Atlanta Constitution. An old soldier at the Capitol yes terday told this story of Stonewall

Tackson: It was during his valley eampaign and a battle was expected within a day or two, though Jackson's plans were so carefully guarded that not even his adjutant could guess them intelligently. This self-reliance was characteristic of Jackson, and his aversion to telling his plans was well known among his officers and men. In fact, it was his policy to surprise his own men no less than to surprise the enemy

Tackson was one of a General group of officers and another of the group was a Georgia colonel, who is still living. Conversation was dragging. Jackson was thoughtful and had little to say, and the effect wa dampening. Finally, just to revive the conversation, the Georgia colonel asked abruptly: "General, will we have a fight to-

Everybody knew in an instant that the blunder was irreparable, and nobody realized this more than the

Jackson turned quickly and stared full in the speaker's face. Then he slowly surveyed the Colonel from head to foot, and back again. The silence was painful.

"Colonel," said the General slowly, but not in an unkind tone, "can you keep a secret?" "Yes, General," was the warm,

embarrassed assurance. "I know can, General. Yes, sir-"Are you quite certain, Colonel?" "I am quite certain, General." "Well, Colonel," in the same quiet.

even tone, "so can I, sir." The Colonel's face flushed crimson and there was a deathly silence for a minute or more.

"Now, Colonel," said Jackson with some feeling, "that rudeness of mine hurt me as much as it did you but I trust that it has taught you a valuable lesson. If we do have a fight to-morrow, Colonel, your regiment shall have a chance.

EDISON'S BUG. A Curious Invention of the Electric Wiz

St. Louis Republic.

I wonder how many ever heard the wonderful story of how Edison made a bug? It happened away back in 1880 or 1881, before the electrician had become a Count and known in the most remote corners of the world. There had been two or three persons killed by the electric wires, and people were seriously contemplating some plan to get them out of the way and still keep the new wonderful white light. Edison proposed that the wires be

put in the gas pipes; but how or earth was the pipes to be "threaded" with the electric wires? After studying the matter one night Edison said to a fellow-elec

trician: "Why, see here, Johnson I'll make a bug that will drag a wire through every foot of pipe in New York city, if it becomes necessary.' "Make a bug!" exclaimed his companion, thinking the inventor had lost his mind; "what in the world do

"Well, I'll make a bug," said the inventor, confidently, "that will go where I send him and drag a wire,

A few days afterwards he laid curiously constructed thing on the table in the office before time to go to work; it was his gas pipe bug. It was constructed thus: A minute electro-magnet, carrying behind it a fine insulated wire-pawl. Now. observe-every time the circuit was closed through the magnet strong tower of Koningstein. the armature was attached, the pawl clutched the sides of a piece of a gas-pipe provided for the occasion, and the magnet behind was drawn towards the armature about the sixteenth of an inch. When the circuit was opened the armament reached forward ready to take a second step. Thus, at every closing of the circuit, the little bug advanced one step, dragging the wire behind. No doubt this description will be hard for non-experts to understand, but as everybody knows something about electricity nowadays a tolerable comprehensible idea may be formed of motor of any kind.

HIS FIRST REPEATER

A Reb's First Experience With a Henry Atlanta Constitution

A veteran was talking the other day about his first experience with a repeating rifle.

"I was out on the picket line," he tells us, "and a lot of Yankees kept shooting at us from the shelter of a pine thicket. Finally we made a break for the thicket, and then we had it. Every fellow would pick out his man and then load and shoot, taking advantage of the shelter.

"My Yankee got the first shot and missed me. As I was only seventyfive or one hundred yards away thought I would reach him before he could load again, so I made a dash for him. He stepped out from his tree and aimed, but I thought he was just trying to bluff, so I didn't stop till he pulled down on me.
"My Lord?" I thought, 'that's the

first rifle I ever saw with two barrels!' I just halted, but though surely his gun must be empty now, and started for him again. Well, sir, he just stood there and bang! bang! bang! bang! like milking a cow. I jumped for a tree mighty quick, I can tell richest private estate in the world. you. I heard him just hollering behind the tree. It tickled him mighti-ly. I didn't know what to make Duke of Westminster, though the inch to six inches in length, have been of it. I put my cap out from behind the tree and he banged! banged! less, Several years ago the Astor drawn up half full of fish, No subtergraphs and he banged! down on it. It scared me. I did income was computed from a careful not know how long the thing would examination of the tax lists at one hold out. Presently, though I saw million dollars a month. In the eshim bending over. His head was tate there were 2,700 dwelling protected, but his back was showing, houses alone, of an estimated and I took good alm. The ball average rental value of \$2,000 passed through the fleshy part of the a year each, to say nothing of the thigh, and as he hollered I made for vast amount of business property him. He had dropped his gun and and the personalty. The estimated went back with me.

only one load left, and we couldn't ty property was greatly exaggerated, get any ammunition to fit the gun. So we broke up the gun to keep the Yankees from getting hold of it

ABSENT MINDED. A Comedy of Errors in which a Seattle

Lawyer Figured.

Seattle Press. Mr. Babcock went into a restaurant on Third street and deposited his umbrella on the rack and hung his handsome Derby hat on the nickel-plated hat hook. When the disciple of Blackstone had finished his repast he walked over to the wall and took what he supposed was his hat, put it on, and started toward the

counter to pay for his breakfast. An athletic looking gentleman who was eating his morning repast and watching his portable property, roared out: "Come back here, sir, and leave my

All the ladies and gentlemen in the restaurant watched Mr. Babcock as he replaced the hat and took his

The young lawyer was as mad as a hornet and somewhat confused at the contretemps. Then he walked over to the umbrella rack and picked up an umbrella. The observant gentleman whose hat Mr. Babcock had taken, noticed that it was hisumbrella that had been carried off, and he shouted in stentorian tones:

"Drop that umbrella, or I'll hand you over to the police," Mr. Babcock saw that he had made a second mistake, and soon fished his own rain shedder from among the many others that were on

the rack. Then he left the restaurant, and he was called back by the cashier, who came to the door and excitedly

"Hadn't you better come back and pay for your breakfast? You will at least avoid being handed over

to the police." As he still had his check for a 50 cent breakfast in his hand, Mr. Babcock walked back and paid his bill, with the eyes of every lady and gentleman in the place fixed suspiciously upon him.

One elderly lady audibly remarked, "He don't look like a thief, but you can't tell by looks nowadays what a person is, as good clothes don't cost much."

DISCOVERY OF PORCELAIN.

An Apothecary's Boy Stumbles by Accident on This Valuable Material. Illustrated American.

During the reign of Frederick I., that he had discovered the philosopher's stone. The King pricked up his ears at the news. A man who could make gold was much needed at that time. But when young Fritz was summoned to the royal presence he was afraid, and fled from Berlin to Wittenberg, in Saxony. There he found his fame had preceded him. When Frederick demanded his return the Saxons refused to give him up. They, too, wanted to find out the secret of gold-making. The boy was in an awkward predicament. But by some slight-of-hand tricks he imposed upon the credulity of the Saxon And now began a period of splen-

did misery. The Elector, Augustus II., wrote him a beautiful letter. made him a nobleman and promised further rewards, liberty itself, if Fritz would reveal his secret. Unfortunately he had no secret to reveal, save that he was an impostor. So he was carefully watched and guarded in a respectful sort of imprisonment. He was well treated, of course, for he was looked upon almost as one of the royal treasures, so that whenever an invasion was threatened he was locked up in the

Three years passed away, The Elector became impatient. Experiment after experiment had failed. Botticher might have been ordered to the gallows, but that one day, while dabbling with his chemicals, he hit upon the secret, not, indeed, of making gold, but stoneware of a harder and finer sort than any known. The discovery stayed the

wrath of the Elector, A few years later, in 1710, Botticher made a still more important discovery. Noticing one morning that the hair-powder used upon the wig was unusually thick and heavy. how the bug traveled, even through he inquired what it was made of the reader never saw an electric and learned it was simply powdered white clay from a place called Aue, in Saxony. He lost no time in procuring a specimen of the clay. Now, in fact, it was nothing more nor less than kaolin. Botticher made vessels from the kaolin, fired them, and discovered the priceless secret of mak-

ing genuine porcelain. He now adopted the wise resolution of making a clean breast of the whole thing. He confessed the fraud of the past, but assured the Elector that he was in possession of a secret as valuable as the art of transmuting gold. He then produced the porcelain vessels. Augustus was delighted. He forgave the young man, but would not give him the liberty he craved. The chemist was as great an acquisition as the alchemist-his secret could not be allowed to get abroad. A porcelain manufactory was started in the neighborhood o Dresden, with Botticher at its head, and until the day of his death, in 1719, he was kept a close prisoner in a gilded cage.

TWELVE MILLIONS A YEAR. That was the Income of the Late John

Jacob Astor.

N. Y. Suu. h The Astor estate is probably The only other comparable with it started to run, but he stopped and income of \$12,000,000 a year would therefore seem to be excessive. The "I carried that old gun of his back newspapers have spoken of the estate and it was a great curiosity to our as second in value to that of the boys. They never did believe that Trinity Corporation, but that is a

and instead of hundreds of millions, as so frequently reported, it is only about \$5,000,000, if we remember

HANGING A WOMAN. Terrible Scene in the Early Days of

California.

Rocky Mountain News. At Downeyville, California, on luly 5, 1851, was enacted the most awful tragedy that ever stained the annals of California, In one of the adobe houses there dwelt with her Spanish paramour a young woman named Juanita, of the mixed Spanish and Mexican race, and of remarkable beauty. As some American miners were walking past her house late on the night of July 4, 1851, full of patriotism and something else a good deal stronger, one of their number named Cannan stumbled against a light, rudely constructed door, and fell half inside the dwelling. As he was helped to his feet by his friends the words, "Hush! Come out; there's a woman living in that house," he picked up a handkerchief or some such trifle from the floor. His com-

rades got it away from him with some

difficulty and threw it back into the

The next morning Cannan, sober now, persuaded one of his companions of the night before to accompany him to Juanita's house that he might apologize for the slight disturbance he had created there. The woman's paramour met them at the door, appeared angry, and seemed to threaten Cannan, but as their conversation was wholly in Spanish, of which Cannan's friend was ignorant, he could not tell what passed. Then the woman herself came to the door and seemed even more angry than her male companion. Cannan, as it seemed to his friend to pacify them, spoke in a conciliatory tone, but is words, whatever they were, only increased the woman's anger, and pefore either of the Americans had the slightest conception of her purpose, she drew a knife, rushed at Cannan and plunged it into his heart.

He fell dead at her feet. The citizens at once assembled, elected a judge and jury, and proceeded to try the woman and her male companion forthwith. The woman's sole defense was that Cannan's breaking into her house at night and using insulting language to her on the following morning had made her act perfectly justifiable, and even if it were not she had been beside herself with rage at the time so as to be wholly irresponsible.

The case was closed, and the jury, without wasting any time in deliberation, promptly found the woman King of Prussia, an apothecary's boy guilty of murder in the first degree named Frederick Botticher claimed and sentenced her to death. The sentence was carried out that same afternoon. Juanita never lost her composure or her cheerfulness; surrounded by her friends and chating gayly with them, she walked with firm, elastic step to her death. Without a tear or a tremor she mounted a ladder to an improvised scaffold. Her beautiful black hair was neatly braided and she was tastefully and richly dressed. She made a short speech, saying that she did not regret what she had done, as she had merely inflicted a well deserved punishment upon a man who had grossly insulted her, and that if her life were to be spared she would again act in precisely the same way under the same provocation. With her own hands she passed the noose over her head and arranged the rope. Then, with a graceful wave of her unbound hands and a cheerful "Adios, Senores," she sprang off into

> THE FLAX MANE. The Blue Grass Statesman Had Races of the Brain.

New York Tribune. Said an old employe at the capitol few days ago: "I seldom observe a lady of the pronounced blonde type that I do not think of an episode that occurred ten or twelve years ago when Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, was a member of Congress. The races had been going on for two weeks and all the Kentuckians had been attending regularly. You could hear horse talk all about the capitol. Mr. Knott had been out to the race-course every day for a week or more, and his talk was highly flavored with expressions ordinarily heard on the turf only. He was conversing with me one day when a bevy of young women came down the steps and tarried a few moments in the corridor. Pointing in the direction of the ladies, the Kentuckian asked me if I knew who that startngly handsome woman was, ad-

ing: 'Said I: 'Which one do you mean, Mr. Knott? There are several ladies in the group, and they are all good-looking.' "'O, I mean that tall, queenly

one, with the flax mane TWINKLINGS.

- Poet (timidly)-Do you pay ny thing for poetry? Editor (encouragingly)-Oh yes, when Poet (confidently)-Do you use any?

Editor (calmiy)-No.-Washington

- Tramp-Haven't you got something for me to do? Farmer-No, I guess not. There is not much work just now. Tramp-I don't need much, would be surprised to see with how lit-

tle work I could worry along .- Texas West who could say anything except yes Fweddie-That's nothing at all, Chol-

- Near Santa Rosa, Cal., is a well from which, it is said, in drawing water

ranean inlet to the well has yet been dis-- Chicago Man-You don't mean to say you make money in St. Louis, do St. Louis Man (testily)-I've made half a million there, sir.

Chicago Man (amazed)—Well! well! Are you the sheriff.—N. Y. Weekly.

FIRST SESSION.

The Senate Makes Appropriations for a Number of Public Buildings-Bill Declaring Trusts and Combinations Unlawful Debated-The House Seats Atkinson. the Republican Contestant from the First District of West Virginia-Urgent Deficiency Bill Considered. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, February 27,-After unimportant and routine business the Senate took up the cnlendar, and the following bills, among others, were passed, making appropriations for public buildings as follows: Roanoke. Va., \$100,000; Norfolk, Va., \$150,000; Newport News, Va., \$100,000; Lynchburg, Va. (extension), \$50,000; Petersburg, Va. enlargement and improvement), \$50,000. Also appropriating \$31,000 for a macadamized road from Staunton, Va., to the national cemetery near that place; making the salary of the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service \$6,000 per annum. The Senate then proceeded to the cons

sideration of the bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of rade and production. Mr. Sherman, who reported the bill from the Committee on Finance, said that he had been instructed by the committee to move to strike out the third section, which fixes penalties for the offence of entering into a trust or combi-

Mr. George opposed the bill both on the ground of its inefficiency (if the bill was constitutional) and on the ground that Congress had not the constitutional power to enact it. He regarded the subject matter as the most important that was likely to come before Congress; and therefore he had prepared his remarks with some care. He went on to read his speech from printed slips. Mr. George's argument was mainly of a legal and technical character, designed to prove that it would be impossible ever o get a conviction under the bill; and as to civil suits provided for in it, he said that few such suits would ever be instituted, and not one would be successful. He characterized the bill as an abortion that would aggravate rather than diminish the evil. Mr. Reagan then gave notice of an

amendment which he intended to offer to the bill (being the bill offered by him on the 4th of December last.) The bill went over without action, and after a brief executive session the Senate adjourned,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Immediately after the reading and approval of the Journal, Mr. Rowell, of llinois, called up the contested election case of Atkinson vs. Pendleton, and the floor was accorded to the contestee, Mr. Pendleton. He said that he felt it his duty to speak in his own behalf, although he knew that he was addressing a jury which was prejudiced against him. He believed that he had carried the First district of West Virginia by means as fair, as honorable, as upright as had ever been used in any election in the history of the country. He reviewed the evidence in detail, controverting the statements made by the supporters of the majority report, and in conclusion reiterated his declaration that he had been fairly and honestly elected. Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, closed the debate with an argument in support of the claim of the contestant. A vote was then taken on the minori-

ty resolution declaring Mr. Pendleton entitled to the seat. It was defeatedyeas 142, nays 159-a strict party vote. The vote then recurred on the majoriresolution seating Atkinson. The Democrats refrained from voting, their object being to have the contestant seated by less than a quorum, so that the question of the right of the Speaker to count a quorum may be taken before the The vote resulted-yeas 162; nays 0-the Speaker counting a quorum. Mr. O'Ferrall raised the point of no quorum, but the Speaker ignored him, and the newly-elected member appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office amid applause on the Republican side.

Mr. McKinley, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution making a special order for March 4th and 5th for bills reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Adopted -veas 191: navs 72.

The House then proceeded in Committee of the Whole to the consideration of the Urgent Deficiency bill, and after some discussion at 5 o'clock adjourned without action.

SENATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28,-Mr. George resented a petition from the citizens of Tabor county, Mississippl, for the free coinage of silver, and in doing so expressed the hope (satirically), that such

petition would not be considered evidence of disloyalty, or evidence that Mississippi had not a republican form of Mr. Hale presented (saying that it was by request) a petition from New England iron and steel manufacturers, asking that the duty on iron, coal and coke be put upon the free list, and that the

duty on scrap iron, scrap steel, &c., be reduced to 24 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Gorman presented the resolutions of the General Assembly of Maryland, asking that the sum of \$200,000, exacted by the Confederate army under Gen. Jubal A. Early from the authorities of Frederick, Md., be refunded and reimbursed.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the reasons that have prevented the sale of coal lands in Alabama in accordance with the requirement of the act of March 3rd, 1883, and for copies of letters or papers relied upon to justify the failure to comply with the statute. Mr. Blair called the attention of the Senate once more to the dereliction of the press of the country in not giving sufficient attention to the proceedings in the Senate, and particularly to the important facts spread by him before the Senate in his speech on the Educational bill. He charged particularly that the Associated Press and its reporters failed to perform their duties in

the matter. Mr. Hawley made an explanation, showing that the Associated Press did its whole duty, and supplied to the newspa-- Chollie—I say, Fweddie, I see pers throughout the country full abby the papahs that there is a woman out stracts of the proceedings of both Houses.

Mr. Hale directed attention to the difference between the American press lie, old boy. I met one lawst night who in relation to Congressional debates and couldn't say anything except no,- the English press in relation to Parliamentary debates, and Mr. Hoar found an excuse for the press in the habit of Senators and Representatives preparing long written speeches and delivering them to empty benches.

Mr. Blair treated Mr. Hoar's remark as a personal allusion to himself, and declared his disregard of the Senator's inuendoes or other "endeos," The discussion was quite interesting,

Mr. Blair said that he had received this morning a letter (one of many such) complaining that the Associated Press and newspapers of the country failed to give such reports of important matters of debate in the Senate as would properly inform the people touching affairs in progress. He read the letter in ques-- Raleigh Visitor: A certain tion, which came from Pittsburg, asking business man, whose name we are not him to forward his address on the Eduat liberty to divulge at present, has dis- cational bill, and stating that there were covered a gold mine on his lot. The lot hundreds of thousands of people who is located in the heart of city, and at the | would be glad to read the debate, but it could shoot sixteen times, and great mistake. Bishop Potter ex-I couldn't prove it because he had plained that the extent of the Trini-late our friend upon his happy discovery.

p throughout the country, that the ress, to which the Senate furnishes privileges, and that the Associated Press, whose reporter has the privilege of the floor, fails in the discharge of

their important duty in connection with

legislation. After some further remarks by Mr Blair and a brief defense of newspapers and an explanation of their methods by Mr. Hawley, the matter was dropped, and the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Call, in reference to lands in Florida claimed by the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, was taken up, discussed by him at much length, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The Dependent Pension bill was then

taken up. Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Pension Committee, explained that it was, the same bill, verbatim, as had passed the Senate in the last Congress, and had failed of action in the House. Atter discussion by Messrs. Davis, Plumb, McPherson, Vest and Moody, the bill went over without action. The House bill for the appointment

of two persons to represent the United States in the International Conference at Madrid, in reference to industrial progress, was passed. Notice of his intended absence wa received-from the Vice President, and

Mr. Ingalls was elected President of the Senate pro tem. After an executive session the Senate at 4.55 adjourned till Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

After the reading of the Journal, Mr Henderson, of Iowa, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, the vote resulting 98 to 21. Mr. Bland, of Montana, raised th

point of no quorum. The Speaker could count but 150 nembers present, and a call of the House was ordered.

Two hundred and thirty-eight members responded to their names and then Mr. Henderson's motion was agreed to After three hours and a half was consumed in the discussion of points of order, the committee rose and the bill was passed. It appropriates \$23,650,000 -the largest item being an appropria-tion of \$21,600.000 for the payment of pensions of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the consideration of the private calendar, but no bills were passed; and at 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock-the evening session to be for the consideration of the Private Pension bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- Senate not

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES After the passage of a few private pension bills Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, called up Senate bill providing for an Assistant Secretary of War. Passedyeas 126, nays 100.

Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, called up the contested election case of Featherstone vs. Cote, from the First District of Ar-

Mr. Crisp requested that the case be not called up at the present time. Monday, he said, was suspension day, and there was a special order for Tuesday election case were now called up its discussion would be disconnected. But Mr. Houk disregarded the appeal

sideration. The House decided-yeas 133, nays 22-to consider the election case. The opening speech in favor of the laims of the contestant was made by Mr. Haugen, of Wisconsin.

and Mr. Crisp raised the question of con-

At the conclusion of Mr. Haugen's speech, Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, took the floor, but in view of the small attendance of members, moved an adjournment, which motion was agreed to-year

114, nays 107. SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

- Those who speak well are no eager to speak much .- Spurgeon. - Christianity is the religion that s always common and never vulgar.

- The reason why we are not all more joyful is because we are not all - He who reigns within himself

and rules passions, desires and fears is more than a king. - Thou, that hast given so much to me, give one thing more-a grateful heart .- George Herbert.

- We swallow at one mouthful the lie that flatters, and drink drop by drop the truth that is bitter. - Wickedness may prosper for a while; but in the long run he who sets knaves to work will pay them.

- But calamity is, unhappily, the usual season of reflection, and the pride of men will not often suffer reason to have any scope until it can be no longer of service.-Burke, - A beneficent person is like a fountain, watering the earth and spread-

ing fertility; it is therefore more delightful and more honorable to give than o receive.—Epicurus. - Cunning leads to knavery; it i but a step from one to the other, and that very slippery; lying only makes the difference; add that to cunning and

It is knavery,-La Bruyere, - Multitude of jealousies, and lack of some predominant desire that should marshal and put in order all the rest. maketh any man's heart hard to

find or sound.-Lord Bacon. - Simon Peter's failures show the essential and necessary weakness of one who has lost his union with his Saviour and the certain sinking of one who has looked at the troubles which beset him when he should have kept looking only unto Jesus,

- If your faith is weak, do not wait for unusual manifestations or novel proofs of things unseen, but use the means of knowing God which others have found sufficient, and which God has actually furnished.—Dods.

- When I became a Christian the world did not vanish, it assumed nobler proportions. Instead of a fleeting thetre of ambition, I began to see therein he sufferings needing help; and could magine nothing comparable to minisering unto them in-the name and spirit of Christ.-Lacordaire,

- She-Charlie, you know you promised me something handsome on y birthday. He-Yes, I know.

She-Well, I saw a diamond breastpin vesterday in a shop window that was perfectly heavenly. He-Perfectly heavenly, was it? Say Fanny, don't you have any earthly wishes? Do you think of nothing but heavenly things? - Texas Sifting: -It is said that Algernon Swin-

burne never wears an overcoat however cold the weather. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FOUR packages of Corn Whiskey were seized by the Collector of the Fourth District, N. C., February 22d, 1889, of Brunhild, Simon & Co., fo violation of Sections 3289 and 3298 Revised Statutes of the United States. Any person claiming any interest in said property is hereby notified to appear before the and make claim thereto within thirty days from this date, and show cause why the said property should not be forfeited to the United States. Given under my hand and seal, at my office, this the 20th day of February, 1890. E. A., WHITE, Collector Fourth District, Raleigh, N. C. feb 21 W4s



THE effect produced by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Colds, Coughs, Croup, and Sore Throat are, in most cases, immediately relieved by the use of this wonderful remedy It strengthens the vocal organs, allays irritation, and prevents the inroads of Consumption; in every stage of that dread disease, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral relieves cough ing and induces

refreshing rest. "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years and have always found it the best remedy for croup, to which complaint my children have been subject."—Capt. U. Carley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"From an experience of over thirty years in the sale of proprietary medicines, I feel justified in recommending Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One of the best recommendations of the Pectoral is the enduring quality of its popularity, it being more salable now than it was twenty-five years ago, when its great success was considered marvelous."— R. S. Drake, M. D., Beliot, Kans.

R. S. Drake, M. D., Beliot, Kans.

"My little sister, four years of age, was so ill from bronchitis that we had almost given up hope of her recovery. Our family physician, a skilful man and of large experience, pronounced it useless to give her any more medicine; saying that he had done all it was possible to do, and we must prepare for the worst. As a last resort, we determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and I can truly say, with the most happy results. After taking a few doses she seemed to breathe easier, and, within a week, was breathe easier, and, within a week, was out of danger. We continued giving the Pectoral until satisfied she was entirely well. This has given me unbounded faith in the preparation, and I recommend it confidently to my customers."—C. O. Lepper, Druggist, Fort Wayne, Ind. For Colds and Coughs, take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lov'ell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

Habitual Costiveness Auses derangement of the entire system, and brocks diseases that are harardous to life, it rooms of costive habit are subject to Headnake, Defective Memory, Gloomy Forebodings, Nervousness, Fevers, Drowsiness, Irritable Temper and other symptoms, which anfits the sufferer for business or agreeable associations. Regular habit of body alone can correct these evils, and nothing succeeds so well in achieving this condition as Tutt's Pills. By their use not only is the system renovated, but in consequence of the harmonious changes thus created, there pervades a feeling of satisfaction; the mental faculties perform their functions with vivacity, and there is an exhilaration of mind and body, and perfect heart's ease that bespeaks the full enjoyment of health.

Tutt's Liver Pills REGULATE THE BOWELS.

tu th sat NOTHING SUCCEEDS

> LIKE SUCCESS. The reason RADAM'S



CAUSED BY MICROBES

Exterminates the Microbes and graves them out of the

system, and when that is done you cannot have as ache or pain. No matter what the disease, whether a simple case of Malaria Fever or a combination of dis eases, we cure them all at the same time, as we treat al Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bron-

Liver Disease, Chills and Fever, Female Troubles, in all its forms, and in fact, every Disease known to the Human System.

chitis, Rheumatism, Kidney and

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations See that our Trade-Mark (same as above) appear on each jug.
Send for book "History of the Microbe Killer,

R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C. Sole Agent, su tu th jan 11 D&W 1y nrm

What Scott's Emulsion Has Done Over 25 Pounds Cain in 10 Weeks Experience of a prominent Citizen
THE CALLYCENIA SCIETT F R THE
SUPPRESION OF VICE.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7th, 1886.

I took a severe cold u on

my chest and lungs and did not give it proper attention; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I wa threatened with consumption, Physicians ordered me to a more congenial climate. and I came to San Francis co. Soon after my arrival Icommenced aking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites regularly t ree times a day. In ten weeks my avoirdupols went from 155 to 180 counds and ever; the cough noantime caased.

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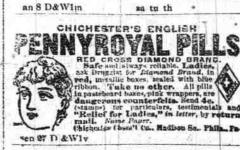
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OTTERBURN LITHIA and MAGNESIA WATER! .

IT NOT ONLY CURES "BRIGHT'S DISEASE" BUT ALSO DIABETES. Mannboro, Va., April 7, 1888. MANNBORO, VA., April 7, 1888.

For a year I have been suffering with a form of Kidney Disease which my physician (Dr. J. A. Hillman) thought was Diabetes, and advised the use of Otterburn Lithia and Magnesia Water. The quantity of urine passed was greatly in excess of the natural secretion, and I lost forty pounds of flesh in a few months. The use of the Otterburn Water corrected this excessive flow entirely in six weeks, and I am again a well man.

I tried many medicines without avail, and I attribute my cure of this troublesome and dangerous disease en tirely to the use of the Otterburn Water.

R. N. BLANTON

PERSONS OFTEN ASK "WILL IT KEEP? AMELIA COUNTY, VA., Feb. 24, 1888. I hereby certify that two years ago I obtained some of the Water of the Otterburn Lithia and Magnesia Spring for my wife, in a demijohn, and recently, whilst moving to another home, I found that some of the Water had been left in the demijohn. I poured it out and drank some of it, and found it to be as pure and nice as when first taken from the Spring.

G. E. CRADDOCK

J. E. JEFFERSON, of Johnstown, South Carolina "A lady here has been entirely relieved of a severe attack of Rheumatic Gout. * * * She found such immediate relief she did not take any medicine or any other remedy at all' and while on the sixth bottle stated that she had been entirely relieved and needed no more Water, her general health being also greatly improved.

E. E. JEFFERSON. RICHMOND, VA., April 8, 1887

IT CURES RHEUMATIC GOUT.

RICHMOND, VA., April 8, 1887.

I have been suffering for years with a complication of Liver and Kidney trouble, suffering great pain in the region of the kidneys, and having my attention called to the Otterburn Lithia and Magnesia Water I commenced to use it, and never experienced such relief from anything. The very first half-gallon increased the flow of urine and cleared it up. My appetite has been restored, and I feel that I cannot commend the Water too highly.

R. F. WALKER. MANNBORO, VA., March 17, 1888.

When I commenced the used of the Otterburn Lithia and Magnesia Water, on the 28th of January last, I had no faith in any mineral water. I had been suffer fing for over three years with a disease that was pronounced by a pronounced by a prominent physician of Richmond to be an affection of the Kidneys, after making a scientific test Richmond to be an affection of the Kidneys, after making a scientific test.

I had only used the Water one week when I was entirely relieved of pain, which before had been constant and at times acute, and I have gained nineteen pounds in flesh, with a restoration of strength and energy.
gave the Water a fair test, using no other water and
taking no medicine.

H. C. GREGORY.

AMBLIA C. H., VA., December 15, 1880 I have been a Dyspeptic for the past fifteen years, and lately have suffered with Derangement of my Urinary Organs, evidenced by great difficulty in voiding the urine. About six months ago I commenced the use of the Otterburn Lithia and Magnesia Springs Water, and since that time there has been marked and gradual improvement in my entire condition and state of health. My digestion is better than it has been for five or six years, and the urinary trouble is entirely relieved, and has been for the past two months.

J. A. WALLACE.

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