

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT

THE DAILY JOURNAL is published daily, except Monday at \$5.00 per year...

THE JOURNAL

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

General Booth of the Salvation Army, who asked for five hundred thousand dollars with which to regenerate some of the social conditions of London...

"One of the best laws against trusts," thinks the Boston Cultivator, "is that passed by the last Illinois Legislature, which went into effect on the first of July."

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 Terra Haute, Ind., under the charge of Dr. Scoville of that city...

Says the Washington 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...

In the estimation of the Boston Transcript "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...

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 trunks offered to sugar-coat the pill of twelve months of dusting, marketing and bread making...

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMINE READERS.

THE ONLY WOMAN LETTER CARRIER. "Postmaster Rupp, of Hummelstown, Penn.," notes the Palladium Inquirer...

There is an economical beginning in gloves. The very long gloves that command prices as high as those of the short-wristed ones...

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR YOUNG MOTHERS. The latest fashion in Parisian society is to give "entertainments for young mothers" to which only young married couples are invited...

WOMEN IN CHINA. One of the weakest parts of the Chinese social fabric is the insecurity of the life and happiness of woman. But no structure is stronger than its weakest part, and Chinese society is no exception to this law...

ONLY THE FINGER 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...

A Dainty Jewel Case. Here is a jewel case, dainty enough and pretty enough for Queen Titiana herself. And this is the way it is made: Take a piece of white kid twelve by five inches and hem the four edges with yellow embroidery silk...

A SENSIBLE PLAN. A little story is 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-honored German custom or of her own wit and invention it has occurred to this society leader to put her daughter, who has just left a fashionable boarding school...

In the Hawaiian Islands. A recent letter-writer in Honolulu says: "I am 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 the Archipelago to the other, in open 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 Hawaiian has, whether poi, taro or fish, it is shared with the stranger."

Three Thousand Volcanoes. The San Diego, 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 Cocopah 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 at the base and fifteen to twenty-five feet in height...

ALBUQUERQUE.

ROMANTIC SURROUNDINGS OF A NEW MEXICAN TOWN.

Rare Picturesqueness 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 complete sewer system for the town...

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 gray. 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 north-west 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 2290 feet in that extent. Much of its volume oozes under ground, precipitating 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 sustenance 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 sheen 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. Mud-walled 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 valley.

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 vineyards 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, introduced 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, barley, 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 appeared 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 record to sunlight.

The most recent experiment was tried at McGill College, Montreal, to Liverpool and return. The distance traversed was 8000 miles. Time, one second and one-twentieth of a second. The conditions were not good. Hence the necessity 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 Herald.

Queer Rain Superstitions. The telegraph wires between Madison and Greensboro, Wis., were disabled a few days ago, and the manager started out to discover the cause. A few miles from Greensboro he found two mammoth snakes 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.—Boston Transcript.

ALBUQUERQUE.

ROMANTIC SURROUNDINGS OF A NEW MEXICAN TOWN.

Rare Picturesqueness 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 complete sewer system for the town...

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 gray. 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 north-west 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 2290 feet in that extent. Much of its volume oozes under ground, precipitating 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 sustenance 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 sheen 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. Mud-walled 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 valley.

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 vineyards 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, introduced 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, barley, 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 appeared 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 record to sunlight.

The most recent experiment was tried at McGill College, Montreal, to Liverpool and return. The distance traversed was 8000 miles. Time, one second and one-twentieth of a second. The conditions were not good. Hence the necessity 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 Herald.

Queer Rain Superstitions. The telegraph wires between Madison and Greensboro, Wis., were disabled a few days ago, and the manager started out to discover the cause. A few miles from Greensboro he found two mammoth snakes 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.—Boston Transcript.

ALBUQUERQUE.

ROMANTIC SURROUNDINGS OF A NEW MEXICAN TOWN.

Rare Picturesqueness 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 complete sewer system for the town...

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 gray. 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 north-west 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 2290 feet in that extent. Much of its volume oozes under ground, precipitating 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 sustenance 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 sheen 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. Mud-walled 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 valley.

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 vineyards 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, introduced 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, barley, 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 appeared 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 record to sunlight.

The most recent experiment was tried at McGill College, Montreal, to Liverpool and return. The distance traversed was 8000 miles. Time, one second and one-twentieth of a second. The conditions were not good. Hence the necessity 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 Herald.

Queer Rain Superstitions. The telegraph wires between Madison and Greensboro, Wis., were disabled a few days ago, and the manager started out to discover the cause. A few miles from Greensboro he found two mammoth snakes 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.—Boston Transcript.

CASIOPIA

for Infants and Children. "Casiofia is so well adapted to children that I recommend it superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ANGER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CHRYSLER COMPANY, 17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' medicine is scientifically and accurately prepared, and used for many years in private practice with success. It is a special cure for the disease named. It is a special cure for the disease named. It is a special cure for the disease named.

SPECIFICS.

All of the above medicines are for sale at the drug stores of F. S. Duffy and R. Berry, Middle street, New Berne, N. C.

L. S. WOOD,

Formerly 18 years with Geo. Allen & Co. Dealer in General Hardware, Harness, Saddles, Brides and Whips. FARMING IMPLEMENTS, Pollock Street, next to National Bank, NEW BERNE, N. C.

DRUNKENNESS LIQUOR HABIT.

OLD DOMINION Steamship Company, SEMI-WEEKLY LINE. The Old Dominion Steamship Company's Old and Favorite Water Route, via Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

NEW BERNE, N. C.

Italian and American Marble and all Qualities of Material. Orders solicited and given prompt attention, with satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. J. M. HINES'

Boarding House REOPENED. Mrs. J. M. HINES has reopened a First-Class Boarding House in the city, opp. to Baptist Church.

Clyde's N. C. Freight Line.

Steamers G. H. Stout, DeLancey & Vesper. On and after February 1st, 1891, this line will make regular SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS BETWEEN Baltimore and New Berne. Leaving Baltimore for New Berne, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Leaving New Berne for Baltimore, TUESDAY, SATURDAY, at 6 P. M.

A GREAT BARGAIN!

327 ACRES WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT SACRIFICE! A VALUABLE PLANTATION situated on the South side of the Neuse river, three and a-half miles from the City of New Berne, N. C. One hundred and twenty-five acres cleared.

P. TRENWITH,

Opp. Hotel Albert, NEW BERNE, N. C. JOE K. WILLIS, PROPRIETOR OF Eastern North Carolina Marble Works



NEW BERNE, N. C.

Orders solicited and given prompt attention, with satisfaction guaranteed. "Terra Cotta Vases for Plants and Flowers furnished at the very lowest rates."

MRS. J. M. HINES'

Boarding House REOPENED. Mrs. J. M. HINES has reopened a First-Class Boarding House in the city, opp. to Baptist Church.

Clyde's N. C. Freight Line.

Steamers G. H. Stout, DeLancey & Vesper. On and after February 1st, 1891, this line will make regular SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS BETWEEN Baltimore and New Berne. Leaving Baltimore for New Berne, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Leaving New Berne for Baltimore, TUESDAY, SATURDAY, at 6 P. M.

Merill Paint

OUTWEARS ALL OTHERS. This is the only DIRECT line out of New Berne for Baltimore without changing, stopping only at Norfolk, connecting there for Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Richmond, and all points North, East and West. Making close connection for all points at A. & N. C. Railroad and River out of New Berne.

Boot and Shoe Maker.

All Styles of Boots and Shoes made to order and on Short Notice. REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. N. ARPEN, GRAVEN ST., opposite Journal Office. K. R. JONES, HEAVY AND LIGHT GROCERIES. Berliard and Gail & A. S. S. Sold at Manufacturers' Price. Dry Goods & Notions. Full Stock and Large Assortment. Prices as low as the Lowest. Call and examine my stock.