Gastonia, N. C., January 2, 1896.

(net in Advance.)

# A GLANCE AT VENEZUELA.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE COUNTRY AND ITS VALUABLE RESOURCES.

Position of the Republic-The Cities. Lakes, Rivers, and Form of Gavernment-Her Rich and Varied Productions-Natural Wealth and Churneter of the Prople

New York Times.

Although the Republic of Venezuela has been a somewhat settled and comparatively well-defined country for over 400 years, it was not until recently that the attention of the people of the United States became strongly attracted to this sister republic on the Country American continuer.

South American continent.
Venezuela, indeed, has been practic-Venezuela, indeed, has been practically left to the unaided resources of development of its inhabitants, since the period when the ancient Spanish conquerors abandoned the territory for those other regions on the slopes of the Andes, where the precions metals were seemingly much more abundant, and were to be had with the expenditure of infinitely less time and trouble During these several centuries the country slumbered, and its wonderful natural resources lay undiscovered.

natural resources lay undiscovered.

This was in part due to the situation of the country, and in part the conse-quence of the casy-going disposition of the descendants of the original Spanish the descendants of the original Spanish inhabitants. Immigration, how-ver, added to the awakened spirit of the age, has astonishingly quickened the impulses of the Venezuciana, as is attested by the rapid growth and quickly perfected character of their chief cities notably Caracas, the capital of the nation and of its federal districts, which has been likened by travelers to Been has been likened by travelers to l'arm on a smaller scale.

The chief knowledge of Venezuela

The chief knowledge of Venezuela gained from the school geographies of a quarter of a century ago was circumsocibed by the fact that it was the first land seen by Columbus on his third yoyage to the west, and that it was traversed by the Orinoco, one of the greatest rivers of the world. It was pictured as a region of limitless tropic forests, immense plains, and vast mountain ranges.

Venezuela has frequently been styled in reference to its dispute with England over its boundary line, a small country. It is so only in the comparative sense, when contrasted in the

country. It is so only in the compara-tive sense, when contrasted in the mind Aguratively with the enormous development and compact civilization of Great Britain. Venezuela is a large country—larger than France, Ger-many, and Holland combined. It is many, and Holland combined. It is squal in extent to the great State and Texas, Colorado, Idalio, and California joined together. Including the terri-tory in dispute with England, Venezu-ela has an area of almost 600,030 square miles.

Visitors to the Chicago World's Fair were astonished to see the variety of the productions of Venezula there displayed. These included many kinds of maize, starch, sugar and sugar cane, honey, beans, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, tobacco, hemp, ,mimleayes, cotton, silk-cotton, silk-wool, vegetable horsebair, vegetable aponges, mineral wa-ters, alcoholic, and other beverages castor beans, castor oil, coccanut oil, sansafras oil, vanilla, soaps, beeswax, ornamental woods, dyeing and taming ornamental woods, dyeing and tanting woods and barks, gums, resins, and caoutchouc, broums, baskets, fibres, preserved fruits, coal, gold and silver, asbestos, cuppor, opal, tale, calcic spar, guiens, touke beans, lignite, petroleum marble, paving stones, staluctices, kaolin, pipe clay, magnesian l'unestone nites, suphyur, rabbest. Indien about nitre, sulphur, rubber, Indigo, phos-phate, guano, Iron ore mustard, sursa-

phate, guano, iron ore mustard, sarsa-parills cinchona bark, cola nuts, ta-marinds, and aleos.

Of forest woods alone there were 145 varieties, including a fine spaci-men of the algarrobo, a beautiful wood of dark yellowish color, streaked with green veins. There were besides many specimens of prepared products, stamical and pharmacontical, and of chemical and pharmaceutical, and of manufactures, not to speak of a collection of paintings by Venezuelan artists, and of many books and newa-

Papers.

Venezuela lies altogether within the pessing through the southernmost ter-ritory of Alto-Amazonas, Notwith-standing this, the temperature of the country is much milder than that of the African equatorial coast lands --for instance, (fulnes and Zanzibar, Situated at the northern end of South the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and high mountains in the in-terior. Venezuela is peculiarly favored by the natural elements. Three mountain ranges rear snow-capped summits to the sky—the Andes, the Coast Range and the Parima Mountains. The Andes cross the northwestern States from northeast to southwest. The Coast Range runs parallel with the Caribbean coast. The Parima Mountains, beginning in the interior of the central western State of Bolivar run east and west and mark the south-

ern limit of the agricultural zone.

Venezuela has the shape of a three leafed clover, with the stem on the Caribbean coast. Speaking generally, nearly every State in the country is mountainous to some degree. Among the mountains the country varies in temperature from moderate to very sold. The temperate lands begin at the height of 7,000 feet above and descend metil within 2,000 feet of the sea level. Below that level are the hot countries. There are but two seasons in Ventzuein, the wet and the dry. When the sun reaches the tropic of Capricorn the rains begin, and they do not stop until
the sun has entered the Tropic of Cancer. Thus it is rainy and but from
April to October, and the rest of the
year it is dry and cooler. During the aummer the prevailing winds are from the northeast. There are beavy rainstorms, called "northers," usually in

November and December. There are over 1,000 rivers and brocks in Venezuels, of which over 400 are affinents of the Orinoco. The Orinoco is navigable 850 miles from the ocean, and taps the fertile regions

in the interior of the Columbia Republic. Some of the navigable tribujam the Amazou or its tributaries, thus opening a double route to the sea. Besides this net-work of rivers, there are two large inland lakes, one of which, Lake Marmonibo, is as large as the Great Salt Lake in Utah, with atraica of 2,100 square miles. The other, Lake Valencia, is 1,700 feet

there are three kinds of soil in Ven: zuela-agricultural, grazing, and woodel. There are 13,000 square unless of agricultural land, of which only 300 agricultural mand, of which only 300 agricultural mand, of which only 300 square miles are under culti-vation. The Orinoco sweeps over the arc of an immense circle, entering on the east coast, and emerging from the country on the southwest border.
There are over 70 islands on the coast, There are over 70 islands on the coast, the largest, Margarita, being 441 square miles in area. There are over 1.800 which are 32 harbors and 50 bays. Like the great lakes of the United States, the two great inhand lakes of Vancalla have their area made.

States, the two great inland lakes of Venezula have their own ports. There are five guifs on the ocean coast, the largest of which is the Guif of Maracaino, 1,600 square miles in extent.

There are many mines in operation throughout Venezuela, the more valuable being in the Yuruari region, which is in the disputed territory. There is situated the famous Callao gold mine. Gold is also found in the mountainous d'stricts of the Yaraeui River, and near the cities of San Felipe and Nirgua. Several rich gold mines near Carupano are being worked mines near Carupano are being worked with New-York capital, and have assayed seven onness to the ton. There are silver, copper, and lead mines in Venezuela. Seventy interest of Punito Cabello are the valuable Avis copper, which controlled the controlled are the valuable. east of Puerto Cabello are the valuable Area copper mines, from which comes the red copper. In the Cordillera region are red bematite and from deposits. The largest deposits of these cres are near the Imataca River, which is one of the tributaries of the Lower Orinoco. A dozen miles from Barcelona are extensive deposits of bituminous coal. The Pedernalea asphalt is similar to the Egyptian refined product.

There are rich salt beds in the Araya There are rich self beds in the Araya Peninsula which have been constantly worked since 1499, when they were discovered by Nino. In the last quarter of a century they have produced a Government revenue of \$2.7 m of a \$2,700,000.

In Lagrentilias, near Merida, there is a lake the bottom of which is overed with sesqui carbonate of soda, which the natives call urso. There are large deposits of sulphur in Barcelone, Cremona, and Coro, and there the instance of the control of the control of the control of the state Coro, at La Quiva, near the Pedregal road, there are forty springs which gosh through beds as white us por-celain. Agriculture in Venezuela is mainly confined to the raising of coffee, cocos, and sugar cane. There are mother-of-pairl deposits in Nueva CHONE La.

Venezuela is a Federal republic. Its Constitution is modeled on those of the United States and Switzerland. It contains autonomy to the States in the confederation. There are open elections, free speech, free press, religious liberty, security of person and property, prohibition of slavety, and no imprisonment for debt. But in Venezuela there is no writ of labeas comma and no trial by increhabeas corpus and no trial by jury. Domer is ledged Shate and a House of Deputies. There are three Senstors from each State, and, with their alternates, they serve four years. One Deputy is apportioned to each 35,000 inhabitants. The Venezuelan Con ress consists of 27 Senarors and 53 Deputies.

The proposition of Venezuela is 2,400,000 by the latest census. On the peace footing the army numbers 7,000 men. In case of war the effective force can be raised to 60,000 men. The annual revenue of the country is 25,700,000 men. \$5,500,000, of which two-thirds is from customs duties. Venezuels imports annually \$13,000,000 worth of merchandise, and exports \$15,000,000 merchandise, and exports \$15,000,001 worth. The principal export is coffee, equal to \$15,000,000 per anuum. Venezuola buys \$1,000,000 worth of goods yearly from Great Britain, and sells John Bull only \$300,000 worth annually. The United States bought \$12,000,000 worth of goods from Venezuela in 1891. Venezuela has borrowed from Deputy from French State and a Deputy from French bankers \$750,000. The internal debt amounts to \$7,500,000. mounts to \$7,500,000.

The executive power of Venezuela le vested in a President who acts in conjunction with his Cabinet and the Federal Council. He bolds office two years, and cannot be at once re-elected. The Federal Council is composed of a Senator and deputy from each State and a deputy from the Federal District, chosen by Congress from among its own members, for the term of two years. The Federal Council chooses the President of Venezuela from its own ranks. The courts are organized much like those in the United States. There is a system of free public schools. The Federal District corresponds to the District of Columbia.

The chief city of Venezuela is the

of 75.000 persons. It has a population of 75.000 persons. The other chief cities are Valencia, 40,000 population; Maracaibo, 35,000; Barquisimeto, 32,-

000, and Cindul Bollvar, 12,000.
In one of the fine public squares in Caracous is a large statue of George Venezuela remained under Senniali rule until 1811, when Simon Bolivar proclatmed her independent. The independence of Vanezuela was renognized by Spain in 1845. In 1846 a series of civil wara began, and did not close until 1870. All slaves were emancipaled in 1854. In 1864 a Federal Constitution was drawn up. Gazman Blanco became Dictator in 1870 when he was elected President. Washington.

The people of Venezuela are in the main descended from the Spaniards. A good deal of Indian blood has been mingled with the Spaniah strain. They are a talented and courteous people, who bear the reputation of being fine fighters. A considerable part of Venezuela is still practically mexplored, and is inhabited by aborigines. The republic is divided into nine States, a Federal District, and five Federal Territories, There are 3,900 miles of telegraph wire. Five steamship lines ply along the Venezuelan coasts and through the rivers. There are 284 miles of railroads. The monetary unit of the country is the bolivar, equal to 191 cents American bolivar, equal to 191 cents American

Caracus, the capital, is situated in the Valley of Chacao, seven miles distant from the Caribbean coast. The city is regularly laid out. There are two main streets, which cross such other at right angles. There are several fine parks. The city was almost totally destrayed by an earth-quake in 1812.

### SOTH SEMPLCIONS.

tors Stewart and Batter Closek Watering Ench Other.

The interest which Senator Butler of North Carolina and Senator Stewart of Nevada have shown in each other smos Congress convened has, been a source of amusement to some of their colleagues in the Senate, who have been watching them. Both of these Senators are Populists by reason of their surroundings and both are cunning. If they have any reason to distrust each other, it may result from peculiar political conditions. There have been times when the galleries, and perhaps the Senate, have been convinced of Stewart's obtuseness in not being able to understand that they were tired of his harangues on silver, but he is really just about as obtuse as he wants to be, and no more so. He is probably one of the most cunning old foxes in the Senate. He usually plays to a purpose, whether posing as a congress convened has, been a source

foxes in the Benate. He usually plays to a purpose, whether posing as a crank, a patriot or a splinx. Like all men of his peculiar sort he is abnormally suspicious and constantly watchful. His suspicious, when thoroughly aroused, become as strong with him as realities.

It takes but a giance at the face of liutier to satisfy any observer that he is crafty. That characteristic is writton in every line of his face. His movements, the furtivo glance of his eye and the manner of his speech still further testify to his craftiness. He is a good listener, an evasive talker, and there is an extant watchfulness in his a good listener, an evasive talker, and there is an extant watchfulness in his manner while sngaged in a conversation. He was the great unknown in all calculations as to the Senate before it met. He is still unknown, except perhaps to Stewart. Why these men have been so watchful of each other hate been so watchful of each other can only be surmised, but no one would be warranted in declaring which was the right one. That each recognized in the other at sight a crafty fellow is made evident by their manner. That each was suspicious was strongly indicated. It seems probable that each was determined that the other should not get ahead of him. In what particular direction there is reason to apprehend that one might get ahead of the other is entirely a matter of speculation. Two rivals aging in the same direction, bent upon serenading the same girl, might eye each other thus suspicously, might eye each other thus suspicously,

## Roads Made of Molassor.

ait Lako Harald. The Utab Sugar Company has begun n novel use for the waste of product from the works at Echl, known as byproduct, or molasses. Boads are act-ually being constructed with the syrups, which are valueless as sugar producers, the life having been extracted. The molasses is used as a cement, the bidy of the road material being made up of gravel. This new method was first used on the road leadag from the country road to the sugar factory, and the travel over this thorough fare since the opening of the sugar season has demostrated the value of the symps and gravel as ma-terists for the improving of roads. The place of road that has been so improved is as bard as macadam, and oven the howiest loaded wagons do not cut it up. The syrups are first peured over the roadway to be im-proved, and then a layer of gravel is proved, and then a layer of gravel is sprinkled on. More syrups and gravel follow in their tarns, until the road is in perfect condition. There seems to be just sufficient potash salts in the molames to give it the necessary comenting qualities.

Ex-President Harrison receives a larger sum for his articles on "This Country of Ours," which he is writing for The Laddes Home Journal, than has been paid to any public man in America for maguzine work of a similar nature. His first article, in the Christmas number of the Journal, sold over 100,000 extra copies of the magazine, of which 725,000 copies were printed as a first edition.

# Marvelous Repults.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gundermus, of Dimondals, Mich., was are parmitted to make this extract: 'I have no besitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the re-aults were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives of the Baptist Church at Rives
Junction she was brought down with
Phenonia succeeding La Grippe.
Terrible paroxysms of coughing would
hat hours with little interruption and
and it seemed as it she could not survive them. A friend recommended
Jir. King's New Discovery; it was
quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial buttles free at
Curry & Kennedy's Drug store. Regular size 50c. and 81.00

## THE VENERA ELAN DISPUTE.

What it is All About Brief Review of the Paris of Itintory and of Becent Bevelopments. forkville, S. C., Enquirer,

Discovery, conquest and coloniza-tion, under all recognized international law, establish the right and ownership

isw, establish the right and ownership of a civilized to an uncivilized country. By virtue of these acts, spain was originally the owner of all the northern portion of South America, including Venezuela and the three Guianas.

After a long war with Holland, in 1648, Spain transferred to the Datch that territory east of the Ecquiboriver, now known as British Guiana. The Dutch subsequently mad-several attempts to take passession of territory west of the Ecquiboriver, but they were each time driven back by the Spanish, and in 1783, they formally recognized the claims of Spain to this river as the proper and natural boundary between the possessions of the two countries and made no further efforts to encroachments.

In 1810 Venezuela declared her inde-

countries and made no further efforts to encroachments.

In 1810 Venezuela declared her independence of Spain, and after long years of fighting, secured a recognition of it in 1848. Upon the establishment of peace, Spain recognized the Escapito river as the eastern boundary was also recognized by all the other nations of the world. This fact is evidenced by numerous official State papers in the possession of Venezuela, and by all the maps that have been made during the past 50 years, except a few new ones that have been published in Great Britain during the past decade.

In 1814 the Dutch ceded to Great Britain a portion of their Guiana possessions and designated the Escquibo river as the weatern boundary. Shortly afterward Great Britain began encroachments to the west of the Escquibo river. At first, Venezuela was engaged in war with Spain and her other neighbors, and was unable to give the matter attention; but so soon as she got in a position to do so, she informed England that the Escquibo was her eastern boundary, and England practically admitted that such was the case.

In 1842 the British government notified the government of Venezuela that one Sir Robert Echomburgk had been commissioned to mark out the western boundary of British Guiana. Venezuela was not asked to participate in the matter, and as she was satisfied with the boundary as it then stood, also took no cognizance of Schomburgk's operations. Schomburgk went alseed with his survey and marked out a new line, something like 100 miles west of the Escquibo river, and taking in about 39,000 square mile, of Venezuelass became so reatless and excited over this apparent attempt to take their territory. The Venezuelans became so reatless and excited over this apparent attempt to take their territory. The Venezuelans of the Escquibo river, and taking in about 39,000 square mile, of Venezueland over this apparent attempt to take their territory, but was only run as a something on which to base an agreement. The Venezuelans contined to look huffy, and fina

all of Schomburgh's marks to be obliterated, and apparently withdrow to
her own side of the line.

The dispute was afterward renewed
by Great Britain, which country first
claimed one boundary and than another until it had made in all seven
distinct claims, each successive claim
extending further west into Venezuelau territory than the one before, Sometime ago the Venezuelan soldiers artime ago the Venezucian soldiers ar-rested some British agents on the Uru-ruan river, some 75 or 100 miles west of the Esequibo, but within the limits of the Schomburgk line, and this action brought matters to a phuse more acute than had previously existed. The United States profered its kindly offi-ces in this settlement of the dispute several years ago and andrayored to have the whole matter submitted to have the whole matter submitted to friendly scittration. Ventuela was willing; but Great Britain refused. After the arrest of the British agents, Great Britain demanded damages to the amount of \$60,000. Venezuels, refused to pay on the ground that such action would imply an admission that all the territory claimed by Great Britain was really hera, and she was unwilling to make such an admission. Great Britain began to threaten, and

Great Britain began to threaten, and the United States stepped in and insis-ted all the more strongly that the mat-ter should be submitted to arbitration. In his correspondence with Lord Salisbury, Great Britain's war minister, Secretary Obles has avisual them. Secretary Onley has reviewed the whole dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain. He pointed out the engroach-Britain. He pointed out the encroaching policy of the British and drew and expressed the conclusion that if such a state of affairs was allowed to continue, it would only be a question of time until all of the weaker American States should be absorbed by European governments. This would menace every interest of the people of the United States, and consequently there was States, and consequently there was nothing left but a strict enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, which requires that no foreign country shall be allowed to acquire territory in America except by peaceful means. In effect, Secretary Olney told Lord Salisbury that if Great Britain could establish har right, to the isrritory claimed, by arbitration, she sould have it; but otherwise, she would either have to drop the matter or whip the United States.

Lord Salisbury has taken the position that the United States has no more right to interfere in a control of the control

more right to interferre in a quarrel between an American State and a foreign country, than she would have to interferre in a quarrel between two foreign countries. He therefore de-clines to submit the dispute to arbitration, and there the matter stunds. Both countries seem to be thequivocally committed, and unless one or the other of them backs down there must be

## NATION OF RESP MEEPING.

The English Will Fight for Their Pounds, Shillings, and Popre-But They will Hardly Pight this Time, When They Have All to Lose, Nothing to Gain.

recoville, S. C., News.

Greonville, S. C., News.

We so not believe there will be any fight between Grent Hritain and this country. Napoleon defined the Brisish as "a nation of shop keepers." That was correct. They can fight and do fight us bravely and as strongly as any propie on earth when their shops are endangered or when fighting is necessary to secure the supremacy or to extend the trade of their shops. They are business people. They make war and conduct duplomacy on business principles and a ways for the advantage, the glory and enrichment of England.

ndvantage, the glory and enrichment of England.
In this case they have nothing to galu and everything to lose. If they should beat the United States they would acquire only a few hundred square miles of South American territory and, in case of a complete victory, some other land and population which would cut more to hold than it could nearly come to.

ritory and, in case of a complete victory, some other land and population which would out more to hold than it could possibly come to.

On the other hand, there are the probabilities and the certainties of loss. The American trade is worth much every year—many thousands of pounds sterling—to the London and interior shop keepers. American cotton is a tremendous item to the British factories. American grain is vast in terest to mills and factories of England. American commerce employs deets of ships from the Clyde and Liverpool. The loss of all this and the possibility, not to say the probability, of defeat after all, will weigh heavily with the shop keeping, the commercial, the pounds, shillings and pence soul of the influential Englishman.

For those of that nation who take a higher view there will be serious considerations. If these sixty-five millions of Oghting people are besten it must be at a fearful cost of men and money and force. Every power in Europe is eagerly awaiting the opportunity to humble England's pride, to destroy ber strangth, to gather some of her enormous territory. Any one of them would welcome the opportunity to jump on her after an exhausting war. Threatened on front and fank, with everything to lose and nothing to gain, we no not believe England will fight the United States over the boundary line with Venezuela. We believe the English have sound, commercial, business sense. They would count the cost and estimate the chances and probabilities.

If a fight should come this nation would rise as one. This republic could be made for drafts or impressments. The South alone would furnish as many soldiers as guns and uniforms could be made for with all the powers of stoam and skill. This is a nation of fighting people because it is a nation of army age and attength would feel that he had a part in and a right to assist in supporting and defending.

#### Messing In Proportion. agton Star.

A. M. Cleland of Dayton, Ohio, tells a good store tells a good story of a gambier from that city who has made a large fortune out of a saloon and faro room. some friends, and visited a church where a few colored people were en-

where a lew colored people were engaged in worship. The roof leaked,
and the pastor prayed most fervently
that the Lord would provide a way to
repair the roof. Then a collection
was started, the pastor saying that
special blassings would be asked for
all contributions. One good brother
put in a dime.

put in a dime.
"A dime from Budder Junes. De Lo'd bless Brudder Janes." Then a quarter was received.
"Brudder Johnson a quarter. De o'd bless brudder Johnson."

The collector reached the gambler, who had made big winning the hight before, and, flashing his roll, put a \$20 bill in the hat.

The almost breathless collector said: "What's de name, sub?"
"Mever mind the name. I'm a
gambler from Onio."
The paster relied his eyes up, and.

raising his hands, said in a voice choking with emotion:
"Twenty dollars—gambiah from
Ohio. May de good Lo'd bress and
rompah de noble gambiah from Ohio."
-The gambiar says he has prospered

### A Congressional Bankey. Grounville (S. C.) Nows.

The most recent speciacle presented to the astonished gaze of this republic is Barrett, of Massachusetts, member of the lower house of the congress. Barrett seared into asinino eminence on Tuesday with a resolution proposing the recall and impreschment of Thomas F. Bayard, our arabassador to England, because of public sperches in which Mr. Bayard descureed the principle and describe of protection.

If Mr. Berrett wishes to be a cousts tent idiot be should extend his resolution to cover the cases of the president, members of the cabinet, majorities of both the houses of the last congress and about eight million voters, all of whom have denounced, repudiated and rebuked the protective tariff policy within the last four years. in the last four years.

A dose that is always sensounble is A dose that is always sensumble is a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator, the "King of Liver Medicines." It keeps the liver setty; the bow-is regular; prevents Billousness; and promotes digestion. In fact helps keep you well. "I have watched it's effects in families where I have practiced, and find it admirable; both alterative and tonic in its action."—Dr. T. W. Mason, Macon, Ca.

THE NEW COUSTY GOVERNMENT. Mow is Concentrates Power in the

Chatham Resord.

A notable and striking illustration has receptly been made of the practical workings of our new system of county government, that was enacted by our late "reform" Legislature. Under the former, or much-abused desocratic, system the county commissioners could not appropriate more than \$500 for any purpose without the consent of the magistrates of the county. But under the new, or reform system, the magistrates have no vote or voice wintever in the management of the county, and the commissioners do not have to obtain their consent to snything they may wish to do, as has been very strikingly shown in Farsyth county.

For several years the commissioners of Forsyth county have desired to build a new court-house, but never could obtain the consent of the magistrates of the county, although their consent was repeatedly asked. But under our new system the commissioners of Forsyth, the consent of the magistrates not being now necressary, decided to build a new court-house, and county, decided to build a new court-house at the magistrates not being now necressary.

consent was repeatedly asked. But under our new system the commissioners of Forsyth, the consent of the magistrates not being now necressry, decided to build a new court-house at a cost of \$50,000. Some citizens of Forsyth doubted the legality of this settlon—doubted whether the commissioners had the right to do this—and in order to test its legality a sait was instituted against them. The Judge of the superior court decided in favor of the commissioners, helding that they would hall the court-house, and an appeal was taken from his decision to the Supreme Court, and last week that tribanal affirmed his decision.

So that our highest Judicial tribunal—our "non partisan" Supreme Court—has decided that, according to our new system of tonuty government, the commissioners of Forsyth county can spend \$50,000 in building a court house, which the magistrates of that county bad more than once refused to consent to build. Forsyth may need a new court house badly and the commissioners may be right in ordering \$50,000 to be expended in building one, but it does seem strange and inconsistent that a "reform" Legislature should have so changed our system of county government as to give so much power to county commissioners. And especially does this seem a strange "reform" in view of the way our reform friends denounced "court house rings" and the concentration of power in the hands of a few men!

And it is also very strange that, although the commissioners of Porsyth have acted strictly according to law (as decided by a "non-partisan" Supreme Court and that law was one of the "reforms" of Porsyth and by their mouthplees the Wipston Republican.

## THE UNPORTUKATE EDITOR.

Me Hun a Hard Lot-Why it is that he Can't Please Everybody. ville. Via, Vidette.

plimentary notice we are consured for being partial; if we do not all hands

say we are a bo.e.

If we insert an article that pleases the ladies, men are jesions; if we do not exter to their wisnes the paper is not lit to be seen in the house.

If we attend church, they say it is only for effect; if we do not they dewicked. If we speak well of an act, folks say we dare not do otherwise. If we consure, they call us traitors.
If we protect the innocent from scan-dul mongers, they say we are bought dal mongers, they say we are bought off; if we don't, we ought to be dealt

If we stay in one office and stiend to our business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with our fellows; if proud to mingre with our tenows; it we go out a bit, they say we had better stay at home and get on with our office work. If we cannot pay our debts very promptly folks say we use not to be trusted; if we do they wonder where we and our money. der where we gut our mouey.

## Muncle Ahead of Hurnette

Greenville, S. C., News,

At Mason, Ga., there has been a At Mason, Gs., there has been a content tetween magnetism and mayoric. The fumous Georgis magnetic girl missed some jawelry, went into a transce and located it at the house of a Mrs. Walker. As the undertook to enter Mrs. Walker met her and stapped her face soundly. At hast accounts the woman who depends on main strength and natural temper is several laps shead of the woman who depends on magnetic influences and transce in formation. The latter has a bruised formation. The latter has a bruised and burning face and is seeking a warrant. The other is in triumplant and peaceful control of her own domicile.

Who does not know oromen and young girls who are ornitiously in tears? Who always one that the sides Who have frequent the of melanoholy without any apporent cause? The intelligent physicians will know that it is early deviationally in the complicated and elected contains organs. The private girl satters are considered and elected contains organs, the provider will order and also of temper, is a Prevent with the provider of the cars and also of temper, is. Prevent where the preventagen create a wonderful mover over woman's definite organism. It is an inview ingresses, irregularities and paire in the research of the provider of the

AHLICIALIA THE REPORT

# **GOOD FOR EVERYBODY**

and everyone useds it at all times of the year. Malaria is always about, and the only preventive and relief is to keep the Liveractive. You must help the Liver a bit, and the best helper is the Old Priend, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the RED Z. Mr. C. Himrod, of Lancaster, Ohio, any.: "SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR bay.: "SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR bay.: "SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR bay.: "SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR bay.: "SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR bay."

broke a case of Malarial Pever of three years' standing for me, and less than one bottle did the business. I shall use it when in need, and recommend it."

Be sure that you get it. Always tools for the RED Z on the package. And don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, and there is not your and source was what sakes it is

only one, and every one who takes it is sure to be benefited. THE BENEFIT IS ALL IN THE REMEDY. Take it also for Billousness and Skir Headacha; both are caused by a sluggish Liver.

J. H. Zellin & Co., Philadelphia.

### PRINCIPLE ABOVE PELP.

merican will Fight for he Whether Financially Pro Can't Enderstund It.

roenville Nums.

The English newspapers seem to have difficulty in understanding whe Americans should fight and spensonery and life on a matter of principle. The truth is this country has never fought for anything but principle. We have tackled Great Britain twice on questions of abstract principle. We finglet such other on the and half a million of American me on both sides gave their blood and

ciple. We fought such other on that and buff a million of American men on both sides gave their blood and lives in herce combat with each other on a pure question of principle. That is the kind of propie we are.

The flag we live under represents a principle and a sentiment and ten million lighting men on this continent are ready to die under it this very day without a thought of whether the results will be financially profitable or not. We are uncivilized enough to have a national soul above the shop and the dollar, devoted as we are supposed to be to both, successful as we have been with both.

Charlotte Obrorver. Charlotte Observer.

It was a Northern Democrat—of course it was—who introduced in the senate. We cheestay, a proposition to repeal the law which provides that no person who held a commission in the army or navy of the United States at the beginning of the civil war, and who afterwards served in any espacity, in the military, naval, or civil service of the Confederate States, shall be appointed to any nosition in the army or Editing a paper is indeed a pleasant thing. If it contains too much political matter people won't have it.

If it contains too little they won't have it at all. If the type is large it does not contain enough reading matter, and if the type is smaller can't read it. If we put in a few jokes they say we are an old fossit.

If we poultab original matter they condemn us for not giving selections; if we give them selections people say we are lazy. If we give a man a complimentary notice we are consured for plimentary notice we are consured for Connecticut, Whenever since the law which proposition to repeal the law which proposition to rep Now York, the Republican, Mr. Halt, of New York, the Republican, Mr. Platt, of Confectient, Whenever since the war a voice from North of Mason and Dixon's line has been lifted in Congress in defence of or in plea for the South, it has been the voice of a Damocrat. What wonder that the South is Democrated. Pennocratic, seeing that the of friends it has in the North are De

The Name old Blunder to Carolal Young Non.

crats!

Lonor Topic,

Mistakes will occur in this troublesome world, but among them all none
more amonying can possibly happen to
a young man than to get the letter he
has written to his best girl in an enyelope, addressed to some one else,
such a thing happened in this county
not long since and the result was that
a saw nill man get a sweet little love
letter; while a young lafty received a
dus for thirty dollars asking her to
please remit at once. please remit ut ance.

He Should, But He Won't.

Murphy Scout.

The man who gets mad at what the papers say of him, should return thanks three times daily for what they know about him, but don't my.

Pranklin Pross. Ex-Secutor M. W. Banson be written to Hen. Kepe Elies to procur for him 40 pairs of fine, home-knit Alacon county, westen socks for th use of his some.

Winston special to the Baleigh No and Observer: Mrs. Bullock, a pipportion of thicago, who has creating a great sensation in Yaccounty by claiming to cure all kin diseases, is now in Forzyth, Oue of her Yaikin patients, wife of a farmer, died a few days ago. Mrs. Bollock told the instant sie would bring his wife to life if by desired. He said: "No: I want a new wife anybow,"

There are only 55 Catawha India on the reservation in York count may the Engalers. When Mr. A. Smith took charge as agent for the ludians in 1983, the tribe numbered Shortly afterward Moranon mission area got among them and induce quite a number to more to Colorad and only a few of these were ever as to get tack. Mr. Smith thinks the the conditions of the Indians is improving slightly rather than otherwise.