

THE SMITHFIELD HERALD.

J. M. Woodall, Editor.

"CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSING ATTEND HER!"

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CHICAGO AFTER THE FAIR.

Speaking of the influence of the World's Fair on investments in Chicago property D. C. Campbell, of the Campbell investment company, said to a Herald reporter that he expected the very best results.

"Though they came pretty high, aside from their advertisement value," said Mr. Campbell, "Chicago has this year given some good object lessons as to her resources to the world. Recently, when the United States Treasury reserve was depleted to \$87,000,000 and the country seemed to be brought face to face with the suspension of gold payments, and the New York clearing house resorted to certificates, Chicago, inconspicuous contrast with New York and the East, stood resolutely up to the counter and accommodated her customers with cash. This is a kind of chicken that comes home to roost, and in conversation with bankers from that section, we learn that the West contemplates transferring its accounts from New York to Chicago.

"Then, while other countries and cities are still menaced by idle and hungry multitudes, the country is wondering how, with such case and absence of friction, Chicago disposed of the army of unemployed that lately thronged the lake front. The simple fact is that when, as the result principally of the silver purchase policy, their ranks, augmented largely by free shipments of refugees from those states which are the greatest alleged beneficiaries of the Sherman law, had swollen to 100,000, the city put its hand down into its private pocket and organized charities and inaugurated public works and to-day practically everybody in Chicago is fed and employed.

"But probably the greatest advertisement secured by any city, at least of modern times, is that of Chicago, incident to the World's Fair, which has carried her name to every nook of civilization and barbarism. But if the securing of the great exposition was a gratification to her pride, the magnificent manner in which she has practically carried it to a triumphant completion, will have a commercial value to Chicago, in turning the attention of investors to the city's enterprise and financial resources. In the face of the fact that every one of the eight previous world's fairs proved a financial failure, the hardest financier might well have had misgivings about the outcome of the big show."

"But Chicago grit proved equal to the undertaking, and on Chicago day, though the enterprise had cost \$30,000,000, the discharging of the entire indebtedness was an exhibition of stupendous financing, new to the world. And the astounding success with which it was managed is not being lost upon business men, with a view to location, who realize how potent such enterprise is in the development of a great city. The immensity of the attendance has only been equalled by the Paris Exposition, although there was but a small admission fee and there was a large urban population to draw from. Abroad, poverty and the lack of railroad facilities would render impossible such an attendance as the one here. Indeed, it may well be doubted if such a result would have been made possible in any other city on this continent than in Chicago, which is the most centrally located as to population and railroads.

"This is one of the facts which assure that Chicago's growth will keep pace with the growth of the country and which is bringing this city, as an objective point, to the attention of manufacturers and other investors who are visiting the Fair. Professional men are reconnoitering for location here. Capitalists are on the lookout. A gentleman from Berlin tells us he is surprised at the opportunities for investment here; that he would rather have \$200,000 here than \$500,000 in his city. And an extensive manufacturer from Saxony, who has an exhibit at the Fair, was in the other day

looking for a site. The greatness of Chicago shares equally with the white city the wonder of visitors. Business men in general who are in search of a location, or expect to be, seem to be taking notes of the city's unrivaled possibilities, and we wouldn't be surprised if next year there should be an influx of population such as her already phenomenal growth has never seen. The country everywhere is drawing the only logical inference in regard to this city which her recent great accomplishments would warrant; that Chicago possesses a most remarkable reserve of vitality, wealth and opportunity for business. It is this fact that renders her future greater, and as certain as her past."—Toledo Blade.

Henry W. Grady. Anecdotes of the Beloved Georgian Told by a Friend. Henry Grady used to dictate much of his matter to me, as I was a short hand writer, and at that time he did not report a private Secretary. One day he was dictating a little stuff of a well known man, and here is the way it came out: "Major Black will re-enter his profession, in which—God forgive me for the lie!—he has made such reputation in the past."

The Thifty Japanese.

What is the reason that Japan has no poverty problem. One reason is probably to be found in the land system, which has given to every worker a holding and encouraged him to supply his own labor. Efforts has thus been developed and wants are limited. Another reason lies in the national taste for country beauty. Nowhere else are parties formed to visit the blossom trees, and nowhere else are pilgrimages simply for the sake of national beauty. A country life has, therefore its own interest, and men do not crowd to the cities for the sake of excitement. There is, too, in Japan, a curious absence of ostentatious luxury, says the Fortnightly Review.

The habits of living are in all classes much the same, and the rich do not outshine the poor by carriages, palaces and jewelry. The rich spend their money on curios, which, if costly, are limited, and the most popular agitation is that against the big European houses which ministers build for themselves. Wealth is thus not absorbed, and is more ready for investment in remunerative labor. The last reason which occurs to the mind of a traveler with comparatively few opportunities for forming opinions is equality of manners in all classes. Rich and poor are alike courteous. It is not possible to distinguish employer from laborer by their behavior; all are clean, all are easy, all are restrained.

The governor lets his child go to the common school and sit next to the child of the casual laborer, certain that his child will pick up no bad manners and get contamination in thought or in person. This equality enables rich and poor to meet as friends and gifts can pass without degradation. The rich nobles in the country, just as the university men whom we meet in Tokio, are thus able to give to those whom they know to be in need, and friendship becomes the channel of charity. The question is, will this survive the introduction of the industrial system? It is possible that some of it may, and that Japan may teach the West how to deal with the poor.

Coal Known Before the Christian Era.

It is not known when, where and by whom coal was first discovered. The earliest record we have of this mineral is in the writings of Aristotle and of his pupil Theophrastus, a Greek author, who lived about 238 B. C. The latter mentions coal as being found in Liguria and in Elis, on the road to Olympus over the mountains. There is evidence that coal was used in England as early as 852, and, according to Bishop Pudsey (1180), Escomb and Bishopwearmouth were two of the earliest coal mining settlements. Newcastle cove appears to have come into notice about 1234, in which year Henry III granted the inhabitants a charter to dig for it. The Chinese knew of and used coal in the thirteenth century. The earliest reference to coal in Belgium is in 1193, when a blacksmith at Liege is said to have first used it for fuel. Paris received its first coal from Newcastle, in England, in 1520. In Scotland coal was worked as early as the twelfth century.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE HERALD twelve months for one dollar IN ADVANCE.

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Royal Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE. Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

THE GREAT PASTURES OF TEXAS. Enormous Areas that are Under the Control of a Single Management. Very few people at a distance, in thinking of western Texas, understand that nearly the whole of it is at present fenced up in mammoth pastures, yet such is the case. Many of them are larger than ordinary counties, and some of them embrace large parts of three or four counties.

Just west of Belcher, Tex., come the Silverstein, the Ikard, and the Worsham pastures. This latter contains 50,000 acres, and has one fence twenty-three miles long. Pastures of about this size continue in almost unbroken succession until we reach Armistead county. There we find what is known as the Goodnight ranch, the southern boundary of which is a little string of fence eighty-three miles long. Charley Goodnight, as the owner is familiarly known, is considered one of the richest men in the Panhandle, but I really feel sorry for his boys if he ever sends them out on a hot afternoon to stop hog holes in that line of fence. It is hardly likely that this is the case, however, as all fences in this county are built to turn cattle and without reference to hogs. There is a little railway station called Goodnight, which consists of the Goodnight residence and the depot. Mr. Goodnight lives in almost baronial style. His park contains deer, a drove of elk, and one of the few herds of buffaloes to be found in the United States.

Another fair-sized holding of land is that of the Espinella Cattle Company. This contains over 1,500,000 acres, and takes in parts of Dickens, Crosby, and Emma counties. If the lands were in the form of a square it would be about fifty miles each way. The Matterdore is smaller, but still includes rather more than 1,000,000 acres. These are both owned by syndicates, with headquarters in London, and they are only two selected at random out of a large number. They have their bearing on State politics. If it were not for the Railroad Commission, the uniform Text Book bill, and the alien landholder question, Texas politics would not be worth shucks.

The largest of these alien land holdings belongs to what is called the Capitol syndicate. A few years ago the old Capitol at Austin burned down, and it was decided to build another on a magnificent scale. An English syndicate agreed to put it up, and in payment therefor they receive 3,000,000 acres of public lands. Does the reader realize how big 3,000,000 acres of land is? Imagine a slice of land twenty-four miles wide and extending clear across the State of Missouri at its northern border. Such a strip would include the whole northern tier of counties, and would be larger than several States of the Union. This would be about the extent of the Capitol syndicate's pasture. Few people have any idea that there is such a thing as a single pasture, in one body and within one fence, larger than some States in the Union, yet such is the fact. More than that, it is owned by a foreign syndicate. It takes in half of Deal Smith county and parts of several others.

Another large pasture is that of the X. I. T. Cattle Company. It begins with the Colorado line and extends several counties back this way. The Fort Worth and Denver Railroad runs through it. Some idea of its size may be gathered from the fact that the regular night express train enters on the south side of the pasture at 11:05 and after continuous running, leaves it at 3:20 next morning. A pasture which it takes an express train

three hours and a quarter to cross would be considered large in some countries.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Winston Sentinel: It is said that William Sharswood, of Stokes, has a method of curing tobacco by electricity. He is engaged in developing this, and he has also contrived an appliance whereby one may read the thermometer without opening the door of the tobacco barn.

In the Superior court in Wake county last week in the case against the Raleigh Gas Company for \$10,000 damages for the killing of Johnny Hayes, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant and no damages were allowed. Johnny Hayes was a small boy and was killed by stepping on an electric wire which had been blown down by a storm.

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Mr. Henry Albright, one of our oldest citizens, living about three miles southeast of town, is the owner of a peacock which is between 36 and 40 years old, the oldest one perhaps in the State. When this ancient fowl shuffles off, his hide should be stuffed and placed in a museum. Mr. Albright also has a half bushel measure 35 years old, and a o'clock 60 years old or more.—Alamance Gleaner.

Morganton Herald: Last week we mentioned the fact that the Japanese Commissioner at the World's Fair was so much impressed by the display of Burke county corn, furnished by Col. T. W. Walton, of Morganton, that he has opened negotiations with a view to securing some of the corn to be planted in Japan. Besides sending the best display of corn to Chicago, Col. Walton furnished one of the largest gold nuggets for North Carolina's display in the Mines Building. The two exhibits mentioned have done much to attract attention to Burke county.

Gastonia Gazette: Little Jewett McArver fell seventeen feet from a second story window of the Academy and is still living. Monday morning he went to school early, as his custom is. Before school was called he was in the hall up stairs and sat in the window just at the head of the stairway. The sash was up but the shutters were closed. As he leaned against these they flew open and out he went backwards. No one saw him fall except Mr. Arnold Tillman who was in the hall with Jewett. He rushed down stairs to find the little fellow bathed in blood, limp and apparently lifeless. He had fallen a distance of seventeen feet and struck the steps under the window. A hole was cut clear through his cheek by a tooth, there was another cut near his throat with numerous bleeding bruises. He was taken in charge at once by Prof. McLaughlin, and in a few minutes he regained consciousness and was able to tell just how the accident occurred. He walked home and after getting quiet lapsed into a stupor from which he did not recover for half a day. Dr. Adams attended him and found no bone broken at all. Even the tooth that cut through the fleshy cheek was not knocked out. Jewett is not more than ten years old.

Book agents may be killed when ripe, which is from October 1 to September 31; swing machine do; Spring poets from March 1 to February 28 (29 in leap year); the man who knows it all may be slaughtered any time between midnight and 11:00 p. m.; the man who doesn't advertise because it don't pay any time between sunrise and sunset, his loneliest period; but the fellow who stops his paper because the editor failed to make public the announcement that his last baby had a new tooth is in violation, he ought to live if ever he is set free to die. There is no set time for insurance and building and loan agents but to execute them on sight, especially when they come around on Tuesday.—Ex.

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