

WHY NOT MIX IN THE WHIRLPOOL?

We have been asked if a religious paper should discuss politics. If the editor knows more about politics than he does about religion, let him light in. If he makes it a Religio-Democratic paper he had better come down off the perch, but if the aim, purpose and motive is to pump more religion into the Republicans it is our opinion that no obstacle should be placed in the way of any Christian scholar who wants to turn a benighted and drifting soul from the error of his way.

We don't see what's to keep a religious editor from wading into politics if he owns the paper, has plenty of money and can buy pencils enough to scratch off the names of the Christian subscribers who will drop him a card if his brand of politics doesn't mix up with their brand of religion. If the religio-politico editorials are tainted with the canors of Republicanism, people are liable to turn the paper over and over and come to the conclusion that it is a measly, shop-sided, dirty, hypocritical sheet, while the editor lays himself liable to be called a sneaking idiot and dripping-nosed whangdoodle who is seeking to 'steal the liver of Heaven to serve the Devil.'

The fact is, there's nothing to keep a religious editor from pawing up the earth and letting the dirt and mud and ooze and slime fall all over other folks, but we don't see how a meek and gentle and good editor can stay on praying ground when he gets to parting with his distinguished consideration and drives out his pent-up wisdom on such political pabulum and partisan ambrosia as is fed to Populists, Republicans—and Democrats.

We often wish we were a religious editor, so we could call every man Brother and be in a position to fight by the microbes that gnaw at us till we think the fellow on the other side of the political fence 'jist live steal as not.' Then we could hang out the sign:

Free from the dotting scruples That fetter our free-born reason; We follow Truth.

If we were a religious editor and politics got to mauling up the gray matter in our noggin, we'd just as leave to be on the brink of a chasm with an ice-covered toboggan leading down, down, down, clean out of sight of the ceiling.

MAY HAVE TO EAT GROW.

The Houston Chronicle has this to say in the light of events now about to transpire:

In the judgment of the Chronicle many of the leading and of the lesser journals of the country are indulging in too much deprecatory criticism of ex-President Grover Cleveland.

It doubts appears to many thousands of Democrats, especially to the devoted partisans of Mr. Bryan, that there is not the remotest possibility of Mr. Cleveland's nomination at St. Louis in July, and that hence they will abuse him at will without danger of their utterances rising to rebuke and embarrass them in the future, but this position is not in our judgment safe.

There numberless thousands of Democrats, loyal, faithful and devoted who steadfastly believe that Grover Cleveland is the only Democrat who can defeat Theodore Roosevelt, and Mr. Cleveland is by all odds the biggest figure looming up to-day against the Presidential horizon.

His course no man doubts. His ability is beyond question, and while he has been the subject of unmeasured abuse his integrity of conviction, purity of action has never been successfully impeached.

He stands above the low level of the politician on the high plane of the statesman, and while the Chronicle does not mean to be understood as advocating his nomination, it warns its brethren of the press that public sentiment concentrates rapidly and moves with power, and that political conventions are as prolific of surprises.

The Star agrees with its Texas contemporary, but cannot the friends of Col. Bryan and Editor William R. Hearst use the same argument on those papers who abuse those two prominent Democrats?

After all, when we discuss men in our own party it is best to justify criticism of their acts in a conservative way if they have the courage of honest convictions. When a man is wrong but honest, misguided but sincere, it is out of place to say he is a traitor, a scheming disorganizer, an ardent demagogue, a poltroon, and the like. Some writers are abusive and bitter in order to appear smart, but a well balanced man never goes off half cocked and fires a broadside of vituperation.

We ought to have tolerance for the opinions of even our political opponents when they are honest, and certainly we should be both respectful and charitable to those of our own party with whom we may disagree. We cannot agree with Col. Bryan, but we regard him as an approachable man.

A Philadelphia man a few days ago carried twin babies to the city authorities to be taken care of, as he wasn't able to do so. We see where another man has taken out insurance against twins. When he married he promised to take his wife 'for better or for worse,' but he thinks the best thing to do is to take out a policy against the worst.

THE CAROLINA RUSH.

Experiment by Government Expert May Lead to Wonderful Things on Coast.

A FIBRE-PRODUCING PLANT.

Water Weed, Hitherto Considered Worthless, Opens Up Possibility of Great Wealth on Unoccupied Sounds and in River Marshes.

Mr. Lyster H. Dewey, botanist in charge of fibre plants in the United States Department of Agriculture, spent the past two days in the city on an interesting and perhaps a very important mission—that of making an examination of the luxuriant growth of wild rush in the sounds and along the rivers in this section, with a view of determining whether they are not available for commercial purposes as a fibre-producing plant. The attention of the government was recently called to the possibility of the development of a new industry in connection with the manufacture of fibre from the rush in such inexhaustible supply on the Cape Fear coast, and Mr. Dewey was sent to investigate.

Mr. Dewey would give out nothing for publication in connection with his visit, but he spent yesterday in Brunswick county collecting samples of the Carolina rush and the soil upon which it is grown. He will take the samples to Washington and there it will be determined whether it will be worth the government's while to make experiments in growing the plant and if so, to give the people of this section the benefit of that knowledge. Should the test be favorable to the cultivation of the rush it would mean much to Eastern Carolina, the growth generally being found in marshes not adapted to other purposes.

The adaptability of the wild rush to commercial purposes has often suggested itself to a number of Wilmington people with capital, but until now so far as is known, the government had made no effort to encourage experiments along the line now undertaken. A splendid article of fibre, suitable for mattresses and upholstery, is said to be hidden in the so-called 'worthless weeds' and it is expected that something will come of present efforts.

The politicians of both parties are now trimming up their mudslinging for the campaign. Maehen and Groff will sit in their cells and after reading the papers will come to the conclusion that the great majority of grafters is still at large.

Vermont now proposes to adopt the South Carolina liquor dispensary system. Tillman will consider this a compliment to him.

The Mormon President Joe Smith has five wives and forty-two children. That is an incubator that an inklinger couldn't incubate.

It looks like Senator Smoot will have to get his long-tailed duster and pack his grip for Utah.

Some men may have no enemies and also not any friends worth mentioning.

Runaway Last Night. A runaway horse demolished a buggy belonging to Orrell & Alexander last night about 10 o'clock. A colored boy called 'Plucky Joe'—and he won his title last night—was driving the buggy back to the stables from a call up town. The animal became frightened at some lumber on Chesnut, between Fourth and Fifth, and dashed down the street to Second.

Turning the corner, the runaway went wildly down Second street and ran into an express wagon in front of the City Livestock Company's stables. The buggy went to pieces and the boy was thrown out, but he pluckily held to the lines and was dragged about 15 feet before he would give up. The shoes had been dragged off his feet in the meantime. The horse ran up Princess to the stables at Third street, 'Plucky Joe,' shoeless and halless, in close pursuit.

SMALLPOX HAS NO TERROR.

Feeling of Public is One of Indifference, But Hundreds Are Being Vaccinated.

There was no development in the smallpox situation yesterday, but in consequence of the action at the joint meeting at the City Hall Tuesday afternoon, there was a perfect rush of school children for vaccination during the day. Many applied to Dr. Harper, the city superintendent of health, at his office, one colored school having come in a body in charge of teachers. Dr. Harper probably vaccinated as many as 350 or 400 during the day. The schools were in session as usual. A few parents announced their intention to withdraw their children from school before they should be vaccinated, but all of them will continue until the two-week limit has expired. A vast majority of the children are being vaccinated in a hurry, but there appears with it all not the least alarm; fact is, the public feeling is almost one of utter indifference.

It is probable that the quarantine upon the residence of Dr. Anders will be lifted to-day. The guards were withdrawn yesterday and gradually the contacts are being given more and more liberty.

Six for the Roads. A 'whole raft' of offenders went out to the roads from the Mayor's court yesterday—six in all. Sam Clark couldn't pay a fine imposed the day before for drunkenness and with five others, all colored and sentenced yesterday, went out for the regular period of 30 days each. The convicts yesterday were Neal McCormick, vagrancy; Frank Oaslow, habitual drunkenness; Zack Taylor, drunk and down; Fred Bennett, drunk and down, and Ida Anderson, drunk and down. The last named will be employed as a domestic about the camp.

In a street fight between Mayor Joel H. Cuthbert and City Councilman C. O. Page, at Roanoke, Va., the mayor was badly used up and is confined to his bed with a broken arm, and cuts and bruises on his head and face. Mr. Page suffered several bruises. The two men have been political enemies.

You Know What You Are Taking When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on the wrapper and is as follows: 'GROVE'S CHILL TONIC IN A TASTELESS FORM. No Cure, No Pay, No.

Rev. Dr. Fred D. Hale, pastor of the First Baptist church, will occupy the residence at 409 Chestnut street, where Mr. A. W. Bivenbark and family formerly lived.

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BOWDEN-DUSHAN DIFFICULTY.

Investigation in Justice Fowler's Court. One of the Principals Recognized for His Further Appearance.

A full investigation of the recent personal encounter between Capt. J. J. Bowden and Y. M. C. A. Secretary Charles Dushan was held in Justice Fowler's court yesterday, beginning at 10 A. M. and continuing until after 11 o'clock. Mr. Dushan was found guilty of simple assault, but judgment was suspended under the circumstances, and he was taxed with the costs. Captain Bowden's personal recognizance in the sum of \$100 was taken for his appearance in the Superior Court in April to answer the charge of an assault with a deadly weapon. The peace warrant proceedings against Captain Bowden were dismissed for want of evidence.

Herbert McClammy, Esq., appeared at the hearing for Capt. Bowden and C. D. Weeks, Esq., an officer of the Y. M. C. A., was present to look after the interests of Mr. Dushan. Mr. Weeks disclaimed any purpose to prosecute Capt. Bowden and said he was present solely for the purpose of defending his client. There was no feeling in the matter, whatever, and attorneys remarked upon the free, open manner in which both participants and the witnesses told their versions of the affair. Mr. McClammy contended that Mr. Dushan should be held for the higher court upon the ground that serious injury had been done, but Justice Fowler ruled that in inflicting the serious injury he was on the defensive and, therefore, could not be held.

The business letter addressed by Mr. Arnold to Mrs. Bowden at which Capt. Bowden took offense, was produced in court, but there was no occasion for its reading. In the case against Mr. Dushan all the evidence bearing upon the difficulty came out and Capt. Bowden, through his counsel, waived an examination as to the charge of an assault with a deadly weapon. The witnesses who testified, besides the principals in the encounter were Messrs. S. J. Ellis, E. H. Arnold, Ed. King, C. M. Whitlock, J. Elks, Bunting, Jno. H. Craig and Mr. Davis, of the Smith-Davis Co. The Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. had previously met, heard a number of other witnesses and exonerated Mr. Dushan of all blame in the matter.

LOUISIANA MARKETS AND SHIPPING.

Oil Tug and Barge Here—Cotton Advances—Highlander Again Ready.

New York steamer passed out for Georgetown trip at 8:30 P. M. yesterday. The tug 'Standard,' towing Standard Oil barge No. 58, from Philadelphia, with a supply of products for the Wilmington agency, arrived up yesterday about noon and will proceed to-day.

The steamer 'Highlander,' having repaired broken connecting-rod, proceeded again to Southport early yesterday afternoon and expected to leave during the night for Georgetown, S. C., thence to Columbia for permanent service on the Congaree river.

The cotton market took another jump yesterday and upon the strength of it, the local quotations were advanced to 15¢ cents. Receipts were 89 bales, against 200 same date last year. The tone of the spirits turpentine market changed from steady to firm at 58¢ yesterday.

The weather bound fleet at Southport are having a hard time getting favorable weather to proceed. The schooner 'Lizzie M. Patrick,' which came in for harbor Saturday, proceeded at 1 P. M. yesterday, but the 'William Linthicum,' which has been in for over a week and put to sea at the same hour, had to return for harbor at 8 P. M. The 'C. C. Lister' passed out at 3:40 P. M.

DR. ZACHARY HAS APPENDICITIS.

Popular Young Physician Underwent Operation Yesterday—Sends Serious.

Friends of Dr. R. E. Zachary will regret very much to know that on yesterday he had a recurrence of an attack of acute appendicitis for which it was necessary to perform an operation at the James Walker Memorial Hospital yesterday at noon. Dr. Zachary had been subject to intermittent attacks of the disease for several months, but the attack yesterday was very severe. He was taken to the hospital during the morning in a critical condition. The operation was by Dr. Frank H. Russell and Dr. Joseph Akerman. Last night Dr. Zachary was reported from the hospital as doing very well, but it is not believed that he is yet out of danger.

Is a Real Estate Deal.

Friends of Mr. Lee H. Battle, formerly cashier of the Atlantic National Bank here, will be interested in the announcement from Greensboro that with Mr. W. S. Thompson, president of the City National Bank, of which Mr. Battle is cashier, they have bought on their individual account the valuable real estate in Greensboro belonging to Miss Louise Kats, and will probably erect thereon a modern five-story building.

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IT'S A STAYER.

Comes Quickly, But it Comes to Stay. How a Wilmington Citizen Got Rid of It.

Comes early, stays late. No stranger can be more unwelcome.

Makes life a misery all day long. Keeps you awake nights. Irritates you; spoils your temper. Do you know this unwelcome guest? Ever have it come and stay with you? Know what it is? Eosema.

You know how hard it is to shake it. You would like to know how to do it? Let a Wilmington man tell you. Read his statement that follows: C. H. Horton, printer on the MORNING STAR, residing at 102 1/2 Dook street, says: 'I had a rash on my body which had been bothering me for some time and often almost set me wild. I used lots of medicine and remedies but without relief until I procured Doan's Ointment from Bellamy's drug store. I found it to be most excellent. I do not believe it was ten minutes after I applied it before I had relief. I am glad to let others know of an effective preparation like Doan's Ointment proved to be in my case. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

DOUBLE MURDER IN ROBESON.

Alonso Weatherly, of Red Springs, Took Sundry for Terrible Deed.

LUMBERTON, N. C., March 7.—There were two murders in Robeson Sunday. Alonso Weatherly and Doll Jackson, both white men, met in the road at Red Springs about 11 o'clock and Weatherly shot Jackson through the head, killing him instantly. Both men were in buggies. There was no one present but the two men. Weatherly says he shot in self defence, as Jackson told him he was going to kill him. The facts are hard to get. After killing Jackson, Weatherly went into South-stown, where he is accused of killing a Croatan woman. He went to a house and it is said tried to drive his horse in the house. A little boy took a gun and ran out and a woman who was visiting there ran out to try to get the gun, when it is said Weatherly grabbed it and shot her. She only lived a short time.

Sheriff McLeod was notified and he with Deputy Barker hunted him all night but did not find him until about morning when Deputy Barker arrested him near Rowland, going about South Carolina in company with a Croatan woman. When arrested he could not remember about shooting the woman; said he was too drunk. His wife left him sometimes ago on account of bad treatment. The feeling against him among the Croatians is said to be high.

FIRE RECORD FOR YEAR 1903.

Sixth Annual Report of Chief Charles Schibbe Made Last Night.

The sixth annual report of Fire Chief Chas. Schibbe given a comprehensive review of the work of the Department during the year 1903, was presented to the Board of Aldermen last night and has been very favorably commented upon. During the year 172 alarms were responded to—143 bell; 28 telephone, and 4 verbal. There is an increase of 68 over the preceding year. Fires occurred in 123 frame and 31 brick structures and one in a box car. The greatest number of alarms was at 11 in November and the smallest number 5 in May. Sparks from chimneys caused 47 of the alarms; defective flues, 28; unknown, 28; chimney burning out, 11; lamp explosions, 6; rats and matches, 6; incendiaries, 6; electric wires, 4; explosions, 4, while others were for various causes. The total value of property at risk during the year was \$981,881, being \$830,460 value of buildings and \$451,171 contents. The total loss by fire was \$81,178.08, of which \$23,696.81 was on buildings and \$57,476.78 on contents. The total insurance on property whose losses were paid was \$299,356, or \$349,410 on buildings and \$246,946 on contents. The total number of fires is the largest on record, but in 1901 the losses were heavier. Chief Schibbe in his excellent report returns thanks to his men and all others who have been of assistance to him in the administration of affairs.

Raleigh Times: 'It is said by some of those in a position to speak, that the North Carolina National Guard encampment will be at Wrightsville this Summer, and those who oppose this choice are completely at a loss to suggest a better selection. Wilmington is pushing its end of the proposition with an industrious vim which usually terminates in victory.'

ANOTHER GERMAN TRAGEDY.

Man Shot His Son and His Wife and Then Killed Himself.

By Cable to the Morning Star. BELLIN, March 9.—Another family tragedy, similar to the Besoke case, occurred to-day at Pankow, a suburb of Berlin. Theodore Brambach, a commercial traveller, took his wife and son to the circus on Tuesday evening, and after returning home, the family sat down to supper. After his wife and son had gone to bed, Brambach turned on the gas, but the rooms were too well ventilated and this plan of death failed.

This morning Brambach shot his son and his wife and then himself, having previously sent a servant to a friend with a letter explaining his act. Brambach, like Lieutenant Besoke, had lived far beyond his means and had become involved in financial difficulties.

HOMICIDE IN WAKE.

A Young Farmer Sends a Ball Through Grain of Insolent, Vicious Negro Laborer.

Supreme Court Delivers a Job to the Morally Stunted—Dan Teachey Gets New Trial—The Jones County Murderer Must Hang.

[Special Star Telegram.] RALEIGH, N. C., March 8.—Marcus Edwards, a prosperous young farmer, three miles from Raleigh, shot and killed Solomon Smith, a negro farm hand, this afternoon. He was coming at Edwards with a pitchfork, when the latter drew a pistol and sent a ball through his forehead, so that particles of brain oozed out. Edwards had scolded the negro for being insolent and not obeying orders. The negro declared he was tired of taking orders from white folks. Edwards replied that he must take orders from him as long as he stayed on his farm. The negro came at Edwards with the pitchfork and the fatal shot was fired. Edwards came to Raleigh and surrendered, being later released on \$500 bond for further hearing Thursday.

The Supreme Court grants a new trial in the case of the State vs. Dan Teachey for the killing of Robert Riverbank on the grounds of the admission of incompetent evidence in the trial in which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The court affirms the Jones county court in the conviction and sentence to be hanged of the negro Daniels for the murder of F. G. Simmons, father of Senator Simmons. Governor Aycock will later fix a date for the execution.

In the case of Paul vs. Washington, from Beaufort county, the court lays down the rule that liquor being an evil and an enemy to civilization, the courts in passing upon the validity of laws regulating or restricting its sale, will not be guided by the rule applicable to restrictions upon a business which is useful or beneficial to the community. The court holds that Washington has authority to prescribe the most stringent regulations for control of the saloons including the removal of screens, having only one entrance and prescribing that there be no food served or games provided in the saloons.

MORE TESTIMONY IN THE SMOOT INVESTIGATION.

Several Officials of the Mormon Church Testified They Had Plural Wives and Continued to Practice Polygamy.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Several officials of the Mormon church were put on the stand in the Senator Reed Smoot case, before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, to testify that they had plural wives and had continued to practice polygamous cohabitation since the manifesto of 1890. The large number that have testified that they practice polygamy is the feature of the evidence brought out. Just before adjournment for the day the committee held an executive session for the purpose of having read the unprintable testimony in the latest divorce case. The prosecution stated that it had no more witnesses ready to put on the stand on account of the refusal of several officials of the Mormon church to respond to the summons issued for their appearance. President Joseph F. Smith was invited to use his influence to have witnesses put in appearance and the Mormon church to respond to the summons issued for their appearance. Loren Harmon, formerly a bishop of the Mormon church, was on the stand to-day and gave the most important testimony in favor of the defence that has been offered thus far in the eight days of the hearing. He said he was convinced that practices of polygamy had been offered thus far in the eight days of the hearing. He said he was convinced that practices of polygamy had been offered thus far in the eight days of the hearing.

Those who have sneered at scientific farming will have to come to it or they will fall badly in the general rush for success. The importance of the good and competent farmer cannot be overestimated. He is an object lesson that all neighboring farmers would do well to imitate. Brains and energy are cranks. They are not content to run on continually in old grooves, but are constantly looking out for new and better ways of doing work. In promoting progress in agriculture it is very desirable that practical farmers keep a careful record of facts which relate to the culture of the soil on their farms. No farmer can afford to be ignorant of any question that confronts the public today.

A Shattered Romance. 'I think our teacher of composition is charming, don't you, Emily?' 'Pie, Bertha! That heartless monster! Captivated by his blue eyes the other day, I slipped a little affectionate note in my copy book.' 'And what did he do?' 'He gave it me back with all the spelling mistakes corrected in red ink.'

Reversing the Order. Willie—Pa, you don't get chestnuts until after there's a frost, do you? Pa—Except in the case of a farce comedy, my son. Then the chestnuts come first, and the frost afterward.—Exchange.

On a farm of sixteen acres of land in Iredell county, nine miles from Statesville, Mr. R. L. Morrison demonstrated the past year what can be done in North Carolina by an industrious man. Mr. Morrison operated what is called a two-horse farm, himself and one man doing all the work, with the exception of an extra hand for eight or ten days on the farm. He made on sixteen acres of land, 11,808 pounds of seed cotton, which he sold for \$495; 200 bushels of corn valued at 60 cents, \$120; 30 tons of pea hay valued at \$6 per ton, \$180; 70 bushels of oatmeal, 60 cents per bushel, \$42; 1,839 pounds of pork at 9 cents, \$165.54. During the year Mr. Morrison also grazed 15 head of young cattle, which he valued at \$8 per head, \$120. The total of all the products of the farm, therefore, amounted to \$1,126.38. All the grains and grasses raised by Mr. Morrison are put to stock. In addition to this Mr. Morrison realized during the year from the sale of butter from two cows, eggs and poultry in excess of home consumption, a total of \$122.25.

While working in a well, sixteen feet square, for the Shore & Mathis Distilling Company, of Wilmington, Mr. James Greer was instantly killed and Mr. Wm. Parkersham was injured. Mr. Parkersham, it is feared, is seriously injured, both legs having been broken, one broken above and the other below the knee, and is otherwise badly bruised.

KING WHEAT.

Interesting Points in the Story in the United States.

The wheat of the United States is divided into two sub-varieties, winter wheat and spring wheat. These are again divided into many groups, bald and bearded, hard and soft, white and red, and subdivided into varieties, according to the texture and color of the kernel and color and quality of the straw and other characteristics. Winter wheat is sown in the autumn and harvested in the early summer. Spring wheat is planted in the spring and harvested in the summer and autumn. It is needless to enumerate the climatic causes which work to the disadvantage of these two great rivals in the wheat kingdom. Drought, winter killing, early frosts and wet harvests all have an important influence over the crop returns. Twenty-five states and territories raise winter wheat, nineteen produce spring wheat, and some states raise both. The leading crop producers in the winter wheat section are Kansas, California, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Tennessee. Of the spring wheat list Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Washington, Wisconsin and Iowa are the most important.

The wheat crop of the United States in 1901 was 721,000,000 bushels. The per capita consumption is estimated at 4.68 bushels. The exports of wheat for the twelve months ending June, 1902, were nearly 155,000,000 bushels and the exports of flour nearly 18,000,000 barrels. The principal countries which took wheat from the United States, in their order as to quantity, were the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, the United States, Cuba and the West Indies, Brazil, Japan and Africa. The total value of the exports of wheat and flour exceeded \$178,000,000. Previous to 1872 the largest crop of wheat raised in the United States did not equal the amount exported thirty years later. Commercially the millers of the United States outrank all others. Their mills are the largest and have the greatest capacity of development since the introduction of the purifier and the rolls has been such that American flour now competes successfully in all foreign countries from which it is not debarred by prohibitive tariffs.—'Story of a Grain of Wheat.'

A FEED FOR THE FEED LOG. In the week we build a rack like this for feeding straw in an open lot to horses and cattle, says a correspondent in an exchange. Lay two logs, any length, say cast and west, stretching them at the ends up and lay the ends of them six feet on the inside. Build log cabin fashion until it is high enough to hold the straw, and set it in the middle of the crib, with a forked pole sticking the foot of each end into the bottom log on the inside and leaning the pole on the top log in the middle. Then lay one from the opposite side as to make an X, using the log in the center as a rest and a support for the straw. Fasten the end poles, and the other logs will stay in place as long as the straw is kept there. You can make them any length desired. The poles being laid alternately give space enough to let the horses to the straw, and by having the poles ten feet or more long the rack will hold a good load of hay or straw for about twenty feet in length of crib.

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Cotton Must Have Potash

Potash is an essential plant food which must be added as a fertilizer or the soil will become exhausted, as is true of so many cotton fields.

We have books giving valuable details about fertilizers. We will send them free to any farmer who asks for them. GERRIAN KALI WORKS, New York—89 Nassau Street, Atlanta, Ga.—221 So. Broad St.

A FEARFUL FLOOD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Over a Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed in the Wyoming Valley and 2,000 Families Homeless.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WILKESBARRE, PA., March 9.—The city of Wilkesbarre and the Wyoming Valley were in a turmoil to-day. The mighty flow of water spread out north and south, east and west, making the north branch of the Susquehanna river a vast maddened coursing lake, sweeping in its path whatever there was to escape the flood, and as a result the climatic causes which work to the disadvantage of these two great rivals in the wheat kingdom. Drought, winter killing, early frosts and wet harvests all have an important influence over the crop returns. Twenty-five states and territories raise winter wheat, nineteen produce spring wheat, and some states raise both. The leading crop producers in the winter wheat section are Kansas, California, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Tennessee. Of the spring wheat list Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Washington, Wisconsin and Iowa are the most important.

The wheat crop of the United States in 1901 was 721,000,000 bushels. The per capita consumption is estimated at 4.68 bushels. The exports of wheat for the twelve months ending June, 1902, were nearly 155,000,000 bushels and the exports of flour nearly 18,000,000 barrels. The principal countries which took wheat from the United States, in their order as to quantity, were the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, the United States, Cuba and the West Indies, Brazil, Japan and Africa. The total value of the exports of wheat and flour exceeded \$178,000,000. Previous to 1872 the largest crop of wheat raised in the United States did not equal the amount exported thirty years later. Commercially the millers of the United States outrank all others. Their mills are the largest and have the greatest capacity of development since the introduction of the purifier and the rolls has been such that American flour now competes successfully in all foreign countries from which it is not debarred by prohibitive tariffs.—'Story of a Grain of Wheat.'

A FEED FOR THE FEED LOG