THE JOURNAL.

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G. T. HANCOCK, . . . Local Reporter.

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Lord Dunraven's yatching tactics are being copied by more than one politician.

We trust that Lord Dunraven will not consider the September cold snap personal.

There seems to be a difference of opinion between Hon. David B. Hill and Hon. Richard Croker as to Hon. Theodore Roosevelt.

Congressman Crisp might find it advantageous to reduce the ratio between his Georgia press talks and his New York press talks.

The overhead trolley wires have been driven out of Washington, but the underground political wires were never more plentiful at the National Capital.

Notwithstanding the periodical working of the old gag about one blood and one language, it is plain that Americans and Englishmen do not love each other.

A delver in antiquarian lore has discovered that "The Order of Fools" was established at Cleves in 1380. Its percentage of increase has probably been greater than that of any other known order.

The two sides of a man's face are never alike, which may account for the contradictory descriptions sometimes read, of our prominent citizens. The writer didn't look at the same side.

A Washington dentist proposes to hypnotize his patients. It is only a question of time when some angry father, husband or brother will pump him full of lead.

Girls employed in the crape manufacture are under a curious contract not to engage in any housework after their hours of labor. The reason is lest their hands become coarse and unfitted for the delicate nature of their employment.

The veterans of Chickamauga are enjoying their present meeting much more than they did that of 1864. There's lots more fun in dedicating a battlefield for a national park than there is in fighting a battle.

In 1809 copyright in England was limited to 14 years from publication. In 1814 the term was extended to 28 years, and it was only in 1842 that it was extended to its present duration of 42 years from publication, or to the end of the author's life.

Ex-Congressman Bland hasn't sent any congratulations to ex-Speaker Crisp for declaring in favor of Free coinage. Mr. Bland lately accused Mr. Crisp of having packed the House committe on Coinage for the purpose of preventing a free coinage bill being reported.

Prof. Richet publishes some figures of mortality from diphtheria in the Revue Scientifique, which seems to show that either the disease has this year taken a milder from or else Dr. Roux's serum treatment is effective. The deaths in 1884 in Paris hospitals were 1,400; from 1887 to 1892 they were from 900 to 960 a year; from 1892 to 1894 they averaged 733; in 1895 they were 239.

It is urged by Dr. Archer Atkinson that the State flower of West Virginia be the wild honeysuckle. It has but one stalk, which is about two feet high, straight, and with one or two small bell-shaped blossoms of a very light pinkish hue, the flowers sticky, faintly sweet, and wilting very soon after being pulled. The Doctor thinks that the wild honeysuckle "is in every way worthy the respect of the honest and hardy inhabitants of West Virginia, and well fitted to be regarded in the light of a State flower."

One of the strangest coffins ever told of is that for which the British War Department is said to be responsible. The story is that a workman engaged in casting metal for the manufacture of ordnance at Woolwich Arsenal, lost his balance and fell into a caldron containg 12 tons of molten steel. The metal was at white heat, and the man was utterly consumed in less time than it takes to tell of it. The War Department authorities held a conference, and decided not to profane the dead by by using the metal in the manufacture of ordance, and that mass of metal was actually buried, and a Church of England clergyman read the service for the dead over it.

FREE SILVERITES.

To Fight for Control of the National Democratic Convention.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 23.—Gov. W. J. Stone, of Missouri; W. E. Hinrichsen, of Illinois, Senator Jones, of Arkansas, are here today to meet Senator Harris and Cass Young. This committee was appointed by the recent Free Silver Convention, held at Washington to appoint an Executive Committee, one from each State whose duty it will be to organize free silver Democrats and fight for the Control of the National Democratic Convention.

Mr. Hinrichsen reiterates his statement that Cleveland intended to involve the country in war with Spain; and then get England into it, thereby playing on the patriotism of the country for a third term, and bonds for those wanting them.

Money and the People and by the Press.

NEW BERNE, N. C., Sept. 19, 1895.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The agitation of the silver question is still continuing as if the question were the most important ever presented in the existence of the world.

There is as strong a proof that gold and silver are not money as that they are. Gold being mentioned ninety one times and silver eighty-three in the Bible. Every where they go side by side as peoples the are.

The 1st of July numbers of the sound currency publication of the Reform Club of New York, declares that "The selection of centuries of civilization, having fixed upon silver and gold expressions of values to be taken as constant, the inquiry is which of the two more nearly meets these ends or whether a combination of the two would be better than either."

How the selection of centuries of the two metals as expressions of value raises the question which of the two more nearly meets these ends is a specimen of gold bug reasoning. Suppose it took two horses to haul a load, a question would arise in the mind of the author which of the two horses was best suited for the purpose or whether it required both combined. The fact that the two horses had all the load they could pull would not lead a tendency to convince him that one would not be more suitable for that purpose than two.

I admit we can do with a single gold standard, but we need put silver out of the way and have a paper currency for North Carolina alone. It will not do to have two metal bullettins and coin but one for everybody know that he can get more for the bullettin of one that is coined than he can for the bullettin of the one that is not coined.

I have but one single question to ask the voters of the United States, and that is: Why should the people of this country even permit to export from fifty to seventy-five million dollars worth of silver per annum at its mint value for fifty cents on the dollar when it could be coined and circulated among the industries of the country to such great advantage? Any one that knows anything at all about silver, knows that we produce half of the world's product, and that seven tenths of the people of the world have single silver standards and why this country should shut her mints against silver is inexplicable with the exception of benefiting the German Empire and England.

Any one acquainted with the laws of trade know that those two empires would have to open their mints or sacrifice their trade if we opened our mints.

But what reason of hope is there in believing that the restoration of silver will be accomplished in 1896. Who can suppose that there is a difference between the policy of Senator Sherman as leader of the Republican party and Senator Brice as leader of the Democratic party of Ohio. As long as the leaders of the two great parties carry out the same policy in silver we will not need to look for a change as far as the National government is concerned. Our duty now lies in another direction. We must begin to get our own State out of this financial difficulty or else suffer the consequences which are sure to follow.

Nothing suits my idea better than the noble words spoken by President Cleveland in his inaugural address March 4th, 1885: "A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demands that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall win the confidence of business interest and make the wage of labor more sure and steady."

What the industrial classes of North Carolina require is a paper currency of fixed and permanent value which retains a level circulation at all times and which circulates throughout the several industries of the States and which is recognized as such by the commercial world equal in every respect to gold—a currency for the people and by the people. Currencies can only be identified with labor when they are brought to the aid of labor since wealth only consists in the products of labor.

The farmers and industrial classes of North Carolina must demand an Amendment to the Constitution of the State that will give to it the power to legislate for this paper currency and take away that power from all others. This amendment to provide for a loan Bureau and a per capita circulation of no less than 20 nor more than 25 dollars. The currency to be issued as a loan on real estate. The loan not to exceed 50 per cent. on the taxable value of such real estate and to bear interest at the rate of no more than 3, nor less than 4 per cent. per annum. The interest to be paid annually and the principal payable at the option of the borrower from one to fifteen years. The loan to be limited to $5,000 to any one individual and the loan to be prorate to the several counties of the State. The distribution of this loan in each and every county to be by the County courts of the counties, the applications to be made to the Clerks of the Superior court under oath and the mortgages to be certified to the Registers of Deeds, which are then forwarded to the loan bureau by the borrower and thus place it as nearly as it is possible under the direct control of the people. This loan not to be allowed bankers, brokers, States, counties, cities nor any corporations of any kind, but must be confined to individuals only.

This paper currency thus issued and protected by the Constitution of the State would be a positive State paper currency fixed and secured at a value and when not needed it would have no place in circulation and could not be the means of inflation as it is now when the volume would be increased by the banks to suit themselves for the time being, it would possess the same relation to the people as does the gold of the State. It is not possible for producers both in town and country to organize a State and permit themselves to be robbed forever with a money system that is a bagged at its base.

I would say in conclusion of the currency of 1861 and it graded in accordance with the life saving ability then they would be in themselves sufficient argument to continue some system like we now have, but neither gold nor silver, nickel nor paper currencies possess the power to purchase the necessaries of life consequently their value as money so called is or should be at a par with their convertibility. Because the demand that the world need goes along without gold and silver is more easier than it would without paper currency but still there has never been that paper currency issued upon which the people could live and be comfortable.

Men are ready to properly and fairly brought into circulation by a loan issued at a fair rate of interest and time to pay the principal. This paper currency would be never release all every another in the same and as regards the security of it. The same but 50 cents on the dollar security and certainly the other is taxation.

Neither gold or silver are safe security for the issuing of paper currency because the security for the issuing of paper currency can be renovated most any day.

The paper currency advocated would bring a return to the State of about one million dollars per annum without any expense to the State and why should the people pay double the rate of interest to State banks besides paying a State tax.

What claim has a party who has money sufficient to go into the banking business, more than the man who has some real estate but needs ready money to develop it. All the moneyed men should ask for is protection for the property he has already got. As long as the middle monopolies do not ask for special legislation surely the laboring classes should not ask it. The State needs a money system which will forever prevent these dreadful money crises.

I am anxious to see the day when the people of North Carolina will cease to advocate national affairs instead of their own policy. North Carolina is entitled to the best money system in the world and I will be one of the first to accept any money system superior to the one advocated, but I hope no one will lose sight of the fact that it is the larger majority of our State whose interest should be considered first.

Respectfully,

H. S. COMPTE.

BLUE AND GRAY DAY.

Veterans of Both Armies at the Exposition.

Thousands of Federal and Confederate Soldiers in Attendance. Speeches From Prominent Men on Both Sides—Travel to McKinley and Other Northerners, Regular Love Feast.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—An army of Federal veterans swept down upon Atlanta for another time and headed by five generals of the Union armies and by the Governors of six States.

"Blue and Gray" day at the exposition is a success. There are in Atlanta today six Governors of as many great States, each accompanied by his staff. Governors McKinley of Ohio, Morton of New York, Woodbury of Vermont, Wert of New Jersey, Holcombe of Nebraska and McIntyre of Colorado, are the executives who have honored the occasion with their presence.

The Grand Army of the Republic is represented by no less a distinguished list of generals than Schofield, Dodge, Howard, Horace Porter and Williamson. The Confederate legions are headed by Gen. James Longstreet, the grizzled hero of Chickamauga. The city is thronged with the old soldiers of both armies, and stirring scenes and incidents can be noted all over the city, as well as in the limits of Piedmont park.

This morning the entertainment committee of the exposition directors met the Governors and the members of their staffs and accompanied them to the exposition grounds.

Lieut. Gen. J. H. Schofield, commander-in-chief of the United States army, is in Atlanta today. He is en route home from the exercises attendant upon the opening of Chickamauga park. The general and his party came to Atlanta last night in a private car and at 11 o'clock their car was placed on a side tract at the exposition grounds, the general attending the Blue and Gray exercises at the grounds this afternoon.

Since yesterday morning twenty special trains from Chattanooga have arrived in the city. On these trains came members of the Grand Army of the Republic and Confederate veterans who had been attending the exercises at Chattanooga. It is estimated that since yesterday morning 15,000 members of the Grand Army have arrived in the city. From the surrounding country thousands of the Confederate veterans attended the reunion exercises, which occurred at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the auditorium at the grounds.

The scenes in the exposition auditorium at the reunion of the Blue and Gray this afternoon emphasize the statement that the opening of the exposition has inaugurated a new era of good feeling. The ovation received by the Northern Governors, especially that by Governor Morton and Governor McKinley, reached a climax of enthusiasm seldom equaled.

Victor Herbert, of Gilmore's band, ushered in a dramatic scene by playing a succession of airs, beginning with Suwanee River, and passing in succession to Yankee Doodle, Dixie, Columbia and Star Spangled Banner. Deafening cheers greeted Dixie, Yankee Doodle and Columbia, but when the inspiring strains of the Star Spangled Banner were heard, the great audience arose as one man, waving handkerchiefs and cheering to the echo. It was at this juncture that Governor Morton was introduced and received the great ovation.

Would Like to See an Ocean Race.

"I should like to see the Defender race the Valkyrie across the Atlantic," said Mr. William E. Davis, "Dunraven would have soon enough then to prevent him from kicking. If the syndicate would put the Defender in Ocean trim and start her for England when the Valkyrie leaves these shores for home, it would make a mighty interesting conclusion to the racing season off Sandy Hook. I'm of the opinion, however, that the Valkyrie needs speed more than she does sea room to beat the Defender."—Boston Traveller, Richmond Dispatch.

Faith—"Don't you love the early poets?" Morton (managing editor of a magazine) "Yes, I do; they're all dead."

SERMON BY REV. DR. BRINDLE.

Delivered at Hebrew New Year's Service, New Berne, N. C., Thursday, Sept. 19th, Being Tishri, 5656 of the Hebrew Calendar.

MY WORTHY HEARERS: We meeting of yesterday, which is the Year was inaugurated by the House of Israel—a new year which is to be human making or rejuvenating, for a new year which comes to us, and with it the man cry "Wake up, wake up, sleeper!" Yes, it is a new year, when friends who have been estranged for years, perhaps, are reconciled, when the hand of friendship is extended to those who have been at variance, when the heart is made to throb with love instead of hate, when the man who has been a miser is made to open his hand and heart to the poor, when the man who has been a spendthrift is made to husband his resources, when the man who has been a sinner is made to repent of his sins, when the man who has been a hypocrite is made to throw off his mask and be what he professes to be, when the man who has been a slanderer is made to bridle his tongue, when the man who has been a gossiper is made to keep his secrets, when the man who has been a backbiter is made to speak kindly of his neighbor, when the man who has been a liar is made to speak the truth, when the man who has been a thief is made to restore what he has stolen, when the man who has been a murderer is made to become a benefactor to his fellow man, when the man who has been a blasphemer is made to reverence his Maker, when the man who has been a drunkard is made to become sober, when the man who has been a libertine is made to become chaste, when the man who has been a profligate is made to become a man of virtue, when the man who has been a pagan is made to become a devotee of the living God, when the man who has been a stranger to God is made to become a child of God, when the man who has been a slave of Satan is made to become a freeman in the service of the Most High God, when the man who has been a beast is made to become a man, when the man who has been a man is made to become a god, when the man who has been a god is made to become a man, when the man who has been a man is made to become a beast. Friends, is this the case with us? Have we made the most of the past year? Have we improved our time? Have we improved our talents? Have we improved our opportunities? Have we improved our privileges? Have we improved our blessings? Have we improved our mercies? Have we improved our chances