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The Morning Star.

WOMEN WHO ASSIST IN THE NAVIGA TION OF STEAMBOATS.

WOMAN AND HOME.

The Art of Hanging Pictures Nerves In Children - Portieres and Posing-Woman's Rights In Love-Children and Earache-For Housekeepers and Mothers. The only woman in the world who holds

a mate's license to serve on boats navigat-ing the Ohio river and its tributaries is Mrs. Helen M. Young, wife of Captain Young of the Lee H. Brooks. "I have been on the river for 20 years," said Mrs. Young. "I don't believe in the new woman, and I hate to see a woman in a man's position. I took an active part in managing the steamboat because it was a matter of business to me and my husband. We couldn't get a reliable mate sometimes, and there had to be one, so seven years ago I took out my first mate's license on the Tennessee river. I have had it renewed every year since and have filled the position on the B. F. Young, the Eugene and the Lee H. Brooks. A mate is really the



MATE HELEN M. YOUNG. driver of deckhands, and roustabouts are not versed in etiquette. I never had any rouble with any of the men, however, except one, and I put him off the boat. Once or twice on excursions I have had to put rowdies off the boat, but I did it and never got hurt. It was dangerous work, though,

Mrs. Young was born in northeastern Kentucky and began her career on the river at 19. She passed the best examina-tion on record in the Chattanooga office, where she took out her first license. She has refused captain's, master's and pilot's licenses, although she is a practical pilot.

Mrs. Callie R. French—Captain French,
if you please—is commander of the Ruth.
Her husband and she own this boat and the C. O., in which they travel through the Ohio and Mississippi. They manage a water theater which goes through the south every winter. Mrs. French has been on the river for several years and has, be sides her captain's papers, a pilot's license.

Some of the few other women on the
river are Mrs. T. P. Leathers, captain of the Natchez-her husband is a partial invalid-Mrs. Gordon Green of Pittsburg, who holds a pilot's license, and Mrs. May Miller, who has a master's license on the Mississippi. - Cincinnati Cor. Chicago

The Art of Hanging Pictures Do you remember the time when every well regulated parlor wall showed pictures arranged in solemn tries, a large one in the center of each group, flanked by two smaller ones? How the good people who hung their works of art in that style a peration ago would stare at the medley arrangement of modern pictures!

They would regard the high art irregu-

High art in picture hanging requires an poseless as that of the pieces in a crazy quilt, but which study shows to be scienquilt, but which study shows to be scientifically proper. Size and symmetry of framing are no longer the sole tests of the fitness of pictures to be hung together. Nowadays each photograph, engraving, or whatever it is, is placed where the light will fall upon it in the way best calculated to bring out the lights in the picture. There is one hallway on Thirty-fifth street where the wall above the wainscoting is literally covered with etchings, arranged with very little regard for size or subject,

but producing a charming effect because of the happy way in which the lights strike them.

Pictures should not be hung so high that the neck of the observer will be of necessity craned into stiffness in order to view them. Large pictures, with well defined figures or scenes, may be hung higher than small ones which require close scru-tiny to define them. Oil paintings should not be hung in close proximity to colorles prints or photographs. The rich effects of the colored picture will detract from the charm of the others. For the same reason oils and water colors should not be placed together, as the lighter and less gorgeous coloring of the latter will suffer by com-

parison with the former. In these enlightened days gilt frames, heavy with leaves and flowers, are dis-tinctly "out." Small frames of neutral colors are considered in much better taste, cause they do not detract from th eauty of the picture. - New York Journal.

Nerves In Children. A nice old English lady, hearing an american child spoken of as nervous, said Nervous? Is there anything the matter with its mind?"

She was one of the class of comfortable, phlegmatic English women who accept the world as the Bible explains creation and religion as established by the English hurch, and who live and move and have their being with a placidity simply mad-dening to most Americans. Her bables were rolly poly, kittenlike little creatures, tucked away through babyhood in quie corners to stare at nothing, doze and breathe and squirm and grow. Nerves in a child would only mean to her grave de-

a child would only mean to her grave derangement, probably mental, and in a certain sense she is right.

Childhood should be a period of healthy
animalism. To simply observe and absorb
is enough in this electrical American atmosphere of ours until a child is 7 years
old. To teach him anything previously is
a mistake. He has enough to do if he simply takes in his surroundings, and that is
what every child does, and that is why a
cowlike, uneducated — not illiterate or
vulgar—nurse is better for the first years
of a child's life than its highly organized, of a child's life than its highly orga pervous mother. Such a nurse has the same effect upon the child as the compan ionship of dumb animals, than which there is nothing better. It is an influence which

is wholesome. After 7, however, when it is safe to develop the little mind, a nursery governess should be substituted for the servant; perhaps it may be wise earlier.— New York Tribune.

The young woman with an eye for the artistic has portieres at all of her doors. Everything is in the first impression, and if an effective entrance is made the rest is easy sailing.

One side of the portiere is draped back, the other falling so as to conceal the door

My lady flutters noiselessly down stairs, stops before the door to arrange her skirts, rattles the brass rings of the portieres to attract the attention of her victim, so that the effect will not be lost upon him, and with one upraised hand swiftly sweeps a second, thus making a pretty picture be-comingly framed, then letting the curtain fall behind her she comes into the room,

fall behind her she comes into the room, and the entrance is a triumph.

I know a young woman who has gained quite a reputation for beauty by her graceful poses under a portiere, when, in fact, she has not one good feature. She has two good points—a very magnificent figure and hair of a peculiar shade of red.

When she attends a ball or drawing room affair, she immediately selects a door with a dark red portiere—and usually there is one to be found—pushes back one side of it and stands in the doorway, with chin slightly raised, as though she were trying to see over the heads of her fellow guests, and with one hand on her hip, a triffe to

the back, with fingers pointing downward.
This brings out the lines of the figure to
their best advantage.
Have you ever noticed that the first time

the heroine enters after the climax of the play it is from the rear of the stage through portieres, which she clutches as she comes forward?—New York Telegram.

Woman's rights! Why the very first right we expect is to be treated better than anybody else—better than men treat each other as a body and better by the individother as a body and better by the individ-ual man than he treats all other women. I abominate the idea of equality and to be mentally slapped on the shoulder and told I am "a good fellow." I shrink from the idea of independence and cold, proud iso-lation with my emancipated sister women, who struggle into their own coats unassisted, and get red in the face putting on their own skates, and hang on to a strap in the street car in the proud consciousness that they are independent and the equal of men. I never worry myself when a man is on his kness in front of me putting on my overshoes as to whether he considers me overshoes as to whether he considers me his equal politically or not. It is sufficient satisfaction for me to see him there. If he hadn't wanted to save me the trouble, I suppose he wouldn't have offered. He may even think I am not strong enough for such an arduous duty. That wouldn't hurt my feelings either. I have an idea that he likes it better to think that I cannot do anything troublesome for myself than to believe that I could get along perfeetly without him.

In fact—here's heresy for you, oh, ye emancipated—I do not in the least mind being dependent on men, provided the men are nice enough. Let them give us all the so called rights they want to. I shall never get over wanting to get behind some man if I see a cow. Let them give us a vote if they will. I shall want at least three men to go with me to the polls-one to hold my purse, one to hold my gloves and the third to show me how to cast my vote.—Lillian Bell in Ladies' Home Jour-

Acute pain in the ear, to which children are chiefly subject, most frequently arises from inflammation. It is accompanied by a sense of throbbing pain and noise in the ear, sometimes deafness and general symptoms of fever. In every case of this kind dispersion of the inflammation is to be at-tempted, first by dropping a little lauda-num into the passage and by the applica-tion of a blister behind the ear, which should be kept open until the symptoms

are considerably abated.

In all cases of a slight nature this treatment will be found to succeed, but in more violent affections suppuration is often unavoidable, the tendency to which is marked by an increase of pain in the organ and by a more general affection of the head. The only treatment then left is to endeavor to promote suppuration by fomentation or by injecting warm water into the ear by meant of a syringe. A poultice has also been advised, but the situation renders it an inconvenient form. When matter once appears, it is to be removed by injecting warm water into the ear. Should the discharge be too profuse or long continued, mild astringent injections will be necessary, consisting of five grains of acctated ceruse or vitriolated

zine in eight ounces of resewater. Sometimes the disease extends to the bone, in which case before a cure can be effected exfoliation will take place. As deafness is sometimes the conse uence of this complaint, the advice of an experienced surgeon should be taken when the complaint is either violent or obstinate.-New York Ledger.

Flowers and Ozone. Dr. Andres of Philadelphia, says The Hospital Review, a few years ago made the discovery that ozone in the atmosphere, which is the great purifier, was mainly supplied with blooming flowers, and for this reason blooming plants were healthful in dwelling houses as well as at-

Some interesting experiments with the odors of flowers have been made in the old world, and it is found that many species of microbes are easily destroyed by various dors. The odor of cloves has been known to destroy these minute creatures in 85 minutes. Cinnamon will kill some species in 12 minutes, thyme in 35. In 45 minutes common wild verbent is found effective, while the odor of some geranium flowers has destroyed various forms of microbes in 50 minutes.

The essence of cinnamon is said to destroy the typhoid fever microbe in 19 min-utes and is recorded as the most effective of all odors as an antiseptic. It is now be-lieved that flowers which are found in Egyptian mummies were placed there more for their antiseptic properties than as mere ornaments or elements in senti-

Brides Did Not Always Wear White. The choice of white for wedding dresses comparatively a modern fashion. The Roman brides wore yellow, and in most During the middle ages and the renaissance brides were crimson, and most of our Plantagenet and Tudor queens were married in this vivid hue, which is still popu-lar in parts of Brittany, where the bride is usually dressed in crimson brocade. It was Mary Stuart who first changed the color of bridal garments. At her mar-

Stage with Francis I of France in 1558which took place not before the altar, but before the great doors of Notre Dame—she was gowned in white brocade, with a train of pale blue Persian velvet six yards in length. This innovation caused quite a stir in the fashionable world of that time. It was not, however, until quite the end of the seventeenth century that pure white, the color hitherto worn by royal French widows, became popular for bridal garments in this country.—London

Correcting Children. Herbert Spencer in his essay on educa-tion advises parents to follow the methods of nature in their correction of their chil iren. A child touches a hot stove and his

He does it again, and again his finger s burned. Every time he tries it the punishment is ready. Probably the sec attempt cures him, and never again while be lives does he voluntarily try the tem-perature of a piece of heated iron on his ex-posed skin. It is not the violent spasmodic

posed skin. It is not the violent spasmodic punishment that means correction of a child's faults. Retribution may be small and comparatively insignificant if it is absolutely sure to follow transgression.

It is the persistent, relentless and not to be escaped from character of the consequences of his misdemeanor that impresses the childish mind and finally convinces him. All of which is, with applicates to him. All of which is, with apologies to Mr. Spencer, who has said it infinitely better in his essay, to which all mothers who have not read it are earnestly referred.

Boiling rice to have every grain separate and still have it thoroughly cooked seems to clude many cooks, simple as the process is. Wash the rice and put it into a saucepan half full of cold water, stir the rice of casionally to prevent it sticking to the pan, and as soon as the water has boiled up pour it off and put on the same quantity of cold water as before. When this has boiled off again, and for the third and last time, fill up with cold water, and after watching it until it boils rapidly pour the rice into a warm colander to drain. Place a plate under the colander and another over the rice and let it stand either in the oven (which should not be too not) with

the door open, or near the fire, until all the water has drained off the rice, when every grain will be found separate. It is necessary to let the water actually boil every time; otherwise it might be found that the rice was not quite cooked enough when the process is finished.

"How proud that man Eastfall is of those unsightly scars on his face!" observed the president of the X., Y. and Z. Railway company. "They are the marks of sword cuts he got while fighting duels at Heidelberg university, and he wouldn't take \$1,000 apiece for them. And yet if he had been scarred up half as badly as that in some accident on our road he would think he was damaged \$25,000 worth."—Chicago Tribune.

See the issue of your sloth. Of sloth somes pleasure, of pleasure comes riot, of riot comes disease, of disease comes spending, of spending comes want, of want comes theft, and of theft comes hanging.—Chapman, Jonson and Marston.

LITERARY TREE OF TIBET.

Natives Think It a Miracle, but Explorers Call It a Fraud. One by one the traditions of antiquity and the illusions of youth are ruthlessly dispelled. Many people will hear with sorrow and regret that the sacred tree of sorrow and regret that the sacred tree of Kum-Bum in Tibet is, on no less an an-thority than Mr. Thistleton-Dyer of Kew Gardens, a fraud and an imposture, lik-the mahatmas of that interesting but thoroughly mendacious land. Who has not heard of the wonderful tree which spring from the spot where the mother of Toong-Kape shaved her worthy offspring's head when she dedicated him to the divinities and threw his matted hair on the ground? Ever since that memorable event the leaves on its branches and the bark on its trunk have not been the same as on ordinary trees, but contained sacred prayers and symbols, which were supposed to grow naturally on them and diffused a strong odor of incense. The priests were very jealous of it, watched over it themselve and were careful to prevent strangers sec-ing either leaves or branches until ready to be sold, with letters and signs on them to obtain specimens, and they have been critically examined by experts here. The tree has been identified as an ordinary any marks which the leaves contain are impressed on them by the priests with molds, aided probably with heat. As Mr. Thistieton-Dyer remarks, the sacred tree is "an elaborate fraud." Kum-Bum, therefore, goes the way of the celebrated plant in Kent, which was believed to pro-

duce live geese in its branches.

One of the early popes sent a messenger to investigate our southeastern country's phenomenon. When he arrived, the people there told him the tree grew in the midiands; in the midiands they said it was only to be found in Scotland; in Scotland they said it flourished colors in the Ork. they said it flourished solely in the Orkneys, and had he gone there he would very likely have been informed that the goose tree acted as the north pole. At all events, he could not find it. The sacred plant of Kum-Bum must now be placed in the same category of delusions and relegated to the dust bin of exploded impostures.— London Telegraph.

STORY OF VIOLET.

How a Baby Model Got Her Wish, but the Work Went On. She was a very "new" woman—only 4—and posed for "the altogether" even more innocently and unblushingly than

One morning, her soft arms upon the sill of a broad north window, her chin upon her hand, gazing up into the sky like a Raphael cherub, a free little birdling flew past and up into the blueness and vastness overhead.
"Oh, I wis'," she cried enviously, "I

wis' I had wings; I'd f'y way, way, way up dere an s'prise God!"
"Keep still, Violet," said the artist,
absorbed in her work. So Violet kept
pretty still for a cherub and gazed silenty out of the big window all the long aftrnoon, until her father, who was a "new man and let her earn his daily beer, called

The next day and the next and still the next she did not come to pose, and the artist fumed and fretted very grievously. At last the passive father lounged in again and said regretfully: Violet died very suddint. The doctor says she took a chill some way. I hope it ain't put you out any." Then tentatively

'Her sister Rosy's most as big as her, i she is some younger."
"Poor little Violet," said the artist; "I'm awfully shocked and sorry, don't on know. If Rosy is the same or bring her tomorrow punctually at "Sure," said the bereaved one.-New

Walking. A shoeninker says: "If the shoe is worn down at the heel—not on the side, but straight back-and the leather of the sole shows signs of weakness at the ball of the foot, a little greater on the inside just below the base of the great toe, I know that the wearer is a good walker. "If, however, the heel is turned on one

side, or is worn unevenly throughout, and the sole is worn most near the toe, I know that I have to deal with a poor pedestrian. The reason of the difference in position of the worn spot lies in the fact that the poor walker walks from his knees and the good one from his hip.
"Watch the passerby in the street and you will at once see the difference. Nine men out of ten will bend the knew very

considerably in walking, stepping straight out with both hips on the sameline, and the toe will be the first to strike the ground. The tenth man will bend his knee very little—just enough to clear the ground—and will swing the leg from the hip, very much as the arm is swung from the shoulder and not from the elbow. "By so doing he calls upon the muscle which are strongest to bear the strain and increases the length of his stride four or

six inches. The heel touches the ground first and not the toe. A slight spring is given from the ball of the foot on making nother stride. "Men who walk in this fashion cover

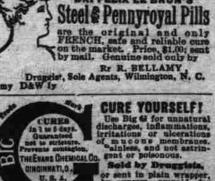
the ground 30 per cent faster with the same exertion than those who walk from the knee."-Pearson's Weekly. The Eird's Eill Was Locked.

A curious bird tragedy is told about in the London Field. A man found a yellow hammer dead in his yard at the foot of a wall. The bird had flown against it with such force as to be stunned. Not only that, but the upper mandible had been bent back, and in the straightening out the sharp point was driven down through the lower bill and locked, thus dooming the bird to death by starvation. The man sent the head to The Field.

A good man; similar accidents have been recorded, but it was always a heavier bird, whose weight made the springing of the bill easier. A good many of the birds were found in a starved condition, showing that they died lingering deaths from want of food. Birds that fly against the lighthouses have the skull bones crushed and die instantly, but others are stunned only.

"No Admittance" With Variations, "I saw the other day," said a stroller, "a variation of the 'No admittance' sign that was unfamiliar to me. This sign read: 'No admittance. This means you.' A little abrupt, but not altogether without reason, for there are many persons who seem to think the sign 'No admittance' is not meant for them."-New York Sun.

[The Discovery Saved His Life. Mr. G. Callouette, Druggist, Beavers-ville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Dis-covery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians or miles about, but of no avail and was iven up and told I could not live. Havng Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get betand about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.





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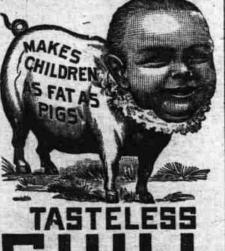
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DAILY No. 41-Passenger-Leave Boston 12.08 9,30 a a m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 pm, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3,46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Peters burg 8,12 p m, tNorfolk 2,25 p m, Weldon 9,44 p m, +Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rock 6.15 a m, Goldsboro 7.00 a m, Warsaw 7,51 a m, Magnolia 8.03 a m. FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a

12.15 p m m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m

Sayannah 13.10 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 pm, Denmark 4.87 pm, Sumter 7.15 a m, Florence 8.56 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11,66 a m. †Daily except Sunday. Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Wes-

don 4,10 p m, Halliar 4,28 p m, arrive Scotiand Neck 5,39 p m, Greenville 6,57 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m. Greenville 8.22 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m. Weldon 11.20 a m. dall) Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8,00 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 8,50 a m and 3 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9 50 a m and 6 30 p m, arrives Washington 11 25 a m and 7,20 p. m. Daily except Sanday.

Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.3) p m, arrives Plymouth 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m. Arrive Tarboro 9.50 a m. Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldshoro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive So ithera N. C., 83 a m. Returning leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 1 2) a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nazhville 8 a m arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday. 4.50 p m., arrives Nashville 5.00 p m., Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m., Nashville 8 36 a m; arrive Rocky Monat 9 05 a m., daily except Sunday.

Train or Cliaton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 3.40 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Fiorence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9 19 a m., arrive Latta 9.33 a m., Dillon 9 42 a m., Rowland 10 0) a m., returning leaves Rowland 5 83 p m., arrives Dillon 5.50 p m., Latta 6.09 p m., Pee Dee 6.3) p m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m., Chadoourn 10.40 · m., arrive Conway 1.20 p m., leave Cooway 2 20 p m., Chadoourn 5.50 p m., arrive Hub 6.00 p m., Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Sailroad leave Floence 8 55 a m., 2 10 a m and 8 25 p m., arrive Darlington 9 32 a m., 10 20 a m and 9 05 p m., leave 2 arlington 9 32 a m., 10 20 a m and 9 05 p m., leave 2 arlington 9 31 a m and 10 40 a m., arrive Wadesboro 2 25 p m., Return ing leave Wadesboro 3 p m., arrive Cheraw 4 45 p m., leave Cheraw 4 45 p m. arrive Wadesboro 3 p m., arrive Darlington 7 p m and 6 25 p m. Leave Darlington 7 30 p m., 627 and 7 45 a m., arrive Florence 8 15 p m., arrive Parlington 7 p m and 6 25 p m. Leave Darlington 7 30 p m., 627 and 7 45 a m., arrive Florence 8 10 a m., arrive Bennetisville 10 10 p m., Gloson 10 25 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 37 p m., Manning 6.53 p m., arrive Lanes 8:25 a m., 32 p m., arrive Bennetisville 1 10 p m., Gloson 10 25 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Lanes 8:25 a m., 5.25 p m., Dally except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayettoville Branch leave Wilson 1.42 p m., 13.23 p m., arrive Georgetown 1 a m., 5 p m., arrive Denmark 6 20 a m., 5.25 p m., Dunn 12.07 a m., Smithfield 12.48 p m., seima 1.00 p m., arrive Wilson 1.42 p m., 13.23 p m., Smithfield 2.55 p m., returning leave s Pregnalls 10 p m.,

Gen'l Passenger Agent. J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager: T.M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager, nov 17 tf Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad



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and intermediate points.

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No. 16.

At Wainut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Kailroad lor Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for kaleigh. Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayette-ville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Beaboard Air Line for Charlotte. Atlanta and all points Bouth and Southwest.

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> Pullwan Sleepers between Charlotte and Richmond.
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> Nashville, Memphis and the West and

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday. For further information apply to THOS, D. MEARES. Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N.C. T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass, Agt. H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager. V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt. E. Sr. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager ma li tf

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