

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT

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THE JOURNAL

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

Drunkenness is unknown in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, with its population of 400,000.

The number of workingwomen in Europe is about 20,500,000; in the United States about 1,800,000.

From the vital statistics of the large cities in this country it appears that at least 10,000 children stoive to death every year.

Postmaster General Wannamaker recommends promotions as the best plan for increasing the efficiency of the postal service.

The mortality among the poor, according to reliable European statistics, is in proportion of 30 to 18 to that among the wealthy.

The New York World claims that "in more than half of the 106 counties of Kansas the Farmers' Alliance is taking steps towards defeating the foreclosure of farm mortgages."

An English paper has the politeness to state that American lady delegates made the brightest and most effective speeches at the great meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association.

Charles Emory Smith, United States minister to Russia, says he did not try to learn the Russian tongue while he was at St. Petersburg; for all educated people there speak English, French and German fluently.

In Europe wherever the sugar-beet is grown the value of the land has increased. Beets are grown for two or three successive years on the same land, which will then produce better cereals and other farm products.

The Japanese language is said to contain 60,000 words, every one of which requires a different symbol. It is quite impossible for one man to learn the entire language, as a well educated Japanese is familiar with only about 10,000 words.

The New York News says: Under the jury law in Minnesota, five-sixths of the jurors are enabled to render a legal verdict. This will minimize the temptation to tamper with these guardians of justice, as well as offset the mulishness of the man who knows that he is right and all the others are wrong.

It is very hard to convince people that sending "duns" on postal cards is an offense against the law, observes the St. Louis Star-Sayings. It cost an Illinois man \$15 to appreciate this fact, while the debt he tried to collect was but \$5. Nine hundred per cent. is a heavy commission to pay for collecting a debt, especially as in this case, the debt wasn't collected after all.

A new plan has been adopted by the municipal authorities of Rome, Italy, to prevent adulteration. Recognizing the fact that the public can gain but little knowledge from the annual reports of food inspectors, they have required the names of all makers and sellers of alimentary substances injurious to health, or adulterated, to be published in the daily papers.

One remarkable feature of the grip, mutes the San Francisco Chronicle, is the extent of its spread. It has penetrated to the frozen north and to the Antarctic wastes; in fact it has almost rivaled Pack's feat of putting a girdle about the earth. It is noteworthy that it has proved most fatal among semi-civilized people, its ravages among the Eskimoes and the Chinese being very great. This mortality was due probably to poor sanitary rules and lack of medical attention in Alaska and in the Orient.

As the government of Morocco slowly dies of dry rot the eyes of France—that France which is doing so much in North Africa just now—are greedily turned upon the land of mosques and white walls and palm trees. But Spain's mouth has been long watering at the same prospect, and Germany and England may find it to be to their interests to aid her and oppose the stronger claimant. To the American it matters little, confesses the Washington Star, whether the last sight of the Moor is breathed in the air of the Gaul or of the Iberian.

WHAT MODERN DIVERS DO.

IMPROVED APPARATUS GREATLY INCREASES THEIR SKILL.

The Diver is an Important Person and His Labor a Factor in the World's Progress.

The remarkable headway which has been made in recent years in the way of the apparatus used by divers, has greatly facilitated the labor and lessened the dangers connected with what will always be a dangerous calling. This improvement in the apparatus they use has enabled the divers of to-day to perform a variety of work greatly in excess of that which they could have undertaken a few years ago, and divers have now to understand pier construction, wreck raising, submarine mining, the repairing and cleansing of vessels, and the construction of tunnels and colleries.

A depth of more than 150 feet is but very seldom descended to, and that depth is considered the limit for divers' work. The 204-foot mark below the surface was reached by a diver named James Hooper, and is said to be a best on record. He descended to it seven times and remained at that very exceptional depth for forty-two minutes on one of the seven descents. This feat was performed while examining a ship called the Cape Horn, which had gone down with a valuable cargo of copper on the east coast of South America.

When divers first begin to practise their profession they almost always descend to the bottom or to the vessel or whatever it is they are going to work on, by means of a rope ladder heavily weighted at the foot, but when they have gained in experience they prefer a simple rope, also weighted, down which they slide. Just below the surface they pause for a short time in order to make sure that everything about their dress is all right, and then continue on their downward way very slowly, so as to grow accustomed to the increasing pressure. It is the habit of the most experienced men to stop at intervals, and if they feel any unpleasant symptoms to descend for a yard or so before going down a greater distance.

If there is great oppression or a loud singing in the ears, the diver must persevere in his attempt to go down, but return to the boat or dock. Oldly enough, it is even more necessary to ascend slowly from a considerable depth than it is to ascend in that manner. By stopping every now and then, the ill effects of the sudden change from resisting a great pressure to being in the open air are avoided. It takes a very strong and experienced man to undertake any work at a depth of 125 feet, and in coming up from that depth a man should take at least five minutes.

When a diver has reached the foot of his ladder or rope he attaches a light line to it and secures the other end to his wrist, so as to be able to get back to the ladder whenever he wishes to. In case this line should become unattached and he cannot find the ladder he should at once give the signal to be pulled up.

There is one type of diving dress that is a recent invention, and which is not connected with the surface with the usual vital air pipe and the all-important signal cord. It is called the self-feeding dress, and has a small supply of oxygen in the reservoir.

The first time it was used was by a fearless English diver named Lambert, whose record for diving and successful work beneath the surface is a remarkable one. The great tunnel under the mouth of the river Severn, in England, became flooded in part, and he descended the shaft and worked his way for a quarter of a mile in the absolute darkness through what was called a loby tunnel which was nearly filled with a rushing torrent that carried with it much heavy debris. His object was to close a heavy iron door, and he had to carry an iron crowbar with him. After a hard struggle he reached the door and found that two rails had to be pried up in order that the door could be closed. After two hours' work he got out one of the way and then, dreading the exhaustion of his supply of oxygen, he retreated to the mouth of the shaft and was drawn to the surface, with a very small quantity remaining. The next day, after renewing the supply, he went into the tunnel again and succeeded in closing the door, and thus enabled the engineers to pump the flooded portion dry.

Lambert has been a diver for a quarter of a century, and has visited every part of the world during his professional career. Once he recovered \$350,000 worth of gold Spanish dollars and ingots which had been lost in a mail steamer called the Alphonso XII., which sank off Point Gaudo, Grand Canary Island, in 163 feet of water. The treasure, \$500,000 in all, was in a small room below three decks, and Lambert first had to blow a portion of the vessel up in order to get at it. This feat he considers his most praiseworthy, and he wears one of the gold pieces he saved, on his watch chain.

Divers have also saved \$250,000 in gold and silver from a steamer sunk off the Chinese coast, near Shanghai. Just as they had secured it a fleet of pirate junks came along, and the divers' vessels had a very narrow escape from being captured. In the pearl and sponge fisheries in various parts of the world the diving dress has almost superseded the old methods of having naked native divers, and the output has consequently been very largely increased.

As yet the coral fishers in the Mediterranean and the amber fishers in the Baltic have nearly all proved too conservative to adopt the modern methods; but in one case, where a London dealer in diving apparatus and dresses sent a man down to search for coral, the diver came back with a large supply of choice specimens, and the owner of the fishery has used the dress ever since.—New York Sun.

A Columbus (Ind.) musical freak is called "Singly," though his proper name is William Sistrigger. He plays in a peculiar manner with his lungs any tune with a distinctness and clearness that brings out every note as fully as it can be brought out on any piano or other musical instrument by the most accomplished performer. The effort frequently causes his body to writhe with contortions and his features to pinch with pure pain, but he says it does not hurt him.

There are 13,000 different kinds of postage stamps in the world.

SELECT SIGHTINGS.

The fly spider lays an egg as large as itself.

Beaver houses are not as plentiful as they used to be.

A Milwaukee (Wis.) grocer can sleep ten days at a stretch.

It is estimated that 1000 trains traverse Ohio every twenty-four hours.

Dense smoke from the far-off Michigan fires spread over a part of Georgia recently.

Invitations to open air entertainments in England always contain the provision "Weather permitting."

The largest forest fires in Michigan have occurred a decade apart—in 1871, 1881 and 1891.

Santa Barbara, Cal., boasts of a hotel waiter who can take an order for dinner in seven different languages.

Paulding County, Ga., has a farm horse that drinks two gallons of buttermilk per day, and seems to relish and thrive on it.

In the great animal market at Hamburg, in Germany, giraffes sell at \$7000 a pair, chimpanzees go at \$800 apiece, and select lots of Sumatra monkeys at \$1000.

The period of "a generation" has been lengthened; it used to be thirty years, and later increased to thirty-four; now a scientist says, the average term of human life has increased in the last fifty years from thirty-four to forty-two years.

The greatest novelty in dolls has now been invented at Nuremberg, the great German town for dolls and playthings. A machine in the doll causes it to move its hand and write neat little letters on a slate or on paper. Whole sentences can be written, to the great amusement of children.

The street railways of Paris are under the Government control and the rules for their guidance are very strict. Only four passengers are allowed to stand on the back platform, and they must pay the same fare as the first-class passengers inside, viz., six cents, while those on the roof of the car ride at half rates.

While tearing down the walls of an old residence in the village of Deutsch-Rodding, near the Luxembourg boundary, the workmen found the corpse of a German officer and a private, in full uniform. The bodies were wonderfully well preserved. It is supposed that the men were murdered during the Franco-Prussian war.

Sergeant Luptone, of the Indianapolis (Ind.) Metropolitan Police Force, owns a rooster of a nondescript breed that kills rats and is as good a mousetrap as the average cat. It will patiently lay in wait, and when its opportunity comes it seizes the unsuspecting rodent amidships and shakes it as a terrier would. Then he holds it with his claws and tears it to pieces with his beak, after which he summons his hater to pick the morsels.

Raisins From Grapes.

Raisins are merely dried grapes prepared by several processes, but in Europe only two are generally practised. One of these consist in partially cutting through the stalk of the ripening bunches and then allowing them to hang on the vines until the berries shrivel and dry by the heat of the sun. These are considered the best raisins and are known as the Muscates. Large quantities are raised and exported from Malaga. In the other process the grapes when gathered are hung on lines or spread out on drying floors to dry in the sun. When dried they are dipped in hot lye, to which has been added a little olive oil and salt. After dipping the fruit is spread out on wicker work to drain and dry still more, after which the raisins are stripped from the stalks and packed in boxes. But all the grapes from which raisins are made are not different from any of our native species and varieties, none of which will answer for raisins, as their pulp is not firm and hard enough, and when we undertake to dry them there is little left but skin and seed. A good raisin grape must have a flesh of a firm consistency, somewhat like that of a good plum or prune, as the imported article is called. The raisins of California are made from the European varieties of the grape and not from any of the American species. Raisin grapes will not thrive in Pennsylvania unless raised under glass, against walls, or other protected situations.—New York Sun.

A Well Developed Skull.

"The frog has a huge skull, with a very small brain cavity and an enormous mouth for the purpose of swallowing fish, small ducks or any other prey of size, whole. Dan Beard, the artist, tells a story of a pet frog he had in an aquarium that attempted to get away with a baby alligator newly imported from Florida. On coming home he found Mr. Frog, who had taken down the small saurian head first, jumping against the glass side of the aquarium in vain efforts to drive down the tail of the victim, which was too long to find room inside for its accommodation. The frog, like the toad, has its tongue fastened in front and loose behind, so that it can capture insects by whipping it over and outwardly. Unlike the toad, however, it has its teeth in its upper jaw. The toad is a higher animal than the frog, because it gives birth directly to little air-breathing toads, whereas the frog lays eggs that produce fish like tadpoles, subsequently transformed into the final shape. The tadpole breathes through gills like a fish, has a tail and no legs and is a vegetable feeder. The metamorphosis it undergoes is one of the most marvelous things in nature. If it were not so common it would astonish the world. Think of a vegetable eating fish with tail and gills turning into an air-breathing land animal, developing teeth and becoming a carnivorous quadruped. Isn't it amazing when you come to consider it? A wonderful beast is the frog, truly.—Washington Star.

Waste of Life in France.

Among the suggested causes of the stationary condition of the population of France, is the great mortality from small-pox and typhoid fever. Dr. Bourard has pointed out that, while Germany loses only 110 persons a year from small-pox, France loses 14,000, and that the deaths by typhoid fever amount to 40,000. This emphasizes the necessity of making vaccination and revaccination obligatory, and of providing a supply of pure water for the towns. Such remedies, Dr. Bourard claims, would reduce to the country from 25,000 to 30,000 lives annually, and save mostly of young persons of marriageable age.—Trinidad (N. Y.) American.

Chickens as Diamond Mines.

A New York diamond dealer relates the following story: "A few days ago an unsophisticated couple, hailing from one of the flourishing villages of Long Island, made their way into my office, and after fishing out a small paper from the depths of an exaggerated hand-bag asked me examine a stone it contained. "It was a diamond about half a carat in weight. The possessors on being assured that it was genuine nudged each other, grinned and looked as if they had suddenly acquired possession of a South African mine. "Inquiry on my part soon elicited the fact that the wife had discovered the treasure in the crop of a chicken purchased at the regular market price from a local butcher. "A few days later the couple called again, this time to sell the diamond. They informed me that wild excitement prevailed in their village, especially in the neighborhood of the butcher's shop, which has been besieged ever since the discovery of the diamond, by a crowd of eager women, seeking to invest their ready money in all sorts and conditions of poultry."—Jeweler's Weekly.

Corn Never Grows Wild.

It is a striking fact that corn is never found wild. It seems to have been created for the use of man in the present state, and if once allowed to run wild can never be brought back again. Wild corn is only raised by being sown by man's own hand, and in ground man's hand has filled.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Brooklyn has a copper house.

Sky-blue is the mourning color of the Armenians.

Some Washington people pay \$1 a pound for butter.

The first account we have of an armored ship is in 1833.

Some one has calculated that there are 10,649 stitches in a shirt.

A Spanish duchess was sent to jail recently for abusing a maid servant.

The Columbian Exposition will have the biggest metal dome in the country.

Madison was "the last surviving signer" of the Constitution of the United States.

The chief causes of wrinkles are supposed to be mental worry and excessive laughter.

In proportion to its population, Australia is the largest tea-consuming country, and England stands second.

About 450 B. C. the Ionians first introduced the present system of writing from left to right; previous to the above date, from right to left prevailed.

To indicate his reputation as an expert wood carver, a colored man in Hutchinson, Kan., recently in fifteen hours carved a chain nearly six feet long out of a solid piece of wood.

Nothing new under the sun. It is asserted that there was a strip of railway across the isthmus of Corinth twenty-three centuries ago. Polished granite blocks served as rails.

An Alabama cat has a mania for stealing young chickens from their natural mothers and raising them herself. She is generally successful in making them fine hens and roosters.

Apaches believe that if they kill a man in the dark their own souls will wander in darkness forever. This curious superstition is made use of by people in the Apache country, who hide by day and travel at night.

In the towns and cities of Chili all the shopping of any consequence is done in the evening. In Santiago the stores are open till midnight, and during the hot afternoons, when everybody takes a siesta, they are locked up.

Professor W. S. Williston, of the Kansas State University, has made a big find in Grove County, Kan., nothing less than the skeleton of a pterodactyl, whose skull measures three feet in length. There is no more perfect specimen in existence.

The body of Miss Flora Hume, after being buried for twenty-one years, was disinterred at Colchester, Ill., recently and found to be in as perfect a state of preservation as when first buried. The face was not discolored and the body was full and round.

Bavaria is the only German State that has a separate headsman. His name is Mattenheimer, and his methods differ but very little from those of the Prussian executioner. As there is not sufficient call for his services to occupy his time, he ekes out a living as an assistant at the Munich Jail.

Mrs. S. C. Cobb, of Belvidere, N. J., while opening a clam the other day, found a large and beautifully variegated pearl, the violet shade predominating. It was found to weigh one pennyweight and four grains. The jeweler there pronounced it a beautiful and valuable pearl and one of the largest they have ever seen.

A Singular Animal.

At Devil's Bite, that oddly named chasm in Wyoming, and there alone, is found the golden gopher or golden guide, commonly called the "fleck of gold." The little fellow undoubtedly belongs to the gopher tribe, and is of a general golden hue, representing the various shades of that precious metal from the duller colors of its native state to the brilliancy given by the stamp at the mint. The duller colors are blended on the body while the brighter ones spread along the back and tail of this curious little rodent, the tail being the "fleck of gold's" chief pride and the wonder of the beholder. This tail is fifteen inches in length—more than three times as long as the little animal of which it is a dazzling continuation, and gleams and glistens as if made of the purest barbed metal itself. The tail of the "fleck of gold" is continually in action; an action which has no apparent purpose, except that of display, the jerks and writhes, curls and twists seeming to be solely intended as a means of displaying the caudal appendage to the best advantage. That the fleck of gold is vainglorious of his tail there is but little room for doubt, for he has been seen to wrap it many times around his tiny body transposing himself into a ball of burnished bullion, and then roll over and over, seemingly in a perfect ecstasy of joy over a delight. Being solely confined to the regions contiguous to the Devil's Bite Cañon, and making his burrows nowhere else except in gold-bearing soils, has excited many curious explanations concerning the origin of this singular little creature.—St. Louis Republic.

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To Contributors.

Taverner, of the Boston Post, makes a suggestion which may be commended, with some grains of allowance, to all contributors to The Companion. "I doubt," he says, "if Shakespeare himself would have furnished good 'copy' if he had attempted to put down his plays with a pencil and a pad," and he continues:

The late Philip Welch, who flooded all the comic papers and some of the serious ones, with the most original, the most concise and pointed paragraphs, wrote each one—they were always short—in the middle of a sheet of good, thick note paper.

Thus he secured two advantages. Having a sheet of paper for each joke, he was under no temptation to lengthen his witticism to suit the page; and the nature of his material, such as one would use for an invitation to an evening party, naturally led him to be concise and finished—to have a beautiful bon mot in the middle of a beautiful expanse of white.

I will only add that I make these observations chiefly for the benefit of my friend Penelope, whose comparative failure as a humorist I attribute to his use of cheap yellow paper, and an ill-sharpened pencil.

Be Felt Grateful.

He was a tall, slim man, with a satchel in his right hand and an umbrella, used as a cane, in his left, and the tail of his faded linen duster was lifted out behind him like a battle as he started to cross Second avenue at Thirteenth street. A beer-wagon which he did not see might have run him down had not a boy called out an alarm and pulled him back to the curbstone.

"You, you doubtless saved me from serious injury, and perhaps from death itself," observed the man as he realized the situation.

"Yes, sir."

"And you should be rewarded."

"I don't want nuthin', sir," modestly replied the lad.

"But I insist. Such actions as yours demand liberal recognition. I am from Nebraska. I have just platted a town there. I am making \$150 each for lots on the Main street, but in your case you can take your pick for an even hundred, and as taxes are now due you'd better scrape around and get me \$6.50 to pay on your lot!"—N. Y. World.

Office-boy with his literary and oratorical ambitions—Mr. Dragg, may I ask you to maintain your eye on my lunch-basket a few moments?

Old Employee—Certainly.

Office-boy—Thanks. I will retaliate.

W. D. McIVER,

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C. R. THOMAS,

Attorney and Counsel-At-Law

NEW BERNE, N. C.

H. L. GIBBS,

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NEW BERNE, N. C.

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BARBERSHOP.

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CASIORA for Infants and Children. Advertisement for a medicine for children, including a list of symptoms and a testimonial from a doctor.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS. Advertisement for a medicine for various ailments, including a list of symptoms and a testimonial from a doctor.

L. S. WOOD, Formerly 18 years with Geo. Allen & Co. Dealer in General Hardware, Harness, Saddles, Bridles and Whips, Farming Implements, Pollock Street, next to National Bank, NEW BERNE, N. C.

DRUNKENNESS LIQUOR HABIT. Advertisement for a medicine to cure alcoholism, including a testimonial from a doctor.

OLD DOMINION Steamship Company. Advertisement for a steamship line, including a list of routes and a testimonial from a passenger.

MRS. J. M. HINES' Boarding House. Advertisement for a boarding house, including a testimonial from a guest.

Clyde's N. C. Freight Line. Advertisement for a freight line, including a testimonial from a customer.

Boot and Shoe Maker. Advertisement for a shoe maker, including a testimonial from a customer.

K. R. JONES, HEAVY AND LIGHT. Advertisement for a heavy and light business, including a testimonial from a customer.

GROCERIES. Advertisement for a grocery store, including a testimonial from a customer.

Dry Goods & Notions. Advertisement for a dry goods and notions store, including a testimonial from a customer.

A GREAT BARGAIN! 327 ACRES WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT SACRIFICE! Advertisement for a large tract of land for sale, including a testimonial from a buyer.

P. TRENWITH, Opp. Hotel Albert, NEW BERNE, N. C. Advertisement for a business, including a testimonial from a customer.

JOE K. WILLIS, PROPRIETOR OF Eastern North Carolina Marble Works. Advertisement for a marble works, including a testimonial from a customer.

NEW BERNE, N. C. Italian and American Marble and all Qualities of Material. Advertisement for a marble and material business, including a testimonial from a customer.

MRS. J. M. HINES' Boarding House. Advertisement for a boarding house, including a testimonial from a guest.

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