Notices of Marriages or Deaths not to ex-seed an lines will be inserted free. All ad-litional matter will be charged 5 cts. per line. Payments for transicat advertisements must be made in advance. Regular advertise-cents will be collected promptly at the end

cach month.
Communications containing news of suffi-ent public interest are solicited. No commient public interest are solicited. No com-musication must be expected to be published that constains objectionable personalities, or sithholds the name of the author. Articles withholds the name of the author. Articles lenger than tailf column must 'z paid for.

Any person feeling aggriev .at any anonymous communication can ob' .in the name of the author by application at this office and abowing wherein the grievance exists.

#### THE JOURNAL.

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

Entered at the Postoffice at New Berne.

General Booth of the Salvation Army, who asked for five hundred thousand dollars with which to regenerate some of the social conditions of London, announces that he has received fifty thousand dollars more than that sun and is promised an additional fifty thousand dollars more.

"One of the best laws against trusts," Chinks the Boston Cultivator, "is that passed by the last Illinois Legislature, which went into effect on the first of Zolv. It voids all debts for products v.J.ich the trust controls. The result is that dealers will not handle trust goods. The natural caution of merchants acts as an enforcer of the law. Why should they sell what is quite likely never to be paid for? A further provision of the law makes those who organize trusts to put up prices guilty of conspiracy, and prescribing a penalty on conviction of the offender."

The determination of the height of Mount Orizaba, located about 100 miles east of the City of Mexico, is the object of an expedition that has left Terre Haute, Ind., under the charge of Dr. Scoville of that city, who is accompanied by Professor Seaton of Bloomington University and Professor Woolman of De Pau University. It is believed by Dr. Scoville that the single measurement that has been made of the mountain is inaccurate, owning to the defective instruments used. He holds that more accurate instruments will show that it is higher than Mount St. Elias, now regarded as the highest peak in North America. They will establish themselves on the timber line, and besides measuring the height, they will make a collection of native insects, snakes, fish animals, and plants. The Mexican Government, which takes a deep interest in the success of their work, has facilitated it by granting them special privi-

Says the Warhington Star: That singular Chinese revolution which aims, it has been said, at striking down the existing Manchu dynasty and substituting for it a native dynasty by looting the foreign missions, that have nothing whatever to ing in the provinces. The Imperial Government bardly appears to realize its danger, if it be in any. The celestials are a people of fixed habits and ideas, but they do change their Governors once in long ages, retaining the childlike notion of a kingly ruler who alone can commune with the Supreme Being in the temple of heaven. For the rest they have the Confucian philosophy, the Taoist mysticism, the worship of ancestors and the widespread doctrines of Buddha imported from India. Supplementing all these moral, intellectual an i religious conceptions and practices, the Chinese have the thrift, the industry and the toughness of fiber of all other castern peoples combined. A change of dynasty would mean no change of the national characteristics.

In the estimation of the Boston Traneript "one of the most significant of possible indications of the genuineness of the bonds which unite Germany and Austria was furnished recently on the battlefield of Koniggratz in Bohemia, where deputations of officers from the various Austrian and Prussian and Saxon regiments met to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of that conflict which crushed all the pretensions of the Hapsburgs to authority in Germany. Perhaps the idea may have been gathered from America, where Gettysburg and many other fields have become fami-Har with the spectacle of such reunions of whilom antagonis . But the thing is absolutely novel in Europe, and the fact that the Austrians and Saxons on the one side could bring themselves to drink with the Prussians on this scene of their historic humiliation helps us to measure how truly the world has been changed since the Bonaparte empire was demolished in France. Perhaps the Saxons' part in the celebration is even more remarkable than that borne by the Austrians, for Saxony still recalls with bitterness how barely it escaped the fame of Hanover after the Prussian victory. After this there can be no question of the entire homogeneity of the interests and aims inside the German Empire. William is, as it were, to put the oficial seal upon this complete unification of his subjects in the autumn by reviewing Bavaria's two army corps, something no German Emperor heretofore has done out of four of wounding South German sus

#### WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE IFOR

THE ONLY WOMAN LETTER CARRIER.

"Postmaster Rupp, of Hummelstown, Penn.," notes the Philadelphia Inquirer, "has appointed a woman letter carrier under the law allowing experiments to made in that direction. Miss Edna La Ross is doing the work with etticiency and dispatch. She is the only woman letter carrier in the service of Uncle Sam.'

#### ECONOMY IN GLOVES.

There is an economical beginning in gloves. The very long gloves that command prices as lengthy as themselves are giving away to the short-wristed ones. The fair maidens in the upper circles have come to the conclusion that there is something hypnotic and magnetic in the touch of the wrist when shaking the hand of a friend .- Now York Recorder.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR YOUNG MOTHERS The latest fashion in Parisian society to give "catertainments for young mothers," to which only young married couples are invited. The dance becomes a secondary consideration, and only square dances are tolerated. Instead of the customary favors in the cotillon children's toy's are discributed, which the young mother's take home. The following day the participants of suc'a entertain nents call with their children on a visite de reconnaissance." — Chicago

#### WOMEN IN CHINA.

One of the weakest parts of the Chistructure is acronger than its weakest part, and Chinese society is no exception to this law. Every year thousands upon thousands of wives commit suicide, tens of thousands of other persons are thereby involved in serious trouble, hundreds of thousands of vet others are dragged in as co-partners in the difficulty, and millions of dollars are expended in extravagant funerals and ruinous law-suits. And all this is the outcome of the Confucian theory that a wife has no rights which a husband is bound to respect. - Missionary

#### ONLY THE PINGER TIPS.

A woman's make up is a fearful and wonderful thing because there is so much in it and so many drugs and chemicals are involved. Take, for instance, the simple process of manicuring and see to

what an art it is reduced. First the finger tips must be soakel in perfume I water, then they must be carefully cleaned with an orange-wood stick to help. After that comes the red paste which must be thoroughly washed off. Following these is a pink powder, then a perfumed soap with a felt polisher. Lastly is the enamel, which is brightened by the brisk dash with a kid polisher. So much for the finger tips. Will any one dare to reveal the rest of the toilet mysteries? -St. Louis Post-Disputch,

#### A DAINTY JEWEL CASE.

Here is a jewel case, dainty enough herself. And this is the way it is made: inches and hem the four edges with yellow embroidery silk. Make a small bag of yellow surah silk and stitch it on the kid very firmly. There must be a narrow yellow cord in the top of the bag so that it can be drawn tightly together and fastenel securely. Over this is painted on the white kid in letters of gold the legend: "For rings and things." Under the bag there is a yellow cashion. This is very flat; in fact, it can scarcely be called a cushion at all, but it will be found a most useful article, as on it are put all the stick plus and fancy pins so dear to the featuring heart. And last there is a larger silk bag. This can hold baugles and all large pieces of jewelry. Sometimes a piece of charrors skin, some jewelry soap and a small brush are kept in this bag. Cut another piece of kid the same size as the first. On this paint either golden rod or daffodils. The two parts are stitched together with fine yel. well round over the hips, and to set the rolled up so as to occupy very little with many folds on either side, and to space in a grip or trunk, and when opened it makes a pretty toilet accessory. -Atlanta Constitution.

#### A SENSIBLE PLAN.

A little story is affort about what some call the freak of a wealthy New York woman, and some dignify it by a more respectable name. It appears that either through liking for a time-honorel German custom or of her own wit and inleader to put her daughter, who has just left a fashi mable boarding school, in a sash ribbon. Field daisies, poppies, position to learn certain domestic accomplishments respected in tradition, such

as cooking and mending.

For this purpose she has installed her in the house of an old friend, dear to her since her own school days, but whose husband is the counterpart in real life of the country clergyman in fiction, possessed of a few dollars and many chilwoman is that for the space of a year her daughter shall be her old friend's help, using the word with the honorable signification it formerly had in New Eag-

What will be the issue of this experiment is a question a number of other girls are asking. It is not in any way likely to set a fashion, and yet it might, for the story as told includes several sentences about the jewelry and travel bribes offered to angar-coat the pill of twelve months of dusting, marketing and bread making to the taste of the young woman who, until recently, supposed she was coming out next winter. - Chicago Herald.

#### FASHION NOTES.

Grenadine is the most popular material

Fan-shaped skirts of hair cloth give a very graceful swing to the fashionable

Gloria, a domestic silk used for some time in umbrellas, is being brought forward for dresses.

mountain and yachting dresses; wash flannels for tennis suits.

"The ladies' frock coat" is the especial success of a certain prominent tailor for women. It is very chic.

Very many of the newest skirts are gathered, instead of the plaitings, which have had such a run, being used. White ribbon, broad and heavy, is

much worn for belts, especially with the new silver buckles, which reach almost under the arms. There is positively no limit to the

amount of cut jet beads and lozenges to be employed in decorating a stylish garment of the moment. Only two colors are admissible for reeting jackets, coachman's drab and

navy blue. The former in smooth finshes the latter in rough. Real pretty are the wash dresses of

madras and cheviot, white and blue or white and gray stripes, made plain bell skirt, shirt waist and belt. Real lace is beyond all manner of doubt coming in again, much to the joy

desires her dress to be ladylike. Ribbons in pale shrimp shades powdered with pale brocked flowers are in high favor. Pale silk chemisettes are dividing favor with the more masculine

of the woman weo, more than all else,

shirts. Delicate sleeves of mousseline de sole and other like tissues are kept in an upright position by the use of a small spring, which is sold for this especial

Silk cord and button are greatly used on tailor made suits for decoration, and, to save labor, silk cord button holes attached to silk buttons can be bought in any of the principal stores.

Bodices with basques are either fulle l nese social fabric is theinsecurity of the around the waist like a flounce, or are life and happiness of woman. But no cut and curved to fit the hips almost as tightly as a cuirass. Tae bodices with flounce basques are particularly suitable for gin chams and thin summer materials.

> Castor gloves have been brought into general use for shopping and ordinary wear, and they are very durable, may be drawn on or off the hands with freedom, and can be submitted to regular washing without interfering with their good condition.

There have been many changes inaugurated in the methods of coiffures. The hairdressers have taken an excursion trip back to the seventeenth century, and are showing favor to the high puffs and orna neutation by use of flowers, velvet bands and knots of ribbons.

The present season has brought fresh life to the silk trade. The use of silk for linings, underdresses, and foundation skirts, the combination of silk with other fabrics, and the revival of the all-silk gowns, have created a demand for silks which promises to increase rather than diminis'i.

Gauze embroidered with cut steel is made use of on the firest afternoon reception dresses. When sewed tightly and smoothly about the hips it gives an exceedingly graceful, symmetrical appearance to the form and brings out all the subtle, willowy movements of the wearer when walking.

Princess dresses are coming in again. and the faultlessly formed, graceful woman will rejoice. A beautiful dress recently finished in the universally popuand pretty enough for Queen Titania lar gray and yellow, was a gray bengaline, bor-leved with straight rows of gold Take a piece of white kid twelve by five braid, and having a bertha and full puffed siceves of yellow crepon. Every well dressed society woman car-

ries a silken purse now. One of the damtiest molels is made of gray fine, silken floss, crocheted in slip stitch, The beats are strung on gold wire and ornamented with emeralds. On the inside there is an opening about three inches loaz to allow the money to be put in eitner side.

Some of the new nets for veils have dainty translover's knots scattered over Another net that is also fashionable is the spider's web; and one tiny black sorder placed somewhere on the net, sont to accentuate a favorite dimple or so ne peculiarly good point of the face, produces nearly as quaint an effect as the patches of Madame la Marquise.

A new fashion in skirts is to make the front very close fitting, this extending low silk. This little jewel case can be back fulness in one large full box plait, tons, or to trim the edge and place over the front, as if it really fastened so when on the wearer.

Flowers no longer figure in the complete toilet. Tais is due, probably, to the misuse of roses, which ruined the dress and destroyed the beauty of the figure. Refined women no longer a lopt the huge bouquet for the corsage. Tiny vention it has occurred to this society, posics are pinued in the bosom, tucked in the belt and pinned in the loops of the purpose.

#### In the Hawaiian Islands.

A recent letter-writer in Honolulu says: "In traveling about these islands, the observer is struck with the simplicity and generosity of the Hawaiian people "A man may journey from one end of dren. No servant is kept in this estab-lishment, and the wish of the society day or midnight darkness, and he is as secure as if he were in his own house. A foreigner never thinks of carrying firearms, for there is no one to molest him. He never goes hungry, for whatever the Hawaii in har, whether poi, taro or fish, it is shared with the stranger.

"Wuen they were a wealthy and powerful people, when almost every foot of was cultivate', and there were from 300,000 to 400,000 inhabitants. they killed fat hozs for their guests; but those halcyon days are nearly passed, because in nine cases out of ten they are now too poor to afford that luxury.

#### Three Thousand Volcano33.

The San Diegan, of San Diego, Cal. publishes a descriptive account by Colonel Allen, a well-known engineer, of a phenomenon in what is known as the volcanic region of the Cocapah Mountains. situated sixty-five miles southwest of Yuma in Lower California, Colonel Allen says there are over 3000 active volcanoes there, one-half of which are small cones ten or twelve feet at the base, the remaining half five to forty feet ward for dresses.

A quaint conception is a scarfpin fashioned as a dumbbell, with a diamond sunk into each end.

Mother-of-pearl buttons, half as large as the moon, are much used. They are in questionable taste.

Setge is the most popular material for

#### ALBUQUERQUE.

ROMANTIC SURROUNDINGS OF A NEW MEXICAN TOWN.

Rare Picturesquesness of the Rio Grande-A Fine Region for the Cultivation of Finely Flavored Fruits.

The new town is built after the modern fashion, its main streets—Railroad and Gold avenues—with their substantial business blocks, presenting the usual appearance of a thriving young Western city. All the principal streets are graded and provided with sidewalks. Many important additions and improvements have been made during the past year, including the expenditure of \$50,000 by the city government in beginning a com plete sewer system for the town. In Albuquerque are held the sittings of the District Court of the Second Judicial District and the United States Court. The court-house in the old town, a modern and handsome building, contrasts oddly with the vista of antique portals which front the street, with a wind-mill in the background.

The scenery about Albuquerque is strange and picturesque. Eastward a mesa ten miles in width extends southerly, parallel with the river, between the valley and the mountain bases. In the northeast the lofty oblong summits of the Sandia (Watermelon) Mountains rise above this table-land, their rocky, partly timbered sides revealing in the afternoon sun varied hues of blue, brown, red and grav. South of the Sandias lies a lower range of mountains through which Tijeras, Coyote, and Hell canons afford passage from the eastern plains down to the valley and its city among the sands, and to the southeast of these mountains rise the far-off crests of the Manzana range. The western bank of the long southward stretch of river is marked by low rolling bluffs, back of which rise from the plain the peaks of the detached mountain group, the Ladrones, a rendezvous in former times for robbers. Westward a chain of brown hills breaks the view, and in the northwest are seen, blue in the distance, the San Mateo and Jemez Mountains.

Rising among the mountains of Colorado, at an altitude of 11.920 feet, the Rio Grande, on its way to the Gulf of Mexico, flows through New Mexico from north to south -a distance of 360 miles, measured on the meridian, with a fall of 2200 feet in that extent. Much of its volume oozes under ground, percolating the sands, so that water may be found anywhere in the valley by digging to the depth of the river's surface. In the spring and summer overflows its muddy current deposits in the valley a sediment of volcanic, granitic, and silicious soil, forming alluvial bottom lands of great depth and inexhaustible fertility.

The Rio Grande in its landscape setting has a rare picturesqueness as unusual and individual as that associated with the scenery of the Nile Valley. Along its waters, deriving their suste-nance from fields enriched by its overflow, are Spanish-American and Indian villages of low rectangular adobe houses about the quaint massive church standing against a background of mesas, mountains and sand-hills. The stretch of thick, muddy water, with its distant sheens of blue and silver, winds its long way amid prevailing gray and red landscape tints interspersed with the deep green of cottonwood groves and low thickets which fringe its banks, and the lighter verdure of growing crops. Mudwalled fields and gardens, irrigated by means of rude ditches which conduct the water from the acequia madre, or main ditch, leading from the river, surround the adobe houses scattered along the

The vine and fruit lands along the river begin at a short distance above the town of Bernalillo, seventeen miles north of Albuquerque, and from that point southward are many orchards and vine yards new and old. Apples, pears, quinces, apricots, peaches and plums have been abundantly raised here, with little care, by the native inhabitants since the first settlement of the country by Europeans, and now all the small fruits are successfully cultivated. Especially is this part of New Mexico favorable to vineyard culture, and the grape of the Rio Grande Valley will compare favorably in juiciness, sweetness, and flavor with the product of any other locality in the world. The variety most generally cultivated is the Mission grape, intro duced at an early period by Franciscan friars, but the Muscatel and other kinds

of recent introduction are also found. By the aid of irrigation every plant of the temperate zone may be successfully raised in the Rio Grande Valley. Corn and wheat yield abundantly, and oats, bariey, beans, and alfalfa are staple crops. Vegetables of all kinds grow to great size, and are excellent of quality. All the New Mexican fruits are of fine flavor, and they bring a much higher price in market than the similar California productions .- Harper's Weekly.

#### Light and Electricity.

Philadelphia scientists are preparing to find out how fast an electric current travels. An experiment will be made, probably from the Franklin Institute, by connections over the Atlantic cable to Liverpool and return. A recent test ap-peared to show that an electric current shuffled over to Europe and back in something like a second, or at the rate of only some 400,000 miles a minute, while light ambles along at a ten-million mile-a-minute gait. American scientists are not willing to give up the secord to sunlight.

The most recent experiment was tried at McGill College, Montreal, to Liver-pool and return. The distance traversed was 8000 miles. Time, one second and one-twentieth of a second. The conditions were not good. Hence the neces sity for another experiment. Some enthusiastic electricians claim that a current will speed around the world in a trifle over three seconds, or cover the distance to the sun, 96,000,000 miles, in three and one-half minutes.— Chicago

#### Queer Rain Superstition.

The telegraph wires between Madiso and Greensboro', Fis., were disabled a few days ago, and the manager started out to discover the cause. A few miles from Greensboro' he found two mammoth shales hanging across the wires in such a manner as to connect the current of each. The snakes had been killed, tied together and hung out to bring rain, the work being done by colored people in the neighborhood.—Sories Tray-

The fluest diamond cutting in the whole civilized world is done in Boston. writes a correspondent. Amsterdam has been for centuries the great diamond center, and nearly all the diamonds famous in history have been cut there, but to-day stones cut in Amsterdam are sent to Boston to be recut. Originally diamonds were cut by hand. The Pitt diamond was cut that way. It took nearly two years and a tedious job it must have been. It was a Boston man who invented the diamond-cutting machine and the gauge to determine the angles giving the greatest refractive power. It is the use of this guage that brings about the vast superiority of the American-cut diamond. You may not think it, but for centuries these Amster dam Dutchmen have done all their work entirely by their eye-dependent entirely on their judgment for the size and angle of every facet. A diamond in the rough looks like any little piece of pebble, but a diamond cut, however

poorly, will sparkle, of course, but to cut a diamond so that it will sparkle "for all that it is worth" requires not only the finest of mechanical work, but thorough knowledge of the laws of light and accurate measurements of the For the sparkle of a diamond is nothing but the light reflected from the facets. In a perfectly cut brilliant there are fifty-eight distinct facets, each with a different grain, and a facet can be polished only with the grain. But the diamond is a useful stone as well as an ornamental, and is used in glazier's tools, dentists' drills, granite-cutters' saws and other such things. Most of the stones used for these purposes are of the grade known as "bortz." are brown, rusty little stones, and are actually harder than the white diamond. For use in stone-cutters' saws are set in the saw teeth, one at the point of each tooth, and they will cut the hardest granite. Rock drills are pointed in the same way with three or four stones. Some people might think it extravagant to use diamonds in a granite saw or rock drill, but they should realize it is another sort of dismonds from that which sparkles in beauty's ear. Most of the diamond cutters of Boston are comparatively young men, and the occupation is a fascinat ing one. You see the dull, pebblylooking stone gradually becoming a glittering gem, and feel that over your work time has no power; that the jewel will be as brilliant a thousand years hence as when it first leaves your hands.

### W. D. McIVER.

Time's tooth touches every one's work

but the diamond.

Attorney-at-Law

NEW BERNE, N. C.

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