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The Morning Star,

A SHEPHERDESS OF SHEEP.

She walks-the lady of my delighthepherdess of sheep. locks are thoughts; she keeps then white; She guards them from the steep; she leads them on the fragrant height. And folds them in for sleep.

She roams maternal hills and bright, Dark valleys safe and deep: Her dreams are innocent at night— The chastest stars may peep. She walks—the lady of my delight— A shepherdess of sheep.

She holds her little thoughts in sight,
Though gay they run and leap;
She is so circumspect and right;
She has her soul to keep;
She walks—the lady of my delight—
A shepherdess of sheep.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

IY FIRST CAMPAIGN.

At Fort Yuma, in the southwest corner of Arizona, life had long been monotonous, so we heard with much pleasure that several bands of Apaches had "jumped" their reservations and were on the warpath. Preparations were at once begun in anticipation of expected orders to round the Indians up. Soon we received the orders by telegraph,

and at once took the field. The other officers of my troop were either on leave or on detached service, so I was temporarily in command of my troop. I had graduated from the Military academy but a short time before, and had been on but few sconts. Still I had seen enough field service to make me quite confident of my ability

to command my troop.

The number of hostile Indians was reported at about 30, divided into several bands. As the direction which they had taken was not definitely known, if was considered best for the troops to separate, as a single troop could easily capture a band of the hostiles, or even the whole lot in case the bands should unite, while by separating the chances of striking the trails would be greatly

I hailed this plan with delight, for as long as my troop was with any one of the others, I, being the junior officer, could merely obey the orders given to me. But alone I would be free to exer-

cise my ingenuity. Visions of success rose before me. Here was an early chance to win fame. and perhaps a brevet as an Indian fighter! I was alone, and would plan the capture I intended to make. Old sergeants with a troop are fond of giving advice to the "youngsters" just out of the academy, but I would make them understand that they need not attempt

that with me! My route was toward the northeast. We proceeded rapidly, searching eagerly for Indian signs, through a desert covered with cactus of many varieties. Snakes, tarantulas, centipeds and other

similar creatures abounded. For two days we did not see the slightest sign of an Indian trail, and I began to fear that I was not to have a chance to win my spurs. But on the Indian trail, and my hopes rose. They were short lived, for the trail was an old one. We soon lost it and resumed our

march in the original direction. Next day, soon after an hour's halt for dinner, the scouts reported an Indian trail. I hurried forward to inspect it. It was a very plain one, and even to my unpracticed eye it was evident that the band was much larger than we had expected to meet. I concluded that the several bands must, by a preconcerted plan, have concentrated at some point.

I was delighted at this, for instead of

capturing one band I should capture all. Without loss of time I gave the necessary instructions, took precautions to avoid falling into an ambush and gave the order to advance. Old Indian hunters say: "If you see Apache signs, be very careful; if you don't see signs, be much more careful." If the Indians suspect they are being pursued, they will destroy, as far as possible, all signs of their trail. The clearness of the trail we were following assured me that the Indians were blissfully unconscious of our

The scouts, however, were directed to remain near the column, and in order not to lose any of the credit of the capture I followed close on their heels. We moved rapidly, and the trail grew warmer every minute. We were at the most not over two hours behind the

It was growing dusk, and I began to fear that we should not come up with them that night, but would be forced to go into camp at dark. The country had become rolling, so that we could not see any distance ahead, and this should have made me more cautious to avoid an ambush. But I did not anticipate anything of this kind, for I still had no rea son to think that the Indians had any idea we were close on their trail.

As we came over the crest of a small hill the scouts pointed out to me a thin line of smoke rising beyond the next rise of ground. I at once halted and dismounted my command. Undoubtedly the Indians had gone into camp unsuspicious of our approach.

I could hear my heart beat with excitement and anticipation, but in order to lay my plans correctly it was necessary for me to see the ground myself. After a moment's hesitation I concluded to take the first sergeant with me. We tied bunches of grass on our heads and then crept forward ten yards apart

until we came to the crest of the ob-structing hill. I peered over, drew hastily back and took a long breath. There they were! There was no doubt of that, for they were not 100 yards away, and at the first glance I saw that they were

lmost as many men as I had. This was rather more than I had bargained for. I had expected to meet ten or a dozen, or, in case the bands had united, 30 at most. However, I was in for it now. It would never do to retreat, and my glory would be all the

greater from such a capture.

I took another glance and then beckaned to my sergeant to fall back a short distance for a consultation. As he came

up to me without waiting for me to

speak he said: "Lieutenant, I think"-He got no further, for at that point I interrupted him. As he began to speak the thought flashed through my mind: "There! As I had expected, he is going to presume on his position as an old soldier and give me advice." I did not

want any advice. I wanted the credit, and the whole credit. I knew that his advice would be good, for he was an old Indian fighter and a level headed man, but that was all the more reason for my not wanting to hear his advice, for no doubt I should be influenced by it, and then I should feel in in the success. Therefore, as he began to speak, I said, perhaps rather too

sbruptly:
"Never mind, sergeant, what you think. Join the troop and have it ready to attack as soon as I come back." With a suspicion of a smile on his face, but true to his reputation as a splendid soldier, he obeyed without a word. I again crept forward to the crest of the hill, and protected by my mask of grass made a thorough survey of the

The Indians, as I had expected, believing themselves absolutely safe, had taken no precautions to guard against a surprise. They had gone into camp on the bank of a small stream, which at

this point made a bend away from me and then back again, forming a V, with the Indian camp at the vertex. The stream had at the bend cut into the op-posite bank, making it steep and hard

Their campfires were lighted, and the Indians were evidently preparing sup-per. Their rifles were stacked a little in

advance on one side. My plan was quickly formed. I would send small detachments up and down the stream to cut off escape in those directions and would draw up my main body behind the crest where I was. They would have perfect command of the camp and could also pick off any one who attempted to escape by scaling the opposite bank.

When everything should be ready, I would advance alone as far down the slope as possible, and as soon as discovered would call on the camp to surrender. At my call my men would appear at the crest with their rifles cocked and aimed. I hoped by this plan to capture the whole camp without firing a shot.

I returned to my troop and carefully explained the plan. Again I thought that I noticed one or two peculiar smiles on the men's faces. I paid no attention to them, but made the details for the two parties to cut off the retreat up and down the stream.

I selected trustworthy noncommissioned officers to command these parties and started them for their designated places. I then deployed my men as skirmishers, and after waiting a sufficient length of time for the two detached parties to reach their places I gave the order for the men to advance cautiously to

the crest of the hill. It was quite dark by this time, and with a sigh of relief I saw my plans completed without any alarm having

I cautiously advanced alone till within easy speaking distance, when I stepped into plain view and called for the surrender of the camp, at the same time telling them that escape was im-

I was perfectly astounded to see no commotion, no confusion in the camp, but in reply to my summons a voice answered in good English:

"All right, old fellow, we surrender. Now march your men in and have some I recognized the speaker as one of the captains from the next post, who was

in command of a company of Indian scouts, that I had mistaken for a band The joke was on me, and I had nothing to do but to make the best of it. So, hiding my chagrin as best I could, I

gave the order for the men to return for their horses and march into camp. The captain told me that all the hostiles had returned to their reservation, but when his scouts had reported to him that we were following him he had guessed that we had not heard of their return, but had mistaken his company for the Indians. He had thought that it would be a good joke on me to let me go ahead and capture his com-

After supper, when I went to inspect the horses, the first sergeant said to me: "Lieutenant, I started to tell you that I thought that those were friendly the troop I cantioned the men not to shoot unless I proved to be mistaken."

It would indeed have been a dreadful mistake if any one had been hurt. So I thanked the sergeant for his thoughtfulness and at the same time mentally resolved that the next time I would listen

to his advice. It did not take long after I returned to my post for the story to leak out. But it was a long time before they tired of telling how I captured a company of our own Indian scouts.-Lieutenant J. C. W. Brooks, U. S. A., in Youth's

The creation of a peer is now effected by letters patent, addressed to the new lord of parliament, which are accompanied by a writ of summons to the house of lords. Sir William Anson gives the following account of the proper steps to be taken: The prime minister informs the home secretary of the intention of the crown. The home office thereupon instructs the crown office in chancery to prepare a warrant for the sign manual. This warrant, when prepared, is submitted by the home secretary to the queen, and having been countersigned by him it is returned to the crown office for the preparation of the letters patent and the affixing thereto of the great seal, and the letters patent and writ are then sent to the newly created peer. On the introduction to the house the new peer presents his pat-ent to the lord chancellor, and this and also his writ of summons are read and entered upon the journals of the house. They form the "matter of records," in which, as the lords revolved in 1680,

the title to a peerage must originate.-Strand Magazine. Decided by Jury.

It is not uncommon for an English judge to try to raise a laugh-and strange to say he usually succeeds-by affecting an infantile ignorance of all things but purely judicial matters. Sir Henry Hawkins not long ago asked in court, "What is hay?"

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that in a recent libel suit a strange affectation of judicial ignorance was evinced by Lord Russell. Sir Edward Clarke read, from a book of the plaintiff's, a description of Chopin's "umber shaded head."

"What shade?" asked Lord Russell. "Umber," replied Sir Edward. "Yes, but what is that?" persisted

the chief justice. At this point the feelings of the jury were too much for them. With a unanimity reminiscent of the "Pirates of Penzance," they chanted in expostulatory chorus, "Brown, my lord, brown," and the trial went on.

Hollow Steel Spars.

Mechanical skill of no ordinary character is required to produce the hollow steel boom, the spar which has now become so noted in marine architecture. advantage being gained, in exigencies, by beginning in the center and riveting the plates toward both ends. In the most recent instance of this construction there were four lines of angle iron braces at equal distances from each other and running the whole length of the boom, giving it a good bracing, the face to the angles being slightly curved to take the concave shape of the interior of the boom, these angles consisting of sections measuring on an average some 15 feet, with a lap made at each joint 11/4 inches in length and bolted with steel. These laps are irregular, in order that two joints or more may not be opposite each other and thus cause weakness.

He Gave Her Away. As everybody knows, Richard Wagvoted wife of Hans von Bulow. The story goes that the latter one day came to Wagner, for whom he had the greatest possible admiration, and said: "Master, I wish to make you a little present. I have noticed your preference for my wife. Take her. She is yours. I am proud to think that I have something that you will consider worthy of accept

And so a divorce was procured and the marriage took place. Later, when Von Bulow was in this country, he laughingly said to a well "THERE IS NO UNBELIEF."

a Beautiful Poem and Its

How the well known poem, "There Is No Unbelief," came to be written is told in Current Literature. This story, says the writer, has never before been told in print, although the author, Lizzie York Case, when establishing her claim, has stated that it was written 15 years ago for the Detroit Free Press. Inasmuch, now, as the poem is again going the rounds of the papers, accredited, as of old, both to Mrs. Browning and Bulwer Lytton, the facts of its origin are now published for the first time. In answer to the question from a young orthodox clergyman as to her religious belief, Mrs. Case told him, in the presence of half a dozen persons, that it was the inherited faith of her fathers-that of the Friends. "Then," said the young zealot, "you are an unbeliever, and you will be damned."

"Never," she answered. "If there were no true God to trust in, I should still believe in the gods of the woods and of the streams. In fact, I believe in everything-in God, man, nature. There is no unbelief," she continued, with rising enthusiasm. At frequent intervals that night, Mrs. Case related recently, tossing inrestless wakefulness, she reflected upon the preacher's words and manner, and, wincing under the memory of his supercilious summary of her religious opinions, some of the verses took shape in her mind.

At that time she was contributing a weekly letter to The Free Press, but the next morning, instead of preparing her weekly stipulation, she wrote rapidly the poem. Upon its publication the author received letters from widely separated parts of the country containing earnest thanks for the verses and many as surances of consolation induced by them. The author-a stranger in three different cities-has also heard sympathetic sermons delivered on

the poem. "There Is No Unbelief" should not be confounded with "There Is No Death," J. L. McCreery's famous poem, about which there was once so much controversy. The vagaries of its various credits may probably account for the two illustrious names saddled on to Mrs. Case's poem. "There Is No Death," as was definitely proved, first appeared in Arthur's Home Magazine, July, 1863, signed J. L. McCreery. One E. Bulmer, an Illinoisan, with tentacular enterprise, copied the poem, annexed his own name and sent it, as his own, to The Farmers' Advocate, Chicago. A Wisconsin paper, copying it, changed the name to Bulwer, supposing that Bulmer was misnrint. Consequently until six or seven years ago, when its true authorship was decisively settled, the poem was variously credited to Bulmer, Bulwer Lytton, McCreery and to one Robert Shaw. But notwithstanding the fact that Mrs. Case's poem is totally different, save for the three words in the title and for the religious spirit pervading the piece, many editors have manifestly confused the two poems. In the west Mrs. Case has been prominently before the public as an educational teacher and lecturer, and wherever the Detroit Free Press circulates her name is known as a writer of tender verses and strong dialect stories. She has also seen a great deal of the

to many papers a large share of her observations and experiences. Want of Forethought. I was not married long before I discovered that my wife was blessed with the ordinary amount of woman's curiosity.

United States and has contributed

One day, while I was out, she embraced the opportunity to pick the lock of my trunk. I do not know what she expected to find, but I think she must have been disappointed to discover that it was full of nothing but biscuits.

When I came home in the evening, she said, "George, what is the meaning of all those biscuits that I saw in your trunk today?"

I replied: "Well, we're married now, so I may as well tell you the truth. When we were courting, whenever I told you a lie, which was sometimes necessary, I made a mental note of it. And when I went home I would throw a biscuit into my trunk. One biscuit per lie. If during the day or during the evening I told you half a dozen lies, I threw in half a dozen biscuits. So these biscuits simply represent the number of lies I have told you dur-

ing our courtship.' She said: "Well, my goodness! If I had only had your forethought and put aside a little bit of cheese for every one that I told you, we should have had enough biscuits and cheese to last us for life."—London Tit-Bits.

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m, New York 6,58 a m, † noston 3,30 p m. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 pm, †Tarbore 6.45 a m. Rocky Monat 11.05 p m, Weidon ,1.48 m, t. orfolk 3.30 a m, Petersburg 3.22 m, Richmond 4,20 a m, Washington 7,00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10,46 a m, New York 1,23 p m, Boston 8.80 pm.

SOUTHBOUND: DAILY No. 55-Passenger-Due Lake Wacca maw 4,32 p m, Chadbourn 5,14 p m, Ms rion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.80 p m, Columbia 9.50 p m, Denmark 6,20 a m, Augusta 8,00 a m, Macon 11,00 a m, Atlanta 12,15 p m, Charleston 10,20 p m, Savannah 12,50 a m Jacksonville 7.00 a m. St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

NORTH. DAILY No. 49-Passenger-Leave *Boston 1,00p 5,45 PM m, New York 9,00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 2.05 a m, Peters burg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8,40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 11,12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.13 p m, Golds boro 3,10 p m, Warsaw 4,02 p m, Magnoli 4.16 pm.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON-FROM THE

DAILY No. 41-Passenger-Leave Boston 12.68 9,80 a m a m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 pm, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 pm, Richmond 7.30 pm, Peters burg 8.12 p m, †Noriolk 2.25 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rock Mount 5.40 a m, leave Wilson 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 760 p.m

Savannah 12,10 night, Charleston 5,30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.87 p m, Sumter 7.15 a m,, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 19,35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11,66 a m. †Daily except Sunday. Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave We don 4.10 p m, Halirax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck

5,2) p m, Greenville 6,57 p m, Kinston 7 53 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, daily 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 3) p m, arrives Washington 11 25 a m and 7.20 p, m. Daily except Sunday.

Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.37 p.m., arrives Plymouth 7.35 p.m., Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.37 a.m., Arrive Tarboro 9.10 a.m., Train on Midiand N. C. Franch leaves Goldsboro, P. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a.m.; arrive SmithBein N. C., 6 3 a.m., Returning, leaves SmithBeid 9.03 a.m., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10.35 a.m.

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6.30 p.m., arrives Nashville 5.05 p.m., Spring Hope 5.30 p.m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a.m., Nash-yille 8.55 a.m.; arrives Rocky Mount 2.05 a.m., daily succept Sunday.

Train or Olinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a.m. and 8.45 p.m.; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a.m., arrive Latta 9.30 a.m., Dillon 9.42 a.m., Rowland 10.0) a.m., returning leaves Rowland 5.28 p.m., arrives Dillon 5.50 p.m., Latta 6.09 p.m., Pee Dee 6.30 p.m., chalocour 10.40 a.m., arrive Conway 1.50 p.m., Latta 6.00 p.m., Pee Dee 6.30 p.m., Chadocour 5.20 p.m., arrive Hub 6.00 p.m., Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darilington Kailroad leave Florence 8.55 a.m., 9.10 a.m. and 9.65 p.m., arrive Darlington 9.86 a.m., 10.20 a.m. and 9.65 p.m., leave Florence 8.55 a.m., 9.10 a.m. and 9.65 p.m., leave Parlington 9.86 a.m., 10.20 a.m. and 9.65 p.m., leave Parlington 9.81 a.m. and 10.40 a.m., arrive Cheraw 10.40 a.m. arrive Wadesboro 2.25 p.m., Retur. ing leave Wadesboro 2.25 p.m., Retur. ing leave Wadesboro 2.25 p.m., Retur. ing leave Wadesboro 2.25 p.m., Returnington 7.25 a.m., arrive Wadesboro 2.25 p.m., Returnington 7.25 a.m., arrive Parlington 7.25 a.m., arrive Florence 8.15 p.m., 6.65 p.m. ard 8.15 a.m., baily except Sunday.

Sunday rative Florence 8.15 p.m., 6.66 p.m. ard 8.15 a.m., baily except Sunday. Sunday trains leave Florence 8.10 a.m., arrive Florenc

Gen'l Passenger Agent. J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager. T. M. EMERSON. Traffic Manager. nov 17 tf



in Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896 GOING EAST, GOING WEST. Pamerger Daily Ex Sunday. STATIONS. Arrive Leave A. M. A. M. 11 25 10 82

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a m, and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arr-ving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

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IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 15, 1896.

MAIN LINE. No. 2. No. 8. No. 4.

9 35 a. m SOUTH BOUND, daily ex st

No. 16.

dailyeze

At Payatteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walant Cove with the Nortolk & West ern R. K. for Winston Salem. At Walnot Cove with the Norfolk & Western Kallroad tor Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Isaleigh. 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 South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agen . W. FRY. Gen'l Manager.



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No.41 Leave Wilmington, S. A L. P. M. 8. A. L. + 9 25 S. A. L.

S. A. L. 8 20 Leave Wilmington -" Clicton r Montgomery

Arrive Columbia C. N. & L. 10 00 Arrive Augusta P. R. & W. C + 9 35 M & N. EAST AND NORTH. 9 15 10 8 9 15 11 21 Raleigh 11 26 1 21 P. M 1 0 2 83 * 3 00 * 4 05 8. A. L P. M A. M. 6 00 7 50 A. C. L *6 40 * 6 10 P. R. R. 11 10 10 48 11 48 12 07 12 48 12 07 13 45 2 34 1 6 53 * 4 5

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Trains 403, 403, 41 and 38.
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Trains 403, 463, 38 and 41.
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