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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY JOURNAL (except Mondays) is delivered by carrier in this city, at 50 cents per month.

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EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The politicians "claim" column is likely to show some changes before November.

The Caucasian's "valedictory to the Democrats," has the too familiar declaration sound of "we are the party," come and join us. You Democrats are in the wrong.

How was it that Col. Tipton escaped Joe Caldwell, and got to the Greensboro conference, without being found out? Now give him another lecture, Joe.

The failure of Hilton Hughes & Co the big New York dry goods house, is being used by both the allies and goldites as an illustration of the pernicious financial system advocated by the other side.

Now that all the gold bugs of North Carolina have left the State to attend the Indianapolis Convention, why not declare a quarantine against their return?

There seems to be a good deal of unnecessary alarm that North Carolina might be purchased for McKinley. In some quarters an inflation of the currency by tapping Hanna's "bar" might not prove unobjectionable to those engaged in the "tapping."

There is a good deal of sorrow over the fact that the real Mark Hanna, of boodle fame, was not actually in North Carolina last week, as reported.

Will Guthrie capture Watson, or Watson capture Guthrie, is the question.

It might be just as well as not for Cy. Watson to occasionally cast a glance to see what Judge Russell is doing. No use of being "buncoed" even in politics.

Considering, according to the News-Observer, the smallness in numbers, insignificance in names, lightness in avoidpnois and weakness in mental caliber of the Greensboro conference of gold bugs, a good deal of importance seems to be given to their movements.

THE NEED INCREASES.

Each week just now shows the necessity, based upon good business grounds, for a tobacco warehouse for New Berne.

The JOURNAL, undoubtedly, has this more forcibly presented to it than any one else, as the farmers naturally drift into this office, especially those who are cultivating tobacco, and who are personally interested in seeing a tobacco warehouse established in New Berne.

In another column of this issue, can be found an account of one of these tobacco raisers, which is only the experience of one out of many which are told the JOURNAL.

The practicability of producing a fine marketable tobacco in this immediate section has been demonstrated. The soil and climate have been found congenial, and the quantity and quality produced have made our local tobacco farmers feel that they have found a money crop of the right kind.

And the best of this tobacco cultivation is that the farmers are not attempting to raise tobacco to the exclusion of other crops.

The need of a tobacco warehouse here is one which appeals to those who would build one for a profitable investment, to the local merchants of this city, and to the farmers of this section.

It only takes a little figuring to prove the profitability of the establishment of a tobacco warehouse for a town. The results are apparent at once. Where money has been scarce, it brings in plenty. Where trade has been dull, it is at once enlivened. Where the farmer has been engaged in raising cotton, barely making a profit out of it, he finds in tobacco a crop that is a sure money one, a crop fairly certain, as any crop can be.

The tobacco trade, which a warehouse will bring to New Berne, is

one which ought to appeal to every one, and the projectors of the warehouse should be offered every inducement in their efforts to establish one.

AT LEAST BE TRUTHFUL.

The criticism of the Democratic State press upon the Sound Money Democrats, and their conference, is not such as will bear good results. The men who met last Wednesday, at Greensboro, and those whom they represented are not of the political class, and the political line which they propose to follow is not one which would give them office, if that was their purpose.

If a few of these newspapers will recall the past, and the attempts which have been made to change the course of public sentiment, on any number of people from a line of action which was believed in thoroughly, by ridicule, abuse or false insinuations—a little reflection on this will convince these papers that such a course has always been a failure. Another thing which ought to be borne in mind is that false motives imputed to the "bolters" ought to be carefully weighed before published. If these "bolters" must come under strict and unqualified censure, at least let each censure be the truth.

It may be the best political wisdom to caricature these Democratic "bolters," and then it may not, but at least let justice be done them, let the Democratic party lose votes and an important part of its organization, for no one will deny that the Sound Money Democrats are wanted in the party, and their votes will prove a decided factor next November.

It may be a jest to write up the Greensboro conference, as small in numbers, etc., but why should it be said of them "that they are going about in Democratic disguise, and that they are compensated for their time and labor from Hanna's campaign." The above statement is qualified by the word "some" which is a concession, as the representatives from the city, in which the paper above quoted, is published, were a banker and two business men of the highest repute.

The Democratic party is not so strong that it can afford to offend any voter, unnecessarily. It wants every vote it can get in this campaign, and least of all can it spare votes from its own party.

These "bolters" may be coaxed, but they can not be driven. Why not try fusion with them instead of with the Populists?

ARE THEY NEEDED?

The conference which met in Greensboro, yesterday, made up of Democrats who say that the Chicago platform and the nominees of the Chicago Convention are not Democratic, and that the Democratic party, as constituted at Chicago has departed from its principles, therefore they do not feel bound to follow its decrees or vote for its nominees, marks an important political epoch in the history of the Democratic party in this State.

It is not the part of political wisdom to attempt to malign this movement, for it is one which very greatly concerns the Democratic party of North Carolina, both in this and future campaigns.

The exodus of those Democrats from the party in 1892 and 1894, who so largely make up the Populist party of today, was a movement led largely by men who could not secure office in the Democratic party, although the masses had grievances which they honestly believed could not be righted within the Democratic ranks.

What of the movement of the Sound Money Democrats, who met at Greensboro, is it led by office seeking men, who think to gain State offices by disagreeing with the Chicago platform and its nominees?

Do these men seek in any way to antagonize the Democratic interests on State matters? Are they not most of them devoted to North Carolina's welfare, and has not every one of them, that is all who have been asked, declared for the State Democratic ticket?

If these Sound Money Democrats declare against the Chicago ticket, will it be a good policy to abuse them and make them stay away from the polls, or cause them to not vote the State Democratic ticket?

It must be remembered of these men, that many of them have been stalwarts in the party in the past. They are sincere in their convictions today, and although they may be in a minority their votes are necessary to Democratic success in North Carolina, and instead of abuse, they should receive a kindly reception, perchance by this means many of them can be reconciled, and will vote the entire Democratic ticket, State and National.

These men may be led, but to attempt to drive them will be fatal. Their votes are needed. Let them be kept for the Democratic cause.

Notes

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.

Royal Children Marry Young.

The members of royal families usually marry at an early age.

The emperor of Austria married when he was 24 a bride of 16 years and 4 months; one of his daughters married at the age of 16 years and 9 months, and his son's bride was only 17.

The king of Belgium was a youth of 18 when he married a girl of 17, and his two daughters were married while mere school girls in age (17 years).

King Christian of Denmark prudently waited until he was 24, and then took for a wife a princess six months older than himself. His two sons followed their father's example and did not mate until the age of 26 and 27 respectively. His daughter, the Princess Thyra, was 25 when she married the duke of Cumberland, but the Princess Alexandra was married to prince of Wales at the age of 18.

The German emperor was 22 and his bride only three months younger. When the king of Greece married he was only 22 and his Russian wife had only just passed her sixteenth birthday.

The king of Italy did not marry until he was 24, which is mature for the sunny south, and his wife was not quite 16 years and 6 months.

The king of Portugal was 22 years and 6 months and his wife almost 21. The king of Romania, at 20, married a young girl rising 16. The czar of Russia was 26 and his wife 22 when they were married. The king of Sweden and Norway was 28 and his wife 31.

Everyone knows that Queen Victoria was a few months under 21 and the prince consort three months younger when the royal wedding took place; the prince of Wales was 21 years and 4 months; the duke of Edinburgh a few months short of 30; the duke of Connaught very nearly 20; Prince Leopold just over 22; the duchess of Fife a little over 22; Princess Alice, 19; Princess Helena, 22; Princess Louise, 21, and Princess Beatrice, 28 years and 6 months.—Phila. Press.

To Breed Better Horses.

That prices of horses went down is no indication that there will not in future be a demand for horses at good prices. The supply of horses for use on the street railroads in cities was quite up to the demand, and when the trolley lines displaced the horse the market received a sudden blow. Farmers of which are well known. Results who were breeding horses disposed of their mares and gave up the business. When a colt is foaled it does not reach the market for from three to five years, hence it is slower to adjust the demand and supply again compared with other stock. Cattle are not subject to the same drawbacks as horses, as they enter into the food supply, and the market can recover owing to the ready means of disposing of the surplus, but horses can only be disposed of for certain purposes, their number being reduced by natural causes, and gradually. Every year the surplus will be less, and as fewer horses are now being raised, the normal condition of the horse market will soon be reached.

The horses of the future will be of better quality. Before the agitation of the subject of good roads heavy horses were required, in order to move loads. Speed is now more desirable, and lighter horses will be preferred. The ox team is better adapted for rough roads than a team of horses, and there was a time when a yoke of oxen could be found on every farm, but oxen are slow, hence farmers willingly sacrificed them in order to use the speedier horse, and as the roads gradually improved the horse supplanted the ox. That is just the position in which the Percheron and Clydesdale horses stand today. Ten years ago they were in the lead, but the French coach, Cleveland bay and hackney are taking their place, because the roads are becoming better, and more speed is required in moving loads. Farmers who could not before move their produce to the railroad stations during the winter, when the roads were bad, are now using the wide tire wagons and quick horses. The cost of transporting an article to market depends largely upon the length of time required, and the profit must be made by reducing both the time and labor.

Good roads will increase the demand, because more vehicles can be used, where before they were impossible. The bicycle may displace the horse to some extent, but there are uses for the horse in which he has no competitor, and it may be added that the large army of bicycle riders is not recruited from those who used horses entirely. The bicycle has been the cause of better roads and thus increased the uses for the horse, which will be apparent in a few years, as the driving horse will appear on the scene with more speed. Farmers who take a gloomy view of the outlook for horses should not overlook the fact that the colts have not had time to grow since the depression in prices, and that horses will for a time become scarcer. There is a profit for the farmer who will raise colts of superior quality. It is not necessary to attempt to breed fast trotters, but it is essential that only meritorious sires be used. The demand will be largely in favor of family driving horses, and for horses of medium size, which are adapted for general work on the farm, with quick action on the road, rather than for heavy horses, with slow movement, and horses can be raised cheaper in the East than they can be transported from the far West.

Nansen's Theory and the "Relics."

The safe return of Dr. Nansen has now been followed by the arrival of his ship at a Norwegian port near the point from which it started three years ago, and the history of the voyage suggests some remarks about what the explorer has accomplished and the theory which he set out to verify. It was his purpose to reach the pole; he did not reach it, but with his companion, Lieut. Johansen, on April 7, 1895, he stood at a point from which the journey to the pole would have been equivalent in miles to a journey from New York to Boston. He had surpassed all other explorers in reaching latitude 86 degrees 14 minutes north. But it was only by leaving his ship and traveling northward for "three weeks and a half with sledges that he was able to approach so closely the spot which he had hoped to touch.

It was Nansen's theory that if a vessel strong enough to withstand the pressure to which it would be subjected should become fixed in the ice near the New Siberia Islands, an arctic current would slowly but surely carry it across "the top of the world," so to speak, and that in the course of this journey it would pass so near the pole that officers and crew could visit the spot as if it were a kind of way station. Leaving a Norwegian port on Aug. 4, 1894, he made his way in the Fram along the Siberian coast until he arrived, on Sept. 22, in the neighborhood of the New-Siberia Islands, which lie a little east of the mouth of the Lena River. Here the vessel was permitted to become fixed in the ice, and Nansen waited patiently for the drift to carry him northward to the pole. Nine months later the Fram was at latitude 81 degrees 53 minutes, but afterward the current carried her to the westward. When Nansen and his companion set out to reach the pole with sledges, eight months more having elapsed, the vessel was at latitude 83 degrees 59 minutes, and her course, when laid down on a chart, indicates that the drift or current, instead of carrying her across the polar sea and releasing her on the east coast of Greenland, would have brought her back to the neighborhood of Franz Josef Land and eventually to the north coast of Norway. Nansen's theory was that she would go across "the top" and come down on the other side, where she could follow the Greenland coast to the Atlantic.

This theory was based largely upon the supposed history and course of what were called the Jeannette relics—the articles of clothing, memoranda, &c., which were found on an ice floe off the coast of Southern Greenland, near Julianehaab, on June 22, 1884, three years after the loss of the Jeannette ear the New-Siberia Islands. The current, it was said, which had brought these relics across the polar sea to the extremity of Greenland would move a ship over the same course. The theory seemed to be supported by some other evidence; we think it was suggested, however, by the supposed journey of these articles.

But the so-called relics did not come from the Jeannette. They were placed on the ice floe by persons, who regarded their action as a good practical joke. Inasmuch as many persons appear to believe even now that the "relics" really came from the Jeannette, we quote the following from a letter written by Dr. William H. Dall of the Smithsonian Institution:

"The vessels of the Greely relief expedition of 1884, namely, the Thetis, Bear, and Alert, reached Greenland waters in May and Cape York on June 23. On the 24th of June (or the 18th, according to some accounts), loose papers, biscuit boxes, and a pair of oilskin trousers were picked up on a bit of floe off Julianehaab, Southwest Greenland, by some Eskimos, and afterward carried to Denmark.

"When a notice from a Danish paper was sent to my friend Dr. E. Bessels in the Winter of 1883-5, giving an account of these alleged relics, he began at once an investigation, which was facilitated by the fact that a number of the men of the relief expedition were in Washington. A cross-examination of a number of these men, at part of which I was present, was conducted by Dr. Bessels's rooms. Averse to tale bearing, no names were mentioned by the men, and I do not remember even that the name of the ship was mentioned on which the foolish hoax was planned. But the evidence of the men was to the effect that these things had been placed on the ice by some of the younger members of the expedition, thinking that they would create a sensation on one of the following

Public Speaking.

Hon. Charles B. Aycock, will address the people at the following times and places:

Tarboro, Tuesday, September 1; Greenville, Wednesday, September 2; Grifton, Thursday, September 3; Swift Creek, Craven county, Friday, September 4; La Grange, Saturday, September 5; Pollockville, Tuesday, September 8; Jacksonville, Wednesday, September 9; Richlands, Thursday, September 10; Hallsville, Friday, September 11; Duplin county; Warsaw, Saturday, September 12.

Come out and hear this eloquent and earnest advocate of the people's rights discuss the great issues of the day.

CLEMENT MANLY, Chm'n., State Dem. Ex. Com., JNO. W. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

More Beer—Less Pulque.

Mexico is to have more beer and less pulque, which is the curse of the native Mexican. The effect upon the nerves is singular, and it almost forces men into physical struggles of which they are unconscious at the time. The number of deaths from fighting in pulquerias is incredible. In every great festival, particularly when there are displays of fire works, the police have hundreds of persons to look after from drinking drug pulque. The vendors at times become so bold in the sale of this drink that they declare they must sell it where wanting it or lose their trade, regardless of the struggles of the Government to remove the evil consequences resulting from it. In Mexico City at least 250,000 use it in preference to water or any other drink. It is said by some who have given thought to the matter that 75,000 gallons of it are consumed in that city daily.

But now, according to Mr. R. M. Burke, United States Consul at Chihuahua, a brewery has been established with the capacity of 35,000 barrels per annum, equipped with the best modern American machinery. The company proposes to establish branch supply depots, and will erect cold storage houses for the better keeping of the beer in all the principal towns of Mexico. The stockholders of this company are among the most progressive and wealthy business men in the city.

A Remedy for Snake Bites.

After reading of the death of a lady caused by a snake bite, I will inform your readers of a remedy for snake bites. It is a very simple, though a good one. If a snake bites you saturate cotton balls with kerosene, apply the saturated balls to the bite and let them stay for two or three minutes; take off and put on another one; keep putting on new balls until the poison does not change the color; also take a dose of kerosene or whisky. For a woman about one gill of whisky, for a man about half pint if he is accustomed to drinking. I think you will find this remedy will prove to be a permanent cure.

Believers in Tobacco.

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Mr. Gwaltney came to New Berne a short time ago to engage in truck raising. He also raised a small patch of tobacco, and the results of this and what was raised on his place near Vanceboro makes him an enthusiast on tobacco culture.

On his Vanceboro place he has eight acres in tobacco. A part has been cured, a little sold in Greenville, where he received \$3.50 per 100 pounds for it.

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I WANT YOU TO UNDERSTAND THAT I'LL HAVE NOTHING BUT THE GENUINE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM! Illustration of a man with a pipe and a woman with a cigarette.

Tobacco Flues!