district, to better the sanitary and social conditions of the youthful poor, and give them encouragement and assistance in their efforts to rise above their present surroundings and become useful citizens. There is room for more Hull House communities and for earnest, intelligent and conscientious workers like Ruth Bryan in this great field.

Heroic Treatment for Snake-Bite

Marion News.

Mr. Cornelius Wheeler, while on his return one evening last week from work to his home on Buck Creek, came in contact with a huge venomous snake of the mountain tribe which coiled around his lower limb and inflicted two severe gashes with its fangs when Mr. Wheeler was trying to extricate the reptile from his leg. One took effect in his right leg just below the knee, and the other in his right hand. He went immediately to the residence of "Aunt Jennie Simmons," who has the reputation of removing all poison injected into the flesh by any poison snake and her application of treatment seemed to have good effect, though at several times during the night those gathered around his bed-side did not think he would live through the night. After he was bitten by the snake he says that he drank about a pint of whiskey, one-half pint spirits of turpentine, one quart of blackberry wine and ate two and one-fourth plugs of the "Red Elephant" tobacco and within twenty-four hours he was able to sit up and he is still improving.

Subscribe for THE GAZETTE.

OUR SPECIAL SALE

If there is an overworked scheme for selling goods it is the "special" sale. It has been so abused and misused that in many communities an announcement of a special sale makes no impression whatever upon the mind of the average reader. We promise, you some good values and hope you will take advantage of this sale. No trouble to give us a call at any rate, and look over what we are offering. All summer and medium weight clothing must go at prices that will induce you to buy and carry over even though you only get to wear it for several weeks. Money is one thing and clothing another. We want the one, but have plenty of the other, so we are going to make an exchange before the fall trade opens. Our low cut shoes for men, women, misses, and children must go also. Men's oxfords worth \$3.50 at \$2.50 and \$2.75. Ladies oxfords and sandals below cost. Misses and children's low cut shoes must go. Remember that with all reductions we stand behind the goods and will make good any defect in them. We also have some high cut shoes in men's, ladies' misses and children's that will go at same reduced prices. Sale begins Thursday, Aug 27th.

J. Q. Holland & Co.

A TELEPHONE. is a single emergency is often worth the price of the yearly rental, whether the emergency happens at your home or at your office. R. B. BABINGTON MANAGER.

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SAVING MONEY!

Table showing savings over time with columns for DAILY, 5 YEARS, 10 YEARS, 20 YEARS and a calculation of interest.

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