PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT

THE DAILY JOURNAL is published daily, except Monday at $5.00 per year; $2.50 for six months. Delivered to city subscribers at 50 cents per month.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL is published every Thursday at $1.50 per annum.

Notices of Marriages or Deaths not to exceed ten lines will be inserted free. All additional matter will be charged 5 cts. per line.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Regular advertisements will be collected promptly at the end of each month.

Communications containing news of sufficient public interest are solicited. No communication must be expected to be published that contains objectionable personalities, or withholds the name of the author. Articles longer than half column must be paid for.

Any person feeling aggrieved at any anonymous communication can obtain the name of the author by application at this office and showing wherein the grievance exists.

THE JOURNAL.

E. E. HARPER, - - Proprietor.
C. T. HANCOCK, - Local Reporter.

Entered at the Postoffice at New Berne, N. C., as second-class matter.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Crushed steel is said to be coming into use for cutting stone.

A Chicago (Ill.) corset house has applied electricity to its sewing machines.

Springfield, South Dakota, has an artesian well of eight-inch bore which yields 2500 gallons of water a minute.

Electric turn-tables are being adopted by many of the railroad companies because of their great economy in labor.

The Wetteran powder, which is a modification of the Du Pont, gives a pressure of from 50,000 to 55,000 pounds and a velocity of 1800 feet.

It has recently been shown that the bad effects of fog were felt most by tropical plants which in a state of nature were exposed to the sunlight.

A telegraph operator in Cheyenne, Wy., has invented an electric machine to be applied to street cars for indicating the number of passengers and the number of seats while the car is in motion.

The surface of the sea is alive with vast swarms of minute organisms, both plants and animals, and investigations have shown reason to believe that showers of them keep descending day and night, like a constant rain toward the ooze of the bottom.

One of the essentials to a good photograph is redness [illegible] relatively but an absolute [illegible] and it is said that plates of a [illegible] much trouble because [illegible] to make a [illegible] resented by their [illegible].

It was recently maintained before the Paris (French) Academy that shortness of sight was a defect incident to civilization or to unnatural condition of life. An examination of the eyes of wild animals shows that those captured after three and six or eight months [illegible] sighted, while those captured [illegible] or born in captivity are [illegible].

Catching at Straws.

"Yes," said an [illegible] in an interview, [illegible] will catch at a straw. [illegible] illustration [illegible] Mr. [illegible] think the [illegible] of speech, [illegible]

"Is it true, [illegible]," [illegible] "that the first thing a [illegible] man thinks of is his hair?"

"Yes, sir," replied the [illegible], his face lighting up, "that is a fact, too. I have seen it emphatically [illegible] times in the course of my experience. Over and over again I have seen [illegible] the assistance of a drowning man I would plunge in [illegible] let us say, [illegible]. Depend on the [illegible] his voice choked with water [illegible] he follows his instincts, [illegible] as he gains the least foothold [illegible] suddenly rise from his prostrate posture and stretch his arms toward his head, then missing his hat—usually lost in the struggle—he will cry out desperately, pointing to his floating hat down the river, 'Quick, save my hat! save my hat!'"

"And he will never think of himself, captain?"

"But seldom, sir," was the reply. "A rescued man is the most [illegible] and heedless being imaginable. He wants to do all sorts of foolish things. He generally wants to rush up and be away before he has had time to recover his strength; or some bystander will insist on giving the man several large gulps of whiskey. This generally has the effect of turning the patient's stomach. But as I said before, a man under these circumstances seldom thinks of himself, much less the one who rescued his life. He means well enough, no doubt, but he nearly always forgets to present his obligations in tangible form."—[Detroit Free Press.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

WHITEWASHING.

While whitewash on the walls of the hen houses inside gives light and renders the house cheerful, it is cheap enough to use on the outside as well. To those who do not care to use paint we will state that if they will use whitewash on the outside they will be surprised at the neat appearance it will impart to the hen house and fences. It may be washed off some by the rains, but that should be no obstacle to its use, as it is easily and quickly applied.—[New York Herald.

SIZE OF A ROOTHOUSE.

As a bushel of potatoes occupies a space of a cubic foot and a half, 450 cubic feet of space are required for 300 bushels. A bin should be three feet deep and not over five feet wide, so that thirty feet of length of bins will be needed. A house sixteen feet square would thus be required for this quantity of potatoes. The temperature of a roothouse should be as near freezing as possible and not over forty-five degrees. To keep this low temperature, which is raised somewhat by heat generated in the mass of the potatoes, occasional ventilation in dry, cool weather will be necessary.—[New York Times.

A VALUABLE HINT TO BEE-KEEPERS.

If the colonies in an apiary have been equalized in the spring to promote honey gathering, by strengthening weak stock at the expense of the strong, they should at the beginning of the main honey flow, unless all have become very populous, be doubled up, or part made very strong by giving bees and brood from the rest, which may be left as useless colonies. Worn swarms that issue at the beginning of the honey harvest are returned after killing the queen, all but one of the best queen cells in the hive should be destroyed. Unless this is done they will if the weather and percentage of natives favorable swarm again in seven or eight days. Second and third swarms are undesirable to bees. If the colony is one of your best and from which it is desired to rear queens, remove the cells to nucleus colonies, otherwise it may be destroyed as soon as the bees, as well as the queen, is born, returning the swarm. A week later the cells should again be destroyed and a well, young queen, from the best stock introduced. No more swarming will usually occur, while honey will have been secured instead of increase.—Farm and Home.

MAKING THE BREEDING STOCK.

Unless you desire to hatch cockerels, the males can be kept away from the hens. By so doing, a larger number of hens may be kept together, instead of a couple and ten hens, for if two males are put in the same pen, they will fight, be preoccupied and lightened, and be reduced in flesh. When eggs are desired for incubation, make up a breeding pen of twenty-five hens and twelve of the best males in the flock; select from these hens such as have been free from disease of any kind; with them put a vigorous cockerel, not under seven months old and of a preferred breed, and the result will be satisfactory.

If one attempts to raise chicks by using eggs for incubation from the general flock, and which are laid by hens that you are not sure were the ones that deposited the eggs in the nest, then make up a breeding pen, consisting of selected hens, with a selected male with them, and you will then know the kind of chicks to expect, and need have no anything of their future progeny, unless this is done, all your labor will be like working in the dark.—Farm and Fireside.

GOOD WORKS THAT FOLLOW AND

Have been the custom with us, writes W. T. Shaude of Pennsylvania, to feed the cattle in a direct to the grass lands as it is needed, and the [illegible] the pasture the more convinced we are that in no other way can [illegible] be more rapidly improved. By our manipulation can manure be applied [illegible] elements of fertility than was at first produced. Then why stop to feed for the danger of waste from evaporation and leaching? By applying in its fresh, coarse state we get all the plant nutrition there is in it, and in addition have the benefit of it as a protection to grass roots in winter, and a shelter from the scorching heat of summer. Year by year our fields increase their yield of corn and grass—other crops are of secondary importance with us in this dairying region. When we began the experiment we were almost alone in it, but gradually our neighbors have been adopting the system, and it invariably shows its advantages in the increased productiveness of the farms. I cannot imagine a farm so poor that, by stocking it to its capacity and applying the manure to the surface as fast as made, it cannot be rapidly increased in productiveness. I have seen very thin land, with apparently no grass on it, treated through the winter with manure from the stables, that by the next autumn was so heavily coated with white clover as to draw the attention of the passers-by.—[New York Tribune.

THE BREED OF SWINE NEEDED.

How we should pity the poor pig; he is the most mi-used animal on the farm. He is supposed to live on most anything or nothing if pressed to do it, and get fat on the eastern blizzards. The manure pile is a good enough bed for him and it makes no difference if he is confined to a pen which is never cleaned; or if his feed is put into a trough half filled with filth.

He is left, when young, to run after his poor mother, still more abused, through wind, storm and sunshine alike, to pick his living where he can find it, or where he is supposed to find it.

He is the scavenger of the farm that is never cared for. Yes, and he is not only supposed to endure all this, but if he is among the cattle and gets a cow's horn half way through him, or is taking his chances among a score of his larger kin who nail him to the fence, breaking a rib or two and dislocating a joint, he must not get frightened. When he gets into the front yard and his owner breaks a board over his back or sets a dog on him which takes off his left ear, he must be contented.

Under all these circumstances this little, ironclad savings bank is supposed to lay up pork for all that he eats.

After he has endured all these outside terrors he is not yet through. He is put into a pen. Oh! how fine: here is a whole pailful of corn. He eats greedily, but soon how sick he gets. He wishes that he could get out and root up all the fences on the farm if necessary. He wishes that he could get some more roots, clover and milk to eat; but no, he was born a pig and must quietly endure his sour stomach, his aching head and his dirty nest till he is turned into pork and his hapless life is brought to an end.

Now, what we want is a hog that under all these circumstances will keep good health and maintain a steady growth. If this breed can be found with the power to transmit it to offspring, the owner has a fortune in store for him. About two-thirds of our farmers need such a breed; where can it be found? Till it is found some had better pay the business of pork making to those who can give a hog what he naturally craves.—[Farm, Field and Stockman.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Never wet your fingers while milking, especially with milk.

Never throw large quantities of seed to the fowls at one time.

Never drive a cow nor a fattening steer faster than a slow walk.

Well kept fowls will commence to lay as soon as well matured.

Sell your kicking cow to the butcher; she has no value in the dairy.

You have no use for a dog on a dairy farm, except it be a well-trained collie.

If the young chickens are kept free from lice they will usually be free from gapes.

A cattle chain or a strap with a snap is a better tie than the old-fashioned stanchion.

Early hatched chickens are the best for laying and breeding; select the best and keep them.

A warm and comfortable stable will save feed, and straw or dry leaves are softer than oak plank.

In cold weather take the chill from the water you use in watering cows; they will like it better.

If more than one breed is kept care must be taken to keep separate if they are to be used for breeding.

Remember that a cow is like a closet or cupboard: you can take nothing out unless you put something in.

Handle your heifers every day and make them gentle; it will save much trouble when they become fresh.

If you want the best results from your cows feed them all they can assimilate and digest, but remember it takes close watching to reach that point.

Pekin ducks excel nearly all or quite all breeds of chickens as egg producers. They will lay an egg every twenty-four hours after they once begin until hot weather.

Cabinet Fatalities.

Deaths of Cabinet officers during their time of office have been rare. The suddenness of Secretary Windom's decease calls up the tragic deaths of Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State, and Thomas W. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, under Tyler, on February 28, 1844. The two gentlemen, as well as a number of other distinguished persons, were killed by the bursting of one of the guns of the ship-of-war Princeton, then on her trial trip. The Journal of the House shows that on February 29, 1844, President Tyler sent a message to Congress, in which he said:

I have the melancholy duty to perform of announcing to the two Houses of Congress the death of the Hon. Abel P. Upshur, late Secretary of State, and the Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, late Secretary of the Navy. This most lamentable occurrence transpired on the United States ship-of-war, the Princeton, yesterday at about 4.30 o'clock in the evening, and proceeded from the explosion of one of the large guns of that ship. The loss which the Government and the country have sustained by this deplorable event is heightened by the death, at the same time and by the same cause, of several distinguished persons and valuable citizens.

I shall be permitted to express my great grief at an occurrence which has thus so suddenly stricken from my side two gentlemen upon whose advice I so confidently relied in the discharge of my arduous task of administering the office of the Executive Department and whose services at this interesting period were of such vast importance.

Mr. Webster died while filling the office of Secretary of State, Mr. Rawlins while Secretary of War, Mr. Brown and Mr. Howe while Postmaster-General and Mr. Folger while Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Windom was therefore the second Secretary of the Treasury who died in office, and like Mr. Folger, he died while away from the National Capital. Secretary Manning was stricken with a fatal disease while Secretary of the Treasury, and died soon after leaving the service. As was also the case with Mr. Folger, Secretary Windom died from heart failure, generally attributed to overwork in the performance of his official duties.—*New York Mail.*

Chance Location of a City.

According to a Seattle (Washington) man, it was a case of necessity when the city of Tacoma was located on Puget Sound. "The Northern Pacific," he says, "was obliged to reach tide water with its western line by a certain date. The financial flurry came on, and it was difficult to raise funds necessary for the completion of the road. Yet large land grants and heavy subsidies were dependent upon reaching of salt water by a certain date. It was the intention to place the western terminus of the Northern Pacific far to the north and west of the present location, but in spite of the untiring efforts of financiers in the East and engineers in the West it was seen that the point selected could never be reached in time to save the lands and funds dependent upon reaching salt water. The management of the road ordered the engineers to press toward the nearest point on the sound without regard to the terminus."—*Boston Transcript.*

Business on a Gigantic Scale.

The President of one of the great transcontinental railroad lines was sitting in his comfortable office in this city talking with the writer of this paragraph a week ago, when his cashier entered the room and in a matter-of-fact way remarked:

"Mr. ——, we will need a little money the latter part of this week. [illegible] bills and some interest [illegible]."

"All right," said the millionaire railroad [illegible], "just telegraph the [illegible] $800,000 at once. [illegible] have a little money on hand."—*New York Times.*

A large mine of agate onyx has been opened in a cave near Ozark, Mo.

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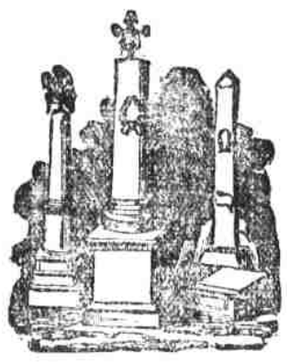

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