

**Bearding the British.**

**CLEVELAND TAKES HIGH STRONG GROUND IN THE VENEZUELA CASE.**

**ENGLAND WON'T ARBITRATE—AMERICA'S RIGHT UNDER MONROE DOCTRINE AND HER PRESENT DUTY.**

**WAR IF NECESSARY.**

WASHINGTON, Dec 17.—The President sent to congress to-day the Venezuela correspondence, accompanied by the following significant message: To the Congress:

In my annual message addressed to the congress on the 3rd inst., I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain, and the republic of Venezuela, and recited the substance of a representation made this government to her Britannic majesty's government suggesting reasons why such disputes should be submitted to arbitration for settlement and inquiring whether it would be so submitted. The answer of the British government, which was then awaited, has since been received and together with the dispatch to which it is a reply is hereto appended.

Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine and claims that in the present instance, new and strange extensions and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States, that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable "to the state of things in which we live at the present day," and is especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Without attempting extended argument in reply to those positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the Old World and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government. Assuming, therefore, that we probably may insist upon this doctrine without regard to the "state of things in which we live" or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its applications may not be involved in the present controversy. If a European power by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics, against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise. It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute because it does not embody any principle of international law, which "is founded on the general consent of nations," and that "no statesman however eminent, no nation however powerful," are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle, which was never recognized before, and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country.

Practically the principle for which

we contend has peculiar, if not exclusive relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since in international councils every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim, it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as if it were specifically mentioned, and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law, the question to be determined is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.

The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced.

Of course this government is entirely confident that under the sanction of this doctrine we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the British reply. The prime minister, while not admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to present conditions, states: "In declaring that the United States would resent such enterprise if it was contemplated, President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English government of that date." He further declares: "Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law." Again he says:

The (her majesty's) government fully concur with the view which President Monroe entertained that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European state would be a highly inexpedient change."

The belief that the doctrine for which we contend is clear and definite; that it was founded upon substantial considerations and involved our safety and welfare; that it was fully applicable to our present conditions, and to the state of the world's progress, and that it was directly related to the pending controversy, without any convictions as to the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought possession of territory fairly included within her lines of ownership, this government proposed to the government of Great Britain, a resort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that a vexatious boundary dispute between the two countries might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear. It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British government upon grounds which in the circumstances seem to me to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both nations directly concerned addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world and touching its relations of one comparatively weak and small should have produced no better results.

The course to be pursued by the government, in view of the present condition, does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now appraised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements, and deal with it accordingly.

Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundaries which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into her own free will

cannot of course be objected to by the United States. Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The inquiry to that end, should of course be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to available evidence, records and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

In order that such examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that the Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expense of a commission to be appointed by the Executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted, it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

In making these recommendations, I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. I am, however, firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English speaking people of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

GROVER CLEVELAND.  
Executive Mansion, Dec. 17, 1895.

**The Slaughter Goes On.  
New and Horrible Stories  
From Turkey.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 15.—Advices from the interior show that forced conversions from Christianity to Mohammedanism are occurring everywhere. Women and children whose husbands and fathers have been killed and whose homes have been destroyed, have, rather than to lead a life of vagabondage, accepted Islamism, whereupon they were housed and fed by Turks. The sincerity of these conversions may be judged from what has occurred in Kaisarea. In this place many women whose protectors had fallen in the massacres were offered their choice between embracing the tenets of the Koran or being either hacked to pieces or meeting the worse fate of being kidnapped. Overtly the women accepted Islamism and thus rendered their lives and perhaps their honor secure.

It is now known that perhaps 1,000 persons were killed in the massacres in Kaisarea. The fury of the Kurds was not satisfied with the death of its victims but vented itself upon the inanimate bodies. The mutilation of the corpses was frightful and in many cases was of a nature that can't be described. In Harpoot 60 Christians fled to a church in the vain hope that its walls would furnish them a shelter against those who were crying for the blood of Armenians. They were permitted for a time to believe themselves secure, but suddenly the church was surrounded by a great number of Kurds. The doors were then blown in, and the Christians thought that they would be massacred within the sacred structure. They were not. Their captors took them one at a time outside the church and there, heedless of the piteous cries for mercy from the women and children, killed them either by shooting or stabbing them. The first victim was the Protestant pastor of the church, who, as he was dragged out, bade the others, if they had to, to die as Christians. He met his death like a martyr. Some of the refugees in a very agony of terror, offered to abjure their faith and accept Islamism, thinking thus to save their lives. The offers availed them nothing, for their insatiable enemies, after accepting them, dragged the converts out and killed them one by one.

The Armenian church has been turned into a mosque and Protestant church into a stable. In Kaisarea the soldiers joined in the looting that accompanied the massacres.

**Died From His Injuries.**  
Mr. William Gieger, who was so seriously injured and burned by being caught beneath the falling walls of the Nettles building at the fire a Monday on Sunday morning, died Thursday night from the effects of his injuries. His remains were brought to this city Friday morning and sent forward to his home in Orangeburg County. He was a brother of Dr. Charles Gieger, of Manning, and was on a visit to his brother at the time of the fire. He was at work in Dr. Lorey's drug store, with several others, when the walls of the adjoining store fell and all of those in the store were seriously injured. He was the only one fatally injured, although the others were badly burned and have suffered greatly.

Health Officer Reardon is busy every afternoon on his regular inspection of the city. As his office hours are from 9 a. m. to 12 m., he can only inspect in the afternoon. He has a big job and makes a house to house inspection and it takes time and hustling to inspect every premises in the city and inspect them well. He hopes to finish the inspection of the entire city by January 1st, if the weather permits. He has to note the size of hog pens, the location of pens, and number of hogs at each place. All this requires time and patience.

The poor are always with us and the duty of providing for the needy and destitute is an ever present one. There are those who are unable from illness or other misfortune to supply the necessities of life to their families; and the public—those who have been blessed with a sufficiency—are called upon to provide for their destitute brethren. The Christmas season is at hand, and all the world is looking forward to a time of good cheer; the poor alone are cheerless and without expectation of a happy holiday and a bountiful repast on Christmas day. On next Sunday afternoon the Sunday schools of Sumter will hold a mass meeting for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the poor. Let all who can contribute generously, whether the amount be large or small, attend this mass meeting and add their mite to the sum total. Every dollar that can be raised will be needed.

A concert will be given in the Assembly Hall of the Graded School building on Thursday evening, in which the Orchestra and several others, who are conceded to be among the most accomplished musicians in the city, will take part. The receipts from admission fees will be given to the Graded School piano fund. A delightful entertainment may be confidently anticipated, for the program that has been arranged is excellent in every respect.

**MARRIAGE OF A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.**

Personal News and Other Matters of Interest in Bishopville.

BISHOPVILLE, Dec. 12.—Your correspondent has just been informed that Dr. McLeod and Miss Annie McDowell, daughter of Capt. Alex. McDowell, of Spring Hill, were married at the bride's father's to-day. Dr. McLeod attended the Methodist Conference at Rock Hill and just returned home late this evening, and it was quite a surprise to his many friends to know he brought his bride with him.

Mrs. Dr. Dennis and daughter, and Miss Virtie Green, Messrs. J. M. Hearon, Covington Lee, J. Baron Kelly, O. C. Scarborough and others attend the Charleston Festival.

Mr. Harry Scarborough has been on a visit to relatives near Summerton. He returned to-day, accompanied by his wife's sister, Miss Rhoda Shuford. Miss Shuford has many friends here whose hearts her presence will gladden.

Rev. Barney Parrott, of Barksville, S. C., was in town yesterday, the guest of his brother, W. L. Parrott. He left for his home on the early morning train.

Miss Hatie Andrews, of Darlington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. H. Kilgore.

There will be a hot supper given in the town hall on Friday evening, the 20th instant, for the purpose of raising funds with which to build an enclosure of the Methodist cemetery. The programme is in the hands of a committee of working ladies which will insure success.

**Headache Destroys Health**

Resulting in poor memory, irritability, nervousness and intellectual exhaustion. It induces other forms of disease, such as epilepsy, heart disease, apoplexy, insanity, etc.

**Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.**



Mrs. Chas. A. Myers, 201 Hanna St., Fort Wayne, Ind., writes Oct. 7, 1894: "I suffered terribly with severe headaches, dizziness, backache and nervousness, gradually growing worse until my life was despaired of, and try what we would, I found no relief until I commenced using Dr. Miles' Nervine. I have taken five bottles and believe I am a well woman, and I have taken great comfort in recommending all of my friends to use Nervine. You may publish this letter if you wish, and I hope it may be the means of saving some other sick mother's life, as it did mine."

On sale by all druggists. Book on Heart and Nerves sent FREE. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

**Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.**



For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York. Check Bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American. Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world, splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City.

**BULL'S Cough Syrup**

The People's Friend. In use for fifty years. Cures Cough, Cold, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung Affections. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP is sold everywhere for only 25 cents. Refuse cheap substitutes.

**Ducker & Bultman**

The Leading Merchants,

We have the largest and most complete stock of all kinds of goods we have ever carried and they must be sold.

Do You Want a Suit of Clothes? We have got it.

Do You Want a Dress, Hat, Pair of Shoes, Trunk, Valise, Underwear, Shirt, Collar, Cuffs, Necktie? We have got it?

**We Have Anything You Want**

From the cheapest Homespun or Calico to the finest Silk or Satin.

Our stock is so large and varied



If you want Groceries—We have got all kinds and qualities, If you can only eat corn bread and Bacon we have got it, or if you are fastidious, we have all the delicacies of the season.

Here are a few articles we have fresh for Christmas:

- |             |            |               |                  |
|-------------|------------|---------------|------------------|
| Apples,     | Oranges.   | Raisins,      | Malaga Grapes    |
| Currants,   | Citron,    | Almonds,      | English Walnuts. |
| Mince Meat, | Preserves, | Pecans,       | Brazil Nuts.     |
| Jams,       | Jellies,   | Loose Olives, | Loose Pickles.   |
| Saur Kraut, | Buckwheat, |               | Maple Syrup.     |

Have you tried our Fancy Creamery Butter? It is the most delicious ever sold in Sumter.

Give us a trial.

**Ducker & Bultman,**  
Main Street, Sumter, S. C.

Job Lots in Hats, Overcoats and Ladies' Capes.

—A Fresh—

**CAR LOAD  
Horses**

Received to-day. Another expected to-day week.

**H. Harby.**

Sumter, S. C. Dec. 17, '95.

**SHEPHERD SUPPLY CO.,**

232 Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STATE AGENTS FOR SALE OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET Iron, Tanners Supplies, STOVES, TINWARE, House Furnishing Goods.



Galvanized Gutter and Rain Water Pipes—in 10-foot lengths. We manufacture TOBACCO BARN FLUES and deliver them, freight prepaid to any station.

22 Varieties of Oil Stoves and Oil Heaters.

Oct. 16—o.

Estate of Mrs. Susan E. Furman, DECEASED.

**FOR SALE.**

I WILL APPLY to the Judge of Probate of Sumter County on December 20, 1895, or a Final Discharge as Administrator of aforesaid Estate. RICH'D B. FURMAN, Adm. November 20, 1895.

A HANDSOME AND STYLISH MARE, seven years old. Her sire is the famous thoroughbred stallion Willie Burk. Dame was a fine trotting mare. Apply to C. A. ELLERBE, Hagood, S. C. Nov. 27.