THE NEW BERNE JOURNAL.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SINGULAR, IS IT NOT?

The changes of a few months works wonders in political situations, and the past year is an example to bear out this statement.

What was the Democratic party's position, nationally, six months ago, and where was the man willing to take the Presidential nomination? And yet, today, the party has a candidate who is "swinging around the circle," and with millions of people eager and anxious to vote for him, and willing to wager on his successful election in November.

This is true, but isn't it singular, that such a change should be so suddenly wrought, and an apparently hopeless party looms up as a possible winner at the polls.

The political sentiment in this country may be called fickle, it certainly is as regards candidates and parties, for once let a politician or party be placed in a doubtful political attitude, and shooting the political chute is a matter of short order.

The voter will stand a good deal of political "jollying," but he will not endure being humbugged, yet this same voter can be led almost to the polls, and suddenly takes fright if he thinks himself deceived.

A political party, firm and steadfast in its adherence to party principles, secures the control of power in a State, and yet it will throw away principle and grab at any expedient which promises to retain it in power, when it seems about to loose control of its offices.

Is it not singular that a politician or party cannot remember that the advocacy and carrying out of principles which gave them office are the very best things to cling to, when the days look dark and the political cyclone threatens their annihilation?

Singular as it may be yet principles are thrown aside and political makeshifts are sought, as if a makeshift, and a political one, was not more treacherous than all else, for it is the political quick sand which swallows up all who tread upon it.

WELL, WHAT NEXT?

The action of the Republican and Populist State Committees, as outlined by the dispatches received from Raleigh, prove pretty conclusively that the Republicans and Populists propose to run the State campaign on pretty snug terms for themselves, with very little pickings for Democrats.

The student of North Carolina politics will not be entirely surprised over this apparent change in the political situation in this State; there has been too much involved in fusion for the Republicans and Populists for these parties to break asunder the tender bands of love and office which have bound them, and come out for principles: it was not expected, this sacrifice of office for principle, and it has not taken place.

It is not important to note the sweet affirmation of "devotion for a free ballot," and "pledges for honest elections" of these parties, these are nothing; they do not count in a political campaign, and the game for the securing of North Carolina by the Fusionists or by the Democrats, has progressed too far to admit of criticism of such political ebullitions, there is no time for discussion, only a short time, a few weeks, remains for action.

The JOURNAL has maintained that the Democratic State convention named the candidates, declared the platform and prepared the way for Democratic success in North Carolina this year.

For reasons of their own, the members of the Democratic State Executive Committee have since that convention almost annulled the enthusiasm, the patriotism and Democracy which the action of that convention inspired in the hearts of Democrats throughout the State.

Instead of a clean cut fight, which seemed to be the spirit and intent of Democratic State convention, Democrats have been treated to a series of shifting scenes, with all kinds of political changes and possibilities threatening them.

What Democratic speaker in the State has dared to get far away from the financial question in his speech, and throw down the gauntlet to Republican and Populist on strictly State issues?

What Democratic newspaper has known what political foe to assail or what State issue to discuss, for fear some change might take place, which would render negative its position.

Now that the Republicans and Populists have fused, what next is there for the Democrats of the State to do?

Surely there need now be no more dickering between the political executives, Democratic and Populist; truly Democratic humiliation has been great enough, and let it not be added to.

Let the Democratic party be given the few remaining weeks before the campaign ends an opportunity to make an open, honest, square out fight.

If the party cannot prevail against the Fusionists, at least give it a chance to assert its principles, and defeated if it must be, let it at least be an honorable defeat, with principles untouched and untarnished, and the day will soon come when Democracy shall again be triumphant.

The time is short, turn Democracy loose, and let there be a fight and no more insufferable political dickerings.

THE FOOLISHNESS OF IT.

The effort in a certain Democratic quarter to make the Populists of North Carolina realize that their position is an inconsistent one, when they propose fusion with the Republicans on the State ticket, will be utterly without effect.

And this effort, if its object is to draw the Populists into the Democratic camp will prove the worst kind of a failure.

The attitude of Senator Butler, and the bitter language which he had used in his organ in expressing his contempt for the Democracy, ought to be sufficient to make every Democrat disgusted to think that his party has placed itself in a position where it could be so humiliated.

Every self-respecting Democrat feels humiliated and is most anxious that the leaders of his party shall never again place themselves as suppliants to Senator Butler, or seek an alliance which places Democracy in a position where it can be again spurned by the Populists leaders.

Why seek to prove Populist inconsistency? Will it make that party changed, will it secure a vote for the Democratic party? If, it will not, and the JOURNAL sees nothing whereby the Populist can be changed by cajolery, or by showing them up as inconsistent, why waste time upon them? Why not throw off all entangling alliances and stand for Democratic principles?

The Democrats have been denounced by Populist speakers and papers as being insincere on the silver issue, and that they were not to be trusted.

The Democrats have practically the same feeling towards the Populists. What could come of an alliance(?) between the Democrats and Populists, except confusion, for if a combination ticket, Democratic-Populistic ticket is made up, both sides equally distrustful, would scratch it, and it would offer a means for Populist treachery which could easily ruin the Democrats.

Let the Democrats fight it out alone. They have the principles, and the voters believe in principles first, the party can be secure in having the votes cast for their candidates.

PRESS NEWS.

We glory in the patriotism of those men who met in Indianapolis, last week. They show to the people of America that they had no interest in McKinley and his boss, Mark Hanna; and they showed that they had only the interest of the people in mind (as they say) and we are half inclined to believe it. They were men like we are and to abuse them or ridicule their action would be wrong. "Honor to whom honor is due," should be the motto of every one.—Hertford, N. C., Courier.

If Mr. Sewall were to retire in favor of Mr. Watson the Democratic management would be entitled to credit for one of the most stupendous blunders in American political history.—Norfolk Landmark.

A "COME DOWN" CAMPAIGN.

Never have the people of this country been so mystified, politically, as they are today, and the time for the National Presidential election less than two months off.

It is only necessary to take up the daily newspapers from any part of the country, and the complex political conditions will be found everywhere.

Take the Democratic and the Populist Presidential tickets, united on the presidential nominee, while the double tail of the ticket is flying back and forth with the uncertainty of whether it may not lose both candidates, to give place to a fresh Vice Presidential nominee.

The Democratic party in convention in Chicago, nominated as its candidates, Bryan and Sewall.

The Populist party in convention in St. Louis, nominated as its candidates, Bryan and Watson.

The work of these nominations must have seemed all sufficient, and would be in ordinary years, but this is an exceptional one, and the action of the two conventions has been threatened with overthrow, so far as the second place on both tickets is concerned ever since the conventions closed their doors.

Reports credit candidate Sewall as being willing to come down if such an action may benefit the other end of the ticket.

Candidate T. E. Watson says "Sewall has got to come down," and severely scores the Democratic candidate "that he drives votes away from Bryan," which would not be if candidate Bryan should accept him, Watson, in place of Sewall.

Will Sewall come down to be succeeded by Watson, or will both come down to be succeeded by some unknown, is the question.

And no where does this political mystery and uncertainty exist to as great an extent, as it does in North Carolina.

Here within a few weeks of State and National elections, the State Democratic candidates nominated by regular district conventions, are uncertain as to whether they are straightout Democrats alone, will be joined in fusion with the Populists, be sacrificed in favor of some Populist candidate in their districts, or will be run as they were nominated.

The Republicans and Populists to all outward appearances, are as much threatened with the coming down business, as are the Democrats, so that the voters in this State are kept watching each day for some new change in their tickets.

This political uncertainty is making the campaign work of speakers and the press more haphazard every day, for with the constant prospect of the coming down or changing of candidates, fusion with a political enemy on part of the ticket, or no fusion on any of it, it requires a lively movement to keep pace with the changes.

The people in convention have nominated their candidates, which was right and proper, but the people committed the error of delegating power to executives who have fallen into the hands of politicians who are using this power for personal aggrandisement.

UNITY OF ACTION WINS.

The old adage of in Union there's strength, can be applied to the success of communities in times of peace, as well as in times of war.

It is the unity of purpose and action on the part of the citizens that develops a town, builds it up, and makes it prosperous.

For the commercial success and development of a city a unity on a co-operative plan in all enterprises is not necessary, but the unity of saying a good word for every man and enterprise in your city, is most essential, and it is this that makes great cities.

It is the small souled, faint hearted men that dwarf places, men who cannot rise above self, who will not speak a good word of another because it reduces their own already small stock of liberality and Christianty.

It is not places that make men, it is men who create places.

Give encouragment to home enterprises, talk up your town, show your confidence in its future in every possible way, and never let outsiders think it a poor place from anything you may do or say.

Unity of action, wins every time, and even if you may not be able to assist, pecuniarily, you can speak a good word and show a live interest in what others may be doing.

Cavalry in the Next War.

One of the most important features of the next war will be the employment of large masses of cavalry in advance of the hostile armies. For the purposes of entering the enemy's country and hindering his plans of mobilization and concentration, screening the advance of friendly forces, and obtaining information as to the movements and purposes of the enemy, independent cavalry divisions have been organized in all modern armies.

It is indeed true that the employment of cavalry upon the service of exploration is no new thing, for Napoleon's cavalry operations are among the most famous of his military exploits; but during the long peace that followed his wars the training of that arm was neglected, and its great services forgotten. It, therefore, happened that in the war of 1866 no proper system of reconnoissance was carried out, and on the very eve of the battle of Koniggratz, when the outposts of the opposing armies were less than five miles distant from one another, neither suspected the near and concentrated presence of the other.

Although in the war of 1870 the German cavalry played an important part, its use in advance of the army was the outcome of experience gained in the earlier part of the campaign, especially after the battle of Woerth, when the failure of the cavalry to act with boldness allowed the French Army to reach the Vosges passes without being pursued. From this time forward the German cavalry was employed in large bodies in advance of the army corps, but the service was without system or organization, and the success which attended it was to a great extent due to the utter failure of the French to checkmate the enemy.

These lessons have not been lost, and it is now clearly recognized that the use of calvary in advance of armies is of the greatest importance. By its greater mobility it can enter the enemy's country within a few hours of the declaration of war, and before the concentration of other troops can be carried out. Its first duty will be to hamper the mobilization of the hostile forces, and for this purpose it may be here remarked that Russia keeps 30,000 horsemen constantly on the frontier of Poland. Its next great object will be to find the enemy's camps and marching columns, and constantly keep the Commander in Chief informed of his whereabouts and movements; for, as Frederick the Great says, if one could be always acquainted with the enemy's designs beforehand, one would always beat him, even with an inferior force.

The employment of horse artillery batteries with independent calvary divisions is important, and in some operations the assistance of guns would be absolutely necessary, as, for insistance, when detachments of the enemy occupy a farm or defile. In such a case a small body might delay the advance of calvary for a considerable period, whereas a few shells would be sufficient to drive it from its stronghold. On the line of march also columns of the enemy would be obliged to halt and deploy under fire of a few guns, and artillery can delay the advance of troops over ground upon which calvalry could not be deployed.

As in the next campaign similar masses of calvary will be advanced by both sides, and pushed boldly forward with the same object in view, calvary engagements on a large scale may be expected before the hostile armies can arrive upon the scene of action. Upon the issue of the struggle between these bodies of horsemen much will depend, for the side that prevails will be able to gain information respecting the enemy, hamper his movements, and cover the advance of the army in the rear. That one side will obtain so decisive a superiority is, however doubtful, for where large massses are engaged on a wide front defeat at one point may be counterballenced by victory at another, and in any case it is certain that even the victorious side would advance under difficult conditions.

When the hostile armies have closed in. and the advanced calvary clears away from between them, its task will not then be at an end; for whether advancing to meet an enemy making an offensive movement, reconnoitring a force in camp, hanging on a column on the line of march, or pursuing a retreating army, its work will be constant while the campaign lasts.—Pall Mall Gazette.

To Build a House on Wheels.

A gentleman whose inventions have exerted an immense influence on the development of cycles and motor cars, and who occupies a prominent place in the commercial circles chiefly interested in them, is building, or has taken all the steps preparatory to building, a two-story house which is to run upon wheels and be capable of being propelled by a motor underneath it.

There is no reason at all, this gentleman considers, why all houses should not be built with references to the desirability of an occasional change of site, and now motor engines have been abundantly proved to be effective for the propulsion of carriages, he means to show that it would be just as easy to move a house as an omnibus. He is planning his four-roomed house with a framework of steel tubes, and with a collapsible upper story—so as to be capable of passing under a bridge if necessary—and he hopes to have it "on the go" in the course of the next two or three months.

We may yet hope, it appears, that before a great while it may be possible to go to the seaside and take the house and all with us.—London News.

New Use for the Roentgen Rays.

One of the neatest uses to which the Rontgen photography has been applied is the detection of glass splinters and other foreign bodies in the eye. The difficulty of photographing the eye is very great, because it is practically enclosed in a bony case and cannot be got at. Dr. H. Lewkowitsch has, however, invented a contrivance which enables this operation to be successfully performed. The plate is so made that it can be inserted (under anaesthetics, of course) into the orbital cavity between the os lachrymale and the eyeball, and in this way a photograph can be taken which shows the position of objects quite beyond the reach of the ophthalmoscope. In fact. Helmholtz's wonderful instrument is useless, except where the foreign body is located in transparent tissue, and is free from extravasation of blood, conditions which do not apply to the Rontgen potograph at all.

Vertical Handwriting.

The introduction of the vertical system of handwriting—sometimes known by the name of the Vale system—into the public schools of Washington county will be watched with considerable interest. The News has devoted considerable space to explaining the general claims advanced which are put forward in the advocacy of the new system. Briefly, those who urge its adoption in place of the oblique system now commonly in use claim that it is far more legible and less trying to the eye, that it permits of greater rapidity, and that it presents on the page a far more regular and pleasing appearance. One reason among others why it is more rapid rests on the fact the length of each of the letters is much less when they are made upright than when they are made slanting. Attention is called to the fact that the letters on a printed page are upright and are far easier to read than if the same were inclined, as may be easily demonstrated by experiment. The person writing likewise assumes a more natural and less fatiguing posture of the body when using the vertical style of letters, inasmuch as he sits upright and directly in front of the paper.

The general adoption of the new system, if such a thing should come to pass, would of course be a matter of many years. Whether it possesses all the advantages claimed for it can be established only by an extensive trial. The outcome of experiment in Washington county, therefore, will be watched with considerable interest by the educational authorities in the other parts of the State,—Balto. News.

Whales Around Their Boat.

Two men in a rowboat fought for their lives amid a school of ten whales Monday off Newport Beach near Los Angeles. The men were Ottley Papineau and James Reynolds of Riverside. They were camping at Newport, and had gone out for a fishing trip in a rowboat. Having found a good fishing ground they were pulling in yellow tail and barracouda rapidly, when suddenly what appeared to be an island arose from the water alongside the boat.

The swell nearly capsized the little craft, and the terror-stricken men fell to bailing her out, realizing as they worked that they had had a visit from a whale. No sooner had they emptied the boat of water than they had a similar experience on the other side, and this time a sweep of a whale's tail nearly shivered their boat.

All about them soon were whales, spouting water over the sportsmen, toying dangerously with their boat, and having lots of fun. The great creatures were apparently in a good natured mood for they resented no familiarity, such as having the men poke them with an oar to push the boat from too close proximity. They showed a most distressing curiosity about the little vessel and its contents, however, and the shouts of the men had no effect toward driving them away.

For half an hour the two Riversiders, expecting each moment to be killed by a smash from the tail of the mammoth animals, manoeuvred about, trying to escape, but no sooner did they pull a few hundred feet away than the whales followed and the contest commenced anew. The men kept frantically working for shore, and at last got so close that the whales gave up the chase.

At times during the adventure the occupants of the boat could have touched the whales with their hands, and the big ocean denizens appeared to take a mischievous delight in spouting water all over the hapless mariners.

When the men reached shore they were very much exhausted, and were bruised all over as a result of being thrown about in their boat.—San Francisco Examiner.

The Planets and Politics.

Men who believe in gold have their Convention and have made their nominations. So have the men who believe in silver. So have the Prohibitionists, and the Populists are going to, and the labor men and divers representative of other eccentricities of opinion. Everyone who thinks he knows what is the matter with the times is free to get his adherents together and to make Presidential nominations. Where is Lieutenant Totten and why is it that we do not hear of plans of his for a Convention? His diagnosis of our difficulties is different form anybody else's. He says it is the position of the planets that is at the bottom of all our trouble, and that we won't be reasonable or comfortable for four or five years, until the planets can pull around and come right again. It is to be wished that Totten might convene and adopt a platform and nominate. A ticket named by him might be of considerable use in drawing votes which are liable, as it is, to do mischief in other directions.—Harper's Weekly.

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The Desecration of Scenery.

Ten years ago we were assured, hardly a letter of the alphabet could have been described either on the Surrey or the Middlesex shore of the Thames, but now mills, wharves, hotels, chimney stacks, and sheds seem to vie with one another in the erection of these huge painted placards, which are an abomination to the eye and an effectual bar to the improvement of the prospect from an aesthetic point of view. But if any one is sanguine enough to suppose that business men will give up the system on the ground that, while it annoys other people, it does not benefit themselves, we are afraid he is doomed to disappointment. The people who go to the expense of putting up these placards must know best whether they are of any use, and it can hardly be believed that they would continue to spend money on them unless they were. Whether many among them would be found public-spirited enough to sacrifice the advantage derived from such erections to the mere love of the beautiful—which, unhappily, has not that influence among Englishmen which it possesses in some other countries—we would be disposed to doubt.—London Standard.

Imprisonment Not a Cure.

The coercive element in imprisonment is, at any rate, the most certain means of attaining the end desired, the diminuation of crime. It would be more agreeable to our feelings to diminish crime by reforming the criminal, by deterring him, or by deterring others from following his example, but argue as we may, we can never know with the least degree of certainty how much has been achieved in these directions; in individual instances, we may know that a whilom offender "has had a lesson," that another who has already begun to tread the downward path has been turned back by some fellow-delinquent's fate; but what is the most efficient cause of the rise and fall of the sum total of crimes committed still remains a matter of conjecture. Prevention by physical coercion is probably not the most important, as it is, of this it is a real cause there can be no doubt.

If a criminal goes to prison for ten years, then for ten years the public is exempt from his activity. The number of criminals is often thought to be so great that a few more or less at large can make but little difference, but it is probable that the real number is much smaller than is usually supposed. Even when a thief's antecedent career is best known it is common that in the long list of his convictions intervals of years occur which cannot plausibly be explained by a temporary lapse into honesty. Either he has been carrying on his depredations undetected, or he has been serving in prison under some other name. Everyone, too, knows how a series of small crimes will go on for sometime in a particular district, for some months shops are pilfered, houses broken into, without the criminal being caught, and then suddenly there is an end. This, no doubt, is some times due merely to the housebreaker's operations being removed to another theatre, but it is equally likely that the undetected operator has been caught—perhaps at a considerable distance—and no evidence is forthcoming to connect him with more than a single crime.—Contemporary Review.

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Has Harvey Lost Faith.

Mr. Wm. H. Harvey is being subjected to some criticism and a good deal of ridicule on account of a recent performance of his.

Mr. Harvey is, or rather was, known to fame as the author of "Coin's Financial School" in which he stoutly contends that under free coinage our silver dollar would be worth as much as it is now—that it as much as a gold dollar.

Mr. Harvey happened to have $2 500 in the Metropolitan National bank of Chicago. He applied for it a few days ago and insisted that it should be paid in gold. The bank was not required to pay depositors in gold but Harvey was so obstreporous that $2,500 in gold was handed over to him. He took the money at once to the First National bank of Chicago and locked it in his private box in the safe deposit department of that institution.

After Mr. Harvey's many denunciations of gold and his frequent glorifications of silver this incident was peculiar, to say the least of it.—Atlanta Journal.

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Saturday, October 31st, will be the last voting day in this contest. Each vote received will be dated, hour and day it comes to this office, and will be so recorded and filed. The successful voter will receive notification as soon as official returns come in.

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