THE NEW BERNE JOURNAL.

CHARLES L. STEVENS.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The alarm among the silverites over the report that New York bankers will spend twenty million dollars at St. Louis, seems to be a weak bug bear. The story is too big to be true.

The Wilmington Messenger is opposed to Vice President Stevenson, as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

The "welkin" seems to be already ringing in places, and "rousing enthusiasm" is getting in its work at sundry political gatherings.

The Raleigh politicians have now less than two weeks in which to settle everything for the Democratic State Convention.

Considering that it was truly a "do nothing Congress," a general sigh of relief is heard all over the country that it has at last adjourned.

"Good National Government" has taken the place of "Pure Democracy and White Supremacy." Does either mean anything, except pure buncombe.

PUSH IT ALONG!

The zeal with which the tobacco warehouse project has been taken up by a number of the business men of New Berne, and the certainty that it will not only be built, but prove a success, is sufficient indication to show that the spirit of enterprise and progress has been aroused in this city.

But while the tobacco warehouse is being pushed to completion by its projectors, there are a number of merchants and business men who can work up a cotton factory, and still more who can start into action the movement for canneries for sea food products, to be established in this city.

Nothing will do so much to relieve the usual monotony of the summer months, as a good, progressive industrial movement among the merchants and business men of New Berne, which will secure a cotton mill and canneries for sea food products.

The success in the tobacco warehouse project, only demonstrates that other industries can be established in New Berne.

No other section possesses such natural advantages as this, the possibilities are all here, and it only requires the push to secure manufactures for this city, and times will be prosperous for all.

The farmers of this section are watching the movement for the establishment of industries here with the greatest interest, it means equally as much for them, proportionately, as it does for New Berne, and the success of the industries will be welcomed by them.

New Berne's industrial move is a good one.

Push it along!

ONE STARTED, OTHERS FOLLOW.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the successful establishment of an industry in a place.

This will be found true in New Berne, in the building of a tobacco warehouse, which is to be built this year.

The building of a tobacco warehouse in New Berne will be followed by a number of manufactures, such as cigar, smoking and other manufactures of this staple, and besides, probably, a box and barrel factory.

These several manufactures would give employment to all who wanted to work, there would be something for everyone to do, and even outsiders would be attracted to this place.

It is the want of industries in a city that makes dull times in the year, which causes stagnation in all classes of business.

A tobacco warehouse in New Berne means not only active coming and going of travel and trade after the tobacco crop has been gathered, with a great deal of local trade going on daily between the stores and the farmers, but it will cause business in every month of the year.

It will not only draw the producers to this city, but also traders from outside places, which means money brought into circulation here.

The effect of the establishment of tobacco, cotton and sea food industries in New Berne will be most important. It will put into every day circulation in this city a great deal of money. This means the development of a cash business among our business houses, the farmers will sell their products for cash, and buying for cash will have an advantage which a credit trader never enjoys.

It would not be long before all the trade of this section was done upon a cash basis, longtime credits would be done away with, merchants could sell more cheaply as it would mean cash down, and the farmers who now have to pay out their profits each year for interest on borrowed money, would be able to put their profits away for old age, and be enabled to give their children a good liberal education, and be free themselves from the cares and annoyances to which so many of them are now subject.

The starting of the first industry is the thing. Others will quickly follow.

AFTER BUTLERISM, WHAT?

It will not be surprising if very many Populists in North Carolina read Senator Marion Butler's last ultimatum, as published in his personal organ this week, with mingled feelings of astonishment and disgust.

The advance from plain Mr. Butler, to Senator Marion Butler, who claims to speak and dictate for the Populists of North Carolina, has been a rapid one, due both to the favorable political conditions which made such a rise possible, and to Mr. Butler's able handling of his own affairs.

But it is no question of belittling Senator Butler's prominence among the Populists that suggests the recollection of another equally prominent politician, who a few years ago assumed to speak and dictate, as Senator Butler now does for the Populists, for the Democrats of this State, and against whose dictation many of those who now are claimed as followers of Butler, were the most persistent kickers.

It is a new political tenet, that just issued by Senator Butler, which declares that local government is secondary in importance to National.

No one will question but from Senator Butler's point of view, strictly personal, that the National government is of most importance, for has not North Carolina's young Senator grown beyond the confines of his own State, personally considered, of course, and is he not looking forward to National political honors, to gain which the sacrifice of local government, at home, would be of little consequence?

And it does not at least affect the Senator's assurance, nor his principle (?), when he also declares, through the same personal organ, that the Populists of North Carolina will go into the Republican ranks before they will co-operate with the Democratic party in this State.

A positive statement of this character would seem to demand some modification, especially when it is remembered that the Populists' cardinal issue, free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and the Republicans' for sound money, are very much at variance. This however need not give Senator Butler, personally, any anxiety, nor is it likely to.

But what have the Democrats, who left the party in 1894, to escape Ransom and Machine rule, and joined the Populists before them, now? Is Senator Butler's rule any better than Senator Ransom's was? And of how much more importance to the Populists is good National Government than good local government?

Truly the Populists of North Carolina are finding themselves subject to one man power, the very thing which they have always revolted against.

And after Butlerism, what have the Populists? According to Butler, they have the Republican party.

A FORGOTTEN CLASS.

The time is very near for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, and what its course of action will be is a matter of very grave importance to the Democratic party of this State.

The serious agitation within the party on the currency question, which for months has been bitterly waged, can be said to have subsided, the single standard Democrats all over the State quietly giving way to the free coinage Democrats, the result being free coinage resolutions from all portions of the State, and consequently a free coinage plank in the platform.

Happy will the party be if it preserves the same calmness when in convention, and employs equal discretion in the adjustment of other party questions.

But beyond all matters with which the Democracy of North Carolina should treat, and manage with extreme caution, is its recognition of its young Democracy, and this class should be made to feel and understand that its services are appreciated and wanted, not only wanted when political battles are to be fought, and time and money are wanted, but when the fight is over and victory secured those who have been through the thick of it should come in for something, and not be compelled to take back seats for the "Veteran politicians," who honored time and again, think that age alone is entitled to recognition of the substantial kind.

There is the greatest need of change in the order of political preferment in the Democratic party of North Carolina.

Hithertofore there has been a blind following of 'machine leaders' who have rewarded according as it forwarded their personal interests.

Any political line of promotion, meant subserviency to the "machine," and this made a limited few the beneficiaries, and these usually secured recognition through means not entirely due to individual political effort.

The coming campaign should see an entire change in this. Young democrats should be made to feel that they were a part of the party both in times of political peace and war. In the success of the party, individual work and ability should not be outclassed by years in office, or party services of ten or twenty years ago.

The past has rewarded those who fought Democracy's battles, very fully in most instances, and a perpetual office holding class in the party has done much to disgust and drive away votes from the Democratic party in this State.

Democratic success is to be found in young men. These must be impressed with party principles and inspired to work with the confidence and belief in the sincerity of party reward, and this does not necessarily imply "spoils," but honor when such is due.

Honor is due age and long continued party fealty, but the time is past when age alone represents brains, and when twenty or forty years a party man is an open sesame to nomination and office, and the only requisite.

The hope of Democracy is in its young men, and the Convention on the 25th inst should fully recognize this fact.

Confusions in Government.

Another evidence of the disadvantages under which this Government labors by reason of a total separation or attempted total separation of the Legislative and Executive Departments was afforded in the case of the Cuban resolution brought to the notice of the Senate. According to the political thinkers who lived at the time when our Constitution was framed it was reckoned to be a very desirable thing to separate the agents of government, so that one could check the other if need be. In certain sense the motive was quite a worthy one, but there is no question at all in the mind of any well-informed Constitutional expert today that we went altogether too far when the President was placed in such an isolated position with relation to Congress. The theory was that one authority should make the laws and the other should execute them, which is a pure fiction, for the President exercises many powers that are legislative. It is today nothing but an abnormal condition of things about which Americans should say nothing at all when they boast, as they sometimes do, of the great wisdom of the men who framed the Constitution of the United States. As has been clearly shown by recent writers, the realization of the President to Congress as defined by our Constitution is not original in any small respect. It is nothing but a crystallization into written form of the English system as it was in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, the only system with which the people were then familiar, the one which was described by Montesquieu and was praised by the French philosophers whose words were then attracting so much attention in America.

England, however, not having a written Constitution, has gone on with her political development freely, while we remain precisely where England was more than 100 years ago, with a King called a President and a personal Cabinet of King's Ministers. There is complaint on all sides that the President here is like a King while Congress is without leaders, the so called Executive and Legislative Departments being constantly at cross purposes. Nothing can be done because there is no harmony, no unity of aims. Party government as they have it in England is impossible here and cameral government as it exists in France is also out of the question. Nothing is possible, indeed, but concessions and compromises, and friction and abuse. The Cabinet officers have no right to go into Congress and members of Congress are not especially authorized to hold consultations with the President or his Secretaries. In the Cuban affair, to which Mr. Morgan again called the attention of the Senate, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Lodge reported they had had an interview with the President. They had gone on a private informal mission to get information for the use of Congress, and the news which they brought was of such a kind, of course, as to very much facilitate the intelligent pursuit of legislative business. What we need more than anything else in this country is a responsible Cabinet which can go into Congress to answer questions and to direct legislation. Until we make this reform, and we will make it some time unless all signs fail, confusion and misunderstanding will be continuous.—Phila. Telegraph.

Notice.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 382, and one will be sent you free. w1y

Gen'l Battle at Petersburg.

The following from the Washington Post will be read with interest by the the many friends of General C. A. Battle, who is well remembered here:

PETERSBURG, Va., June 9.—To-day, thirty years ago, the first attack on Petersburg by the Federal army was made by a large cavalry force, under the command of Gen. Kautz. The city was defended until the arrival of re-inforcements from Lee's army, by a small force of militia, commanded by Col. F. H. Archer, who is now a lawyer of this city, and eighty years of age. In this fight many of Petersburg's best-known and most prominent citizens were killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

Since the close of the war, the 9th of June has always been observed as Memorial Day, when the graves of the Confederate soldiers, buried in Blandford Cemetery, are decorated with flowers under the auspices of the Ladies' Memorial Association. The observance today consisted of a parade this afternoon of the Petersburg Grays, H. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans, Fire Department, civic societies, &c. The memorial address was made by Gen. Cullen A. Battle, of North Carolina, who was a distinguished officer of the Army of Northern Virginia. Gen. Battle is the father of Rev. H. W. Battle, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church in this City, with whom he is now stopping. Gen. Battle spoke in part, as follows:

"It is glorious to die for one's country. Better to have crossed over the river with Jackson than to have lived to be an apologist of the cause for which he died. The South was right. We will teach our children the lessons of constitutional liberty, and engrave upon their hearts the sacred truth that no traitor hand held the flag of the South.

The contest between the North and South was one of the most remarkable in history. The South was attached to the Constitution as the guarantee of equal rights and to the flag of the Union as the emblem of free and independent States. But her sons were men who felt oppression's lightest finger as a mountain weight, and were ready to say 'A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty is worth a whole eternity of bondage.' The struggle was a most unequal one. On one side was a powerful government, with every appliance of war at her command. On the other was an agricultural people, with none of the sinews of war.

"The people of the South, impelled by the example of the American Revolution, organized a government founded upon unchanging and imperishable principles, with malice toward none; the South gave her sails to the winds, and steered for a port of peace, security, and happiness. If her fields were subsequently ravaged, if her streams were crimsoned with the blood of the brave, it was because she preferred the ordeal of battle to submission to insult, wrong, and oppression.

William's Yacht.

Why the Britishers should have looked coldly upon the victory gained by Emperor William's new yacht Meteor in the Royal Yacht Club's races is one of those things no fellow can find out and must be ascribed so the ineradicable insularity of John Bull's national temperament. The Meteor is an English-built boat, was manned by an English crew and sailed by an English sailing master in English waters; at her launch an English nobleman had stood sponsor and the only thing German about her is the owner, and he was not present. Yet, when the Meteor passed the finish line the people, according to report, were entirely undemonstrative, but they shouted themselves hoarse when a minute later the defeated Britannia, the yacht of the Prince of Wales, crossed the line. The conduct of the Britishers was both unsportsmanlike and unmanly, and foolish besides, for whatever of glory there was in the Meteor's victory must fall to the builders and the men who sailed her, and all these, as already stated, are Englishmen.

It is rather singular, by the way, that the German Emperor should have found it necessary or even deemed it advisable to go to England to have a racer built with which to beat other English boats. His victory reflects no honor upon German sportsmen, nor yet upon German shipbuilders, nor upon German skippers. It was a British victory all the way from start to finish. Great shipyards are in his dominions. At Stettin and other seaports great vessels are built for the German navy and for German commerce. It would seem as though a sailing yacht might be built there capable of making a good showing in an international race. Had the Meteor been built at Stettin and then, with a German crew and German sailing master, beaten the Britannia, there would have been good cause for jubilation among German sportsmen. As the case stands, it is stale, flat and unprofitable.

We do these things differently in the United States. We build our own boats and then sail them against all comers, pretty sure of coming out ahead. If Emperor William will bring a boat over here with a crew of good, sturdy German sailors, nothing would please our sportsmen better than to give him the best there is in the locker—Ex.

VARIETY OF OPINIONS.

On Senator Butler's Political Course. What Local Parties Think of it.

The following special in yesterday's JOURNAL caused a good deal of talk about town yesterday:

The political sensation of today was the news from Washington that Senator Marion Butler and the Republicans had agreed to rise.

Hal Ayer, the Senator's political lieutenant here, says that the report is absolutely untrue, and that if Republicans and Democrats put up State tickets, the Populists will certainly do likewise.

Loge Harris declares that the Republicans will have to give the electoral votes of North Carolina to the Populists. This is just what Senator Butler wants, and by doing this the Republicans will get the Populists vote for Russell.

The JOURNAL called upon Mr. Robert Hancock, showed him the dispatch and asked his opinion, it may be summed up in his own words:

"I believe that the news originated from the same source that the telegram regarding Russell's withdrawal did. I believe that there will be fusion, but not upon the surrender of the Republican electoral ticket."

Mr. R. C. Kehoe another prominent Republican, was sitting in Mr. Hancock's office, and to the inquiry of the JOURNAL, "what he thought of it," answered: "I of am the same opinion as Mr. Hancock.

The JOURNAL rang Mr. W. D. McIver's electric bell and was admitted. "What do you think of the telegram in this morning's paper," asked the JOURNAL. Mr. McIver said:

"I don't think that Butler will agree to this fusion, mainly, for this reason: that Butler as the head of the Populists, and the Pops have the main power, from the fact that they hold the balance of power in the state. Fusion this year with the Republicans following that of two years ago will result in amalgamation of the parties, whereby Butler and the Pops would lose their main power."

"That's my notion about it." "You might say, that in this present uncertainty as to what the Populist's Convention will do, and the silver Convention will do, at St. Louis, I think that prudence will require that the Democrats will not put out any ticket in this State until all the Conventions have been held. Should those two Conventions endorse the nominees of the Convention at Chicago, they would be entitled to some consideration as to the electoral ticket in this State. That is the only hope of carrying the silver party."

The JOURNAL asked Mr. S. W. Hancock, he said:

"Not much dependance can be put in political rumors."

At the law office of Mr. Wm. E. Clarke, the JOURNAL found a chance gathering of leading Republicans. Messrs. R. P. Williams, W. T. McCarthy, C. E. Palmer, J. E O'Hara were there, later Maj. Pope came in.

Mr. Clark said: "It depends altogether on what Butler says. If he says fuse, they will fuse. Butler is waiting to see what they will do in the convention."

Mr. Williams said: "Nothing in it. No fusion on electors, there may be on state and county affairs. Republicans won't give up electoral ticket. To do that would be to give up party principle."

Mr. McCarthy said: "If the Pops go back to the Democrats they will never leave them. Butler has too much sense to let them go back. He is the shrewdest man that ever stepped in shoe leather in North Carolina.

"Rotten eggs, elected him" said Mr. Williams.

Maj. Pope said: "The Pops are afraid that the Democrats will steal their plunder from them, or they would fuse."

"We would sacrifice all principle," said C. E. Palmer.

Isaac H. Smith read the telegram and said: "Some of this is wrong. We ain't going to make a trade to do away with the electoral vote. McKinley wouldn't get no say at all. Loge Harris' idea is to do a thing that we wouldn't do by no means. The main point, let it be as it may, the trade will not be made trading off electoral votes in order to get the Pop's vote for Russell. Four places are now left open for the Pops to fill.

"We wouldn't think for a moment of trading off McKinley."

Mr. C. R. Thomas, a leading Democrat, said:

"I have read carefully the issue of the Caucasian, Senator Butler's paper and the organ of the People's party in North Carolina, upon the question of "fusion" in North Carolina. If the Caucasian voices the sentiments of Butler, the acknowledged leader of the People's party in the State, then there is but one conclusion to be drawn from its latest expression and utterance upon this vital question, this year, in the politics of the State.

This conclusion is, that, as between the Democratic party and the People's party in the State, no fusion or co-operation is possible, if it be desirable or desired, if Senator Butler can prevent it.

And why can he not prevent it? The policy of his party as well as the late action of the State Executive Committee of his party seems to have been largely dictated or controlled by him. His party has confidence in his judgment and leadership; his paper the Caucasian circulates in every county and reaches the fireside of every Populist in the State.

In my judgment Senator Butler means to wield his whole influence with the Populist organization. First, to prevent fusion with the Democratic party on any terms or in any way; Second, to preserve his own party organization, and nominate an independent, State and Electoral tickets, provided terms cannot be made with the managers of the National Republican party to give the People's party the North Carolina Electoral ticket, and part of the State ticket.

His first move declining co operation with the Republican party, except upon the basis of the "silver demands" signed by Senator Pritchard and Hon. Henry M. Teller, was to force a concession of the Electoral ticket to the People's party, and to give the impression that principle and not spoils was his object.

He declares in the Caucasian; First, that neither the Democratic or Republican parties are sincere on "the only vital issue now in politics, silver and financial reform;" that "the People's party holds the balance of power and means to do it;" that "Good National Government" even with Russell, is paramount to and preferable to "Good Government" by the Democratic organization.

He shows clearly here the inconsistency of his position, for he would give the support of his organization, in the State at least, to that party, which has always advocated the gold standard, in prefence to the Democratic party, which has repeatedly declared in its State platforms for the restoration by legislation of the equal privileges of silver with gold at the mints as it existed before 1873.

Politics is like the verdict of a jury, very uncertain; it is like a game of chess, "in which an ill move may bring defeat, while a pawn may insure victory."

Many things may occur between now and the November elections.

Much depends upon the action of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago July 7th.

A silver candidate and platform there, with three tickets in the field, will with hard work elect the Democratic ticket, "including the Electoral ticket, in the State."

According to estimates, which may prove incorrect, we have a plurality of several thousand Democratic votes in the State.

With a united, satisfied Democracy upon the money question, we can win, "fusion or no fusion."

At any rate, that is our hope.

In National politities Senator Butler is the friend of neither of the old parties.

He is the friend of Senator Butler; he hopes to be yet President of the Cabinet; he hopes to throw the election of President in the House by a division of the Electoral College on the money question.

There the vote under the constitution is by States, and with the Silver States in the majority he proposes to elect Senator Teller President if he can.

Hence he wants the North Carolina Electoral ticket, and he wants to preserve his party intact upon the Silver question."

Democratic Congressional Convention.

A convention to be ocmposed of Democratic Delegates from the several Counties constituting the third Congressional District of North Carolina is hereby called to be held in Raleigh, on Thursday, June 25, 1896, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National convention at Chicago.

At the same time and place there will also be a meeting of the Democratic Executive committe of said Congressional District for the purpose of determining on the time and place of holding their nominating convention and for the transaction of such further business as may properly come besore the committee. This June 11th 1896.

W. E. MURCHISON,
Chm. Dem. Ex. Com. 3rd Con. Dis.
T. C. WHITAKER, Sec.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract. "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at F. S. Duffy's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00. 1i1 (1).

Marriage at Wire Grass.

On June 10th, 1896, by Elder J. B. Russell, at the church, Mr. L. L. Springle to Miss Daisy Lewis, daughter of Elder W. W. Lewis.

The church which had been decorated for the occasion was crowded with numerous friends.

NOTICE.

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"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
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Japan's Marvelous Development.

It is the recognized duty of the philanthropic bicycle manufacturer, who is letting the public have his goods at the paltry profit of two hundred and fifty per cent. to laugh down the belief that a Japan made wheel will soon be on the market at a price within the reach of people below the pecuniary rating of a bank president, but the obligations of duty do not always accord with facts. And the facts as to the development of Japan are such as to make not only the cheap Japanese bicycle, but the cheap Japanese manufactured article of every description, something more tangible than a mere possibility.

Mr. Robert P. Porter, former superintendent of the census and an observer whose opinions are well worthy of respectful attention, has just returned from Japan with a mind powerfully impressed by the enormous strides in material prosperity, indicated by the development of trade and manufactures, that Japan has been making in a single decade. A nation that jumps its foreign trade from $78,000,000, in 1895, to $296,000,000, in 1895, is rushing into the front rank with cometary velocity.

The secret is the simplicity of Japanese methods of living, that permits a maximum of skilled labor at a minimum of compensation. Where expert weavers can be secured on modern machinery in the manufacture of silk at fifteen cents a day, the highest price paid, capital is bound to rush in, and that is what British capital is doing. For many years to come, Japan is likely to be a Kimberly or Johnannesburg of labor, until the supply is exhausted and the nation that secures a corner of the precious element will have the markets of the world at its mercy.

Last year, Japan exported $22,177,626 in textiles alone. Every year is adding thousands to the number of spindles in use, and every succeeding year will see Japanese aptitude turned to account in other directions. The imitative powers of the race are beyond exaggeration: it is not merely simian, it is intellectual. The Asiatic capacity for detail transcends anything that Europe, even Switzerland, can show, its patience is more than German, its finish delights the French mind. The Japanese promise to be the artificers of the next century.

Whether under American and British tuition on their own soil they will show an equal ability in the molar manufactures, the 16 inch rifle and the 20,000 ton battleship of the coming navy, can be guessed at rather than reasoned out. But that the marvelous revivification of the East is bound to disturb, if not revolutionize, manufactures, trade and wages, seems to be indubitable.

Every nation of the world may be driven to the adoption of a tariff to protect its own civilization from destruction by the industry and simplicity of Oriental life. Hitherto, the East has not affected the West, for, with all its simplicity and productivenesss, it was weak in point of vitality and hampered by the traditions of antiquity. But Japan is bounding forward with the vitality of renewed youth, has broken all the fetters and removed the incrustations of the ages. What she may not accomplish before her second flowering time arrives it would be hazardous to suggest. Even Americans must regard her redevelopment with admiration, tinged with anxiety.—N. Y. Advertiser.

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