EDITH THOMAS.

Low on the earth I had my birth In a sunny field where the days were long; There as I lay I heard the spray Of the grass in June growing deep and

Fast the days flew, And I followed, too, And saluted the sun with my slender song. Hear me, thou sea bird, matchless in Shaping thy course o'er the surges white In the making of things, Strength fell to thy wings,

So that thou shouldst not falter nor tire When beating abroad: The breath of a god Was breathed through thy form-an enduring fire; To me out of heaven,

No fire was given, Nor strength, but only the rover's desire. Now am I blent With the field's content

In the grassy deep where I make my nest-Say, canst thou hear My carol clear-Thou by the soundful sea?

For the Star. N. C. EXPERIMENT STATION.

By H. B. Battle, Director. The objects for which the establishment of the Experiment Station were desired were two-fold:

1st. To protect the farmers of the State from the fraudulent fertilizers then flooding the market, to exercise a general control of the trade by a system of inspecting all brands legally on sale in the State, and by a chemical analysis of these samples to ascertain if their qualities were up to a certain guaranteed

2nd. To carry on experiments in the field (in the language of the Code) 'On the nutrition and growth of plants with a view to ascertain what fertilizers are best suited to the various crops of this State, and whether other crops may not be advantageously grown on its soil."

As to whether the Station has fulfilled the requirements in respect to the first, in the proper control of the fertilizer trade, the following statement will show.

1. Prior to 1887 no less than 125 brands of fertilizers were sold in the State, and of such a character that no confidence could be placed in them or their qualities. A good fertilizer producing excellent crops the first year might prove worthless the next. The farmers had absolutely no redress. On every hand fraudulent fertilizers were sold and no farmer could by any possible way tell whether three-fourths or nine tenths was sand. The people had lost all confidence in their sale and at the time of the establishment of the Experiment Station scarcely 40,000 tons

were sold annually. 2. After the law went into force, 80 out of these 125 fertilizers were driven from the State, and the remainder were greatly improved in quality and have continued to improve ever since. The following extract from the Station's Report, for 1886, will give to our farmers some idea of the improvement of the fertilizers sold.

The average per cent of available phosphoric acid has increased from \$7.40 in 1880 to \$8.69 in 1886; the average per cent. of potash has increased from \$1.50 in 1880 to \$2.30 in 1886, while the per cent of ammoma remains remarkably near one figure for all the years except 1883, when ammoniates were unusually scarce. Thus the valuation of the average fertilizer, using the prices of 1886 for all analyses alike, has, with a few fluctuations, steadily climbed up from \$21.04 per ton in 1880 to \$24.52 per ton in 1885, and \$23.14 in 1886. The most remarkable thing is that during this period, 1880 to 1886, the actual cash prices paid by North Carolina farmers for these fertilizers has decreased 25 per cent., while the quality or grade has improved 14 per cent. This means that North Carolina farmers could get, in 1886, for three millions of dollars what they had to pay four millions for in-1880 -yes, and get an article oneseventh better than the 1880 article

#### A Well-Founded Superstition. Omaha World.

about Friday being an unlucky day, isn't it, pa?" Father-"Who says so !" "This paper mentions a lot of

things that happened on Friday. George Washington was born on Friday - "

"He was killed by the doctors." "Napoleon was born on Friday--" "He died a prisoner at St. Helena." "Victoria was married on Fri-

"Her eldest son hasn't sense enough to come in when it rains." "Shakespeare was born on Fri-

"And is now branded as a literary thief, while his fair fame is given to a professional boodler who ought to have been in the penitentiary."

"Bunker Hill was fought on Fri-"And lost by the Americans."

"America was discovered on Fri-"The people on this part of it are dying of consumption for want of

"The Mayflower landed on Fri-"And the American who cherishes

a family Bible which came over in it is laughed at." "The Declaration of Independence

was signed on Friday-" "And the people it made independent have become the helpless serfs of a pack of partisan wire-pullers,

jobbers and demagogues." The Blair Bill in the Senate.

Phil. Times, Ind. Rep.

Thirty-nine Senators, some of whom believe that the Federal Government should do everything from running the railroads to educating the children, and some of whom believe nothing of the kind, voted for the Blair bill yesterday, passing it through the Senate by a majorite of the latter of the senate by a majorite of the latter of the la through the Senate by a majority of ten. Those who did not believe the bill ought to pass yound for it for bill ought to pass voted for it for the same reason that a woman is once said to have married her importunate suitor-to get rid of him. rid of Blair and his cranky measure illness, aged 60 years. was to pass it and let the House or the President give it a final quietus.

believing the bill wrong in principle, voted for it out of courtesy to its

author. The debate and final vote upon the bill show that the measure has lost ground by being discussed. Last year only eleven Senators voted against it, while thirty-six voted for it, the vote in its favor being more than three to one. On a much fuller poll yesterday the negative vote rose to twenty-nine, showing that the bill could not possibly be passed over the Presidential veto it is sure to encounter if concurred in by the House. The vote of yesterday seals the fate measure, therefore, and if the House is wise it will devote its attention to business of more importance and not waste any time debating a dead bill.

EDGAR A. POE'S HOMANCE.

Death of a Lady whom He Woold as Maid and Widow.

RICHMOND, VA., February 12. The death of Mrs. Sarab Elmira Shelton, who died yesterday at No. 1,000 East Clay street, this city, and was interred to-day, revives recollections of Virginia's great poet and litterateur, Edgar A. Poe. This lady was the only one who could speak authoritatively of the last few months Poe spent in Richmond. Mrs. Shelton was in the seventyeighth year of her age at the time

of her death. When Poe was preparing to enter the University of Virginia, in 1825, he first met this lady, whose maiden name was Sarah Elmira Royster. Poe's addresses were rejected and she married a merchant named Shelton. Poe afterward married his cousin, Miss Virginia Clemm, on

May 16, 1836. She died in New York, January 30, 1847. In July, 1849, Poe returned to Richmond, and finding his first love then a widow, he renewed his attentions, and it was rumored that an engagement existed between them. This Mrs. Shelton denied. It is stated, however, that Poe in a letter to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Clemm, informed her that his marriage in this city would take place in October,

1849. The expected bride was supposed to be Mrs. Shelton. Poe left Richmond September 30, presumably to bring Mrs. Clemm here to witness the marriage ceremony. A few days later came the news of his illness in a Baltimore hospital, and on October 6th the sad intelligence of his death was received here. It was significant that Mrs. Shelton immediately went into mourn-

New England Farmers "Protected"

Into a Decline. Springfield Republican, Ind. Rep. We hear much talk about how New England farmers have been benefited by the protection afforded to others. They have been helped to this extent:

The agricultural wealth of New \$126,012,892 28 .. 500,167,416 146,775,022 \*37,106,581 707,942,439 880.... 670,835,858 \*Decrease.

Thus, under the low tariff of 1846 and 1857, New England farmers enjoyed a prosperity never since equal ed. It is Western competition, not foreign, that is crowding them out of their markets. And it is the veriest rot to talk about protecting them with a higher tariff on peas and

# CURRENT COMMENT

- The division ran through States and parties in a manner to show that the bill has no real support in public sentiment anywhere, and it may be regarded as dead. Mr. Blair's final speech in behalf of his pet measure could hardly have helped it, and he showed his "crankiness" in nothing more than in the charge that the opposition came from Jesuits, one of whom he declared was employed on the staff of every great newspaper for the purpose of helping to destroy the public school system of the country.-N. Y. Times, Ind. Rep.

- The advocacy of this Blair bill by its author has been long and tedious; but, while he has been prosing before a yawning Senate and burdening the records with a mass of documentary evidence more or less irrevelant to the question as it stands to-day, the opportunity has been given the better sort of opinion, North and South, to be heard in con. Omaha Boy-"It's all nonsense demnation of the scheme. So strong and so unanimous in this opinion, especially among educators of experience whose views command respect, that it will be surprising if it fails to have its effect upon the action of the Senate. Indeed, the Blair bill as now presented to the Senate is stripped of all its earlier pretensions to philanthropy, is no longer permitted to appear as a great moral necessity and stands on the same footing as other jobs involving patronage whose impropriety is never ques-

tioned. - Boston Post, Ind. Dem. --- In defending the internal tax upon whiskey Alexander Hamilton pursued the same line of argument. The taxation of spirits, he maintained, would encourage the substitution of malt liquors and thus indirectly promote temperance. He said that ardent spirits were "one of the fittest objects of revenue," and were taxed in other countries to an extent which bore no comparison with what had been done in the United States. To the plea that the whiskey tax would endanger a new manufacture he responded, with a touch of humor, that as this infant had "arrived at maturity" it was as fit an object of taxation as any other. There was then one distillery in Pennsylvania to every eighty six inhabitants. In the debate in the First Congress James Madison, who voted for the first whiskey tax, also advocated a high

spirits .- Phil. Record, Dem. - Washington Gazette: J. Norfleet Harriss, son of Thomas W. Harriss,

duty on liquors as being in harmony

with popular sentiment and as tend-

ing to discourage the use of ardent

- Henderson Gold Leaf: The eath of Mr. W. P. Hawkins, at his home in this county on the 2d inst., removes a well known citizen and a good man at They thought the easiest way to get heart. He died of pneumonia after a short

- Carthage Blade: On last Satur-The twenty-nine Senators who voted A. V. Hale's horse became frightened, ran squarely against it were much more away and threw him out of his buggy, and manly, however, than those who, painfully though not fatally injured him.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

PIRST SESSION. Resolution of Inquiry into Inefficient Mail Service Adopted in Senate-Wrgent Beficiency Bill Considered in

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- On motion of Mr. Ransom, Senate bill appropriating \$500,000 for the erection of a light-house at or near Diamond Shoal, off Cape Hatteras, N. C., was taken from the calendar and The resolution offered by Mr. Plumb some weeks ago, directing an inquiry as to the causes of inefficient mail service, was

taken up and agreed to.

ather a wide latitude. In its course Mr. Teller laid some stress upon the fact that matters in the departments were kept secret, and he protested against there being any secrets, the people being entitled to know what their servants were doing. Extending this idea to the Senate itself, he declared that he considered secret sessions of the Senate to be entirely unrepublican, except, perhaps, when there was a treaty pending which ought to be considered in the secrecy of executive session. There was no more reason why the question of confirming an executive appointment should be considered behind closed doors than there was why the Senate should legislate behind closed doors, as it had once done. If there was any subject which the Senate desired to consider in private, and which ought to be considered in private. the doors, on application of two Sen-ators, might be closed; but, as soon as

the matter was determined every Sen-ator's vote should be made known. If he could inform his constituents how he had voted on this or that nomination, it would be satisfactory to them, and he should be ashamed of him self if he ever cast a vote in the Senate (secret or open) that he would not be willing to have published \* \* "A treaty comes here, of importance to the people a treaty in which the whole people of the United States are interested, and yet we sit here with closed doors and refuse to assume the responsibility of our votes for reection or ratification."

After further discussion, participated in y Messrs. Vest, Manderson, Teller, Hawley and Gorman, the resolution was adopted. Mr. Sawyer was, at his own request, excused from further service on the Committee on Education and Labor, on the ground of his time being otherwise fully occupied, and Mr. Riddleberger was appointed in

The Senate took up the private pension pills on the calendar. When the calendar was exhausted there had been 108 private pension bills passed. After an executive session the Senate ad ourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House in Committee of the Whole ook up the Urgent Deficiency bill An amendment was adopted, appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose of making 100 feet longer the dry dock now under conract to be built at Brooklyn Navy Yard. Mr. Kerr, of Iows, cast consideration of the bill into the political current, when, in speaking to one of the deficiency items for the Department of Justice, he referred to the internal revenue laws, and declared that at one of its State Conventions-he did not precisely remember the date of the convention-the Democratic party of Missouri had passed a resolution asking for repeal of the internal revenue system.

Messrs. Burns and Hatch said Mr. Kerr was mistaken. Mr. Hatch said every Dem ocratic Convention held in Missouri for the past ten years had adopted a resolution de manding that Congress should wipe off the statute book the provision of the revenue law which prevented a farmer from selling his tobacco to any but licensed dealers. That provision had been passed by a Re-publican Congress and signed by a Republican President, and it fastened shackles upon tobacco growers.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, inquired why the Democratic Congress did not repeal it Mr. Hatch replied that he had every session introduced a bill to that effect, but that while it could pass the Democratic House, it could not pass the Republican

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, inquired when it had passed a Democratic House? Mr. Hatch replied that it had passed the House in the 46th Congress. It had been modified in the Senate so that the farmer could sell to the extent of \$100. Mr. Rowell-Why was a tax put upon

Mr. Hatch-For the best reason. The mr. Henderson—How did the government happen to need money ? Mr. Milliken, of Maine-Didn't the gen tleman from Missouri help to make the

Mr. Hatch-And the gentleman from Missouri has never shirked his share of that responsibility. [Applause]
Mr. Henderson—The gentleman does not criticize the Republican Congress which put the tax on tobacco, nor the Republican resident who signed the law? Mr. Hatch-I do not. I only criticize

the power which put that law on the statute books; which I regard as one of the most infamous upon it; which prevents the grower of a great product from selling it to anybody but a licensed dealer. Mr. Randall thought that it mattered not what had been done in the past. Let all

join hands and strike from the statute books the iniquitous sections. [Applause Mr. Hatch said that he would the gentle man in that, when the bonds and debts of the government, to meet which internal taxes had been levied, were paid, and when the tax upon the clothing and fuel of poor people had been reduced. [Applause.] Mr. Raudall suggested that the indebtedness of the United States was in no dan ger of not being paid.

Mr. Hatch replied that war taxes ha been levied to pay war debts, and as long as a dollar of that indebtedness remained unpaid tobacco and whiskey were fair subjects of taxation. Mr. Reed, of Maine, inquired whether

the gentleman was opposed to the repeal of internal revenue taxes? Mr. Hatch replied that he was oppose to their repeal until the taxes on necessaries of life are first reduced. [Applause ] Several Republicans—Now let us hear

from Virginia.

Mr. Burns remarked upon the manner a which the House bubbled over when tobacco was mentioned, and expressed fear that when the other element which was covered by the internal revenue was menioned, a regular Pandora's box would be opened. He then brought back the disussion to the subject matter of the bill. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, offered a amendment directing the Public Printer to enforce rigidly the provisions of the 8 hour

Mr. Burns raised the point of order, that he amendment changed the existing law The Chair overruled the point of order and the amendment was adopted.

Having completed consideration of the bill, the House at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for debate only on the Pacific R. R. Tele-

EVENING SESSION The House met at 8 o'clock for debate upon the Pacific Railroad Telegraph bill and adjourned at eleven. The speakers were Anderson of Mississippi, Guenther of Wisconsin, Lind of Minnesota, Anderson and Hopkins of Illinois. All favored the bill, and held that subsidized roads should be compelled to fulfil literally the requirements of the charter and maintain telegraphs, and that their contracts turning over to the Western Union control of telegraph service along their lines were illegal, void and against public policy. There was no body present to champion the railroad com-

panies and the Western Union. WASHINGTON, February 17 .- Senate not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The Blair Educational bill was laid before the House and referred to the Committee on Education.

The House resumed the consideration of the Urgent Deficiency bill, the pending question being upon the amendment (adopted in Committee of the Whole, upon motion of Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri), instructing the Public Printer to enforce rigidly the provisions of the eight-hour law. The amendment was adopted—yeas

182, nays 53, and the bill was passed.

The Speaker stated the unfinished business to be a bill coming over from last Friday, for the relief of Nathaniel McKoy and executors of Donald McKoy. Mr. Springer moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on War Claims, with in-structions to that committee to investigate the claims of a similar character heretofore

-yeas 156, pays 72. Mr. Stone, of Kentucky, moved to reconsider and lay that motion on the table, pending which Mr Springer moved to make a verbal amendment to the title, and upon this motion he took the floor in opposition to the bill. Mr. Springer's en deavor to have the bill recommitted or to kill it altogether, was combatted by Mr.

Stone, of Kentucky, and Mr. Cox, of New Mr. Cox explained that the claim grew out of the change of plans of vessels after construction was begun, increasing their cost to the contractors. It was a meritorious one and payment should be no longer delayed. Mr. Springer's amendment to the title was rejected, and the motion to re consider the vote by which the bill passed Discussion upon the resolution took was tabled—yeas 154, nays 74

The House then involved itself in a parliamentary tangle. Mr. Lanham, of Texas. with a view to securing to-morrow for consideration of private business, moved s recess until 11.30 Saturday. Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, called attention to the fact that to morrow was assigned to consideration of business reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and he moved an adjournment. This being voted down, he moved that when the House adjourn it be to meet Monday next. Unexpectedly there was a large affirmative vote, and the mo-tion would have been carried had not the point "no quorum" been raised. Then. when the House was in much disorder, the motions to adjourn over and for a recess were withdrawn only to be renewed by Mr. Steele, of Indiana, and Mr. Taulbee, of Kentucky, respectively. Motions were also made to adjourn, but they were repeatedly voted down. The Speaker pro tem. (Mc-Millin) was plied with questions, and for an hour the House was the scene of the utmost disorder and noise, which the gavel of the chair had much trouble in quelling. Finally the House, at 4 45, adjourned until

### FOREIGN.

she Crown Prince's Symptoms More Alarming-Uneasiness in Political Circles in England-Irish Affairs. By Cable to the Morning Star.

San Remo, Feb. 18 .- Fresh and puzzling symptoms have manifested themselves in the case of the Crown Prince. The uneasiness concerning his condition has in-

DUBLIN, Feb. 18 -The case of Wilfried Blunt against Police Magistrate Byrne, of Loughrea, for false imprisonment, was tried to-day and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. LONDON, Feb. 18 .- Much uneasiness

prevails in political circles. Colonel Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, has recently paid several visits to Lord Salis bury and W. H. Smith, Government leader in the House of Commons. Such visits are unusual, except when a crisis is imminent After the Cabinet council to-day Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, walked to the Irish Office. He was evidently greatly excited. Although the weather was bitterly cold, he was hatless and walked with his hands clasped to his head. He was followed by two detectives. DUBLIN, Feb. 17 .- John Hooper, mem-

ber of Parliament for Cork, and editor of the Cork Herald, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for publishing in his paper reports of the meetings of the suppressed branches of the National League, was released to-day from Tullamore jail. During his incarceration he was punished for refusing to consort with the criminals. He says his general treatment was humane.

LONDON, Feb. 17 -R. Cunningham Graam, member of Parliament for Lanarkshire, and John Buns, Socialist leader, who were convicted of having taken part in the unlawful assembly in Trafalgar Square, and were sentenced therefor to six weeks' tuprisonment each, were released from Pentonville prison to-day. A crowd had gathered around the prison, and when the men emerged they were given an ovation. Upon being set at liberty both rushed to an obscure coffee house and ate an enormous breakfast They declared that they were starved while in prison.

## A NEW DEVICE.

The Louisville Labor Organizations Demand that the Democracy Shall Rettle the Troubles Between the Newspapers and the Typographical

By Telegraph to the Morning Star LOUISVILLE, February 18 .- Five members of the Democratic Executive Commit-tee for this (Fifth Congressional) District met last night for the purpose of receiving the representatives of the different labor organizations, who wished the committee to attempt a settlement of the trouble they imagined to be existing between the Cou rier Journal and the Times, and the members of Typographical Union No. 10. Thirty-two delegates, representing two Labor Unions in this city, were present. One of the Labor speakers said, "The Courier Journal is the organ of the Democratic party, and that organization threatens our existence and yours. We are here, not a partisans in politics, but as representatives of workingmen, asking of you, the Democratic committee, for the good and advantage of your party, to settle this trouble. The same steps have been taken in the East with the Republican party The City and County and State Committees in New York were urged to secure the return of Union printers to their cases on the New York Tribune They refused to interfere, and the Republican party, victorious hereto-fore, went down in defeat. You can draw your own conclusions. Lately the Republican National Executive Committee succeeded in settling the labor troubles on the New York Tribune. Next fall, with everything united in the Republican party, it is easy to see that the same condition should exist in the Democratic ranks, if that party wishes to have equal advantage in obtaining the votes of the workingmen."

At the conclusion of the speeches, the following resolutions were presented to the "To the honorable members of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Fifth

Congressional District:
"Whereas, the Courier-Journal and the Times, of this city, are recognized organs of the Democratic party in this city and State; and, whereas the publishers of these papers have ignored and excluded from their employ, and refused to recognize, honest home organized labor, and have

supplanted them with 'rat' labor; there-Resolved, That we request the Committee to induce the publishers of these papers to recognize and re-employ honest organized home labor, and if they refuse to do so, for your Committee to formally and publicly declare said 'rat' papers as no

longer organs of your party."

Chairman Shirly said that the CourierJournal and Times had never been by resoution of the Convention, or otherwise, declared the official organs of the party. Newspapers were free, and he said they were all "out for the stuff." So far as going in the interest of the party to the newspaper publishers, he certainly thought the committee would do that, but the committee might fail in its purpose, and he wanted to know, in that event, what would be the position of the laboring men toward the

The answer was that if the committee re-fused to interfere in the matter, or fall in its misson, the trouble would be laid before the State Central Committee, and in turn before the National Democratic Committee. The above came to us in a very confused shape, and there are evidently some

Democratic party.

omissions, but our "doctoring," we imagine, will enable the reader to understand its

general purport —STAR.]

Come on, gentlemen—one at a time!

Everything is wide open and waiting for
you —Smithville (Ga) News. eneral purport.—STAR.]

# PENNSYLVANIA.

The Strike Situation in the Reading Coal Districts. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Feb 18 .- Disputches from

various points in the Reading coal districts indicate that there is a good deal of discussion among the miners over Master Work man Lewis' action in declaring the strike off. The railroad company's employes unanimously denounce Lewis, and there is a large faction among the miners who refuse to be bound by his ac-tion, and a strong effort is being made to have the miners' organizations repudiate

The sheriff of Boone county, Ark., and a posse of four men, while attempting to arrest G. W. Middleton, of Chadwick, Mo., were fired upon by the latter, and Charles Richardson, one of the sheriff's men, was killed, and another seriously wounded; Midpresented to the Navy Department. Lost | dleton making good his escape.

-yeas 68, nays 168. The bill was passed | BEAVEN'S OURS FOR EARTH'S | THE READING R. R. STRIKE.

CARE. ANNIE JAMES. Many a burden, many a labor,

Many a fretting care; Busy footsteps coming, going, -Little time for prayer. Duties waiting on the threshold, Will not be denied; Others coming round the corner,

Crowding to their side, How shall I these number, Master? How shall I get through? How keep calm amid the tumult? Lord, what shall I do?

Thou can'st still the wildest conflict, Bid the billows cease; Thou can'st fill earth's busiest moment With Thy perfect peace.

Give Thy strength to meet my weakness, Give a heart at rest; Give a childlike, trustful spirit,

Leaning on Thy breast. RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

Christ has lived and He asks for iving followers; He has died, in sacrifice; He asks the spirit of self-sacrifice in you. -Bishop Huntington. -A deliberate purpose to practice things which one's conscience clearly

condemns, is a knife that cuts the tie of discipleship and separates one from Christ. -"This same Jesus" is one of the chief watchwords of my faith. I constantly recur to it, and I think it will be my comfort in the dark valley.—F. R. Haver-

Losses on losses, fast they came; Men said. "There's left him but his name, But that is free from blot or blame Despairing, bowed with care and dread, As if he heard, he raised his head, 'Thank God, I have my name!" he said.

-I have pleaded for Christ-have His note of hand-which is my support, my refuge and haven; and, though the world should rage, to this security I cling: "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." If Christ be with me, what shall I fear? If He is mine, all the powers of earth to me are nothing more han a spider's web .- Chrysostom.

-And so in nature naught is hasened, naught delayed. The worlds above us and around us move on in their unvarying course, and the seasons follow their appointed succession until that time when time shall be no longer-and then, precisely when the clock has struck the hour, the stars of heaven shall fall and the heavens depart as a scroll when it is rolled together, and the mountains and islands be moved out of their places -N. C. Presbyterian.

- Light is given to be given -'Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." A soul s converted that others may be converted through his instrumentality. A soul is sanctified that others may be led to the fountain of cleansing. A soul is filled with the Holy Ghost, that being filled it may use this Divine energy to work for Jesus And we read this law, viz: that no spiritual gift can remain except by using it. And will increase exactly as used. The law for testimony seems to be equally imperative. We should stir up the gift of God in us. Confession is a part of the Divine "With the heart man believeth unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation."-Baltimore Methodist.

The Lenox (Ia.) Time Table relates the death of a man in Taylor county under the following circumstances: A. W. Fullie, living in the northwest part of the county, met an untimely death on Wednesday of this week He was a man well known in this community and was quite wealthy. A week ago, when the first blizzard came, he made use of the expression hat if there was such a being as God Almighty, He was without love or feeling for humanity, or He would not send such torms upon them, at the same time declaring that if another such storm came that he would go to a climate that had never been cursed with such storms and escape the vigilence of the Almighty. The storm came on Tuesday morning and he began prepara-tion for departure. Securing a large trunk he packed it, and Wednesday morning west to load it into a wagon to haul to Villiscs, where he expected to take the afternoon train. He had one end of the trunk in a wagon-box and was raising the other end from the ground, when his feet slipped from under him, the sharp edge striking him upon the neck as he lay upon the ground. His neck was broken and he died

### lmost instantly. POLITICAL POINTS.

-It is gratifying to note that the press of the country accepts the decreased senatorial majority for the Blair bill as decisive of the fate of that extravagant and un-American measure.—N. Y. Star. Dem.

-The leading Republican organ, though treating Mr. Blaine's letter editorially as a "withdrawal," continues to print letters protesting that the Maine statesman must and will accept .- N. Y. World, Ind.

-The Democrats are horribly afraid that Mr. Blaine does not mean what he says.—N. Y. Triuone, Rep. And a great many Republicans are acting and talking as though they doubted his sincerity .- N. Y. World, Ind. Rep. -If the House Committee on

Manufactures wants to begin the trust investigation it might come to Philadelphia and investigate the Standard Oil Trust's method of freezing out independent refineries .- Phil. Times, Ind. Rep. -Mr. Blaine is a great humbug. He made his immense fortune in ten years out of the same system that kept working-

men, although getting good wages from aying up money except by the most painful economy .- Troy Press, Dem -The falling off in the value of farm property in Illinois since the war has been estimated at \$200,000,000. Coincident with this depression in the great industry of the State there has been a very marked increase of manufacturing estab-lishments. The cities and towns are grow-ing apace.—Phil. Record, Dem.

FLIPS AND FLASHES.

- A shabby coat is no disgrace, but it is a great impediment to the successful negotiation of a small loan .- Fort Worth

When Time grows lame and limps along, With painful steps and slow, Then love has turned to surfeit song And Hope has lost its glow.

- For the benefit of those who are getting tired of "Truly rural" as a cure for stammering the following is respectfully submitted: Pronounce rapidly "She sells sea shells; shall she sell sea shells?"--- A southwest Missouri attorney is reported to have made the following re-

marks in closing a case: Owing to the perjury of witness, the ignorance of the jury and the prejudice of the Judge, I expect to lose this case.—New York Star. - A friend warns us to fasten our doors and windows securely at night for fear of burglars, but a good, mediumsized burglar, with money in his pocket, would be a godsend to us at present

- The careless use of the editorial "we" frequently gets newspaper men into trouble, and the use of the word "we" to represent the people of the whole country is sometimes as fatal—at least this is pro-bably the opinion of the editor of the Springfield *Union*, who recently said: "We

ate 3,100,000 bags of peanuts last year "-Rechester Post-Express -- A man walks 621 miles in six days, and the exploit is heralded far and wide as something phenomens!. Another man might read 621 pages in the Congressional Record in the same length of time and his claim to notoriety would be hooted at. Yet in point of real endurance how immeasurably his achievement would over-

top the other - Chicago Tribune. -- Oxford Orphan's Friend: The question of navigation has been a very serious one for the past month. The mud and water on the streets of Oxford have been rather too shallow for large boats and too deep and dangerous for small ones.

Testimony before the Congressional Investigation Committee.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.-The Congressional Investigation Commmittee re-sumed its inquiry into the Reading railroad strike this morning, the first witness being General Superintendent Sweigard, of the Reading R. R. Co., who was recalled to enable him to put in evidence the text of the agreement made with employes of the railroad company, and the vouchers showing that Lee, one of the Labor organiza-tion, had been in the pay of the company while he was at Pottsville, at the outbreak of the trouble. Sweigard read the clause of the agreement which guaranteed to the men as investigation. The men had claimed thus they had been guaranteed a fair trial before discharged for any cause. The clause of the agreement which was read was that every man should receive a fair trial in case of any accident that might have occurred through carelessness. The

Dee voucher was for special services ren-

dered during October, at Pottsville, and the

John Norris, one of the editors of the

pay was at the rate of \$2 50 a day.

Philadelphia Record, was called. He said that he had been investigating the coal trade and the management of the Reading Coal and Iron Company for many years, and as a consequence the Record had gone into the coal business for the benefit of the people of Philadelphia, and had succeeded in reducing the retail price of coal in the city from \$6.50 to \$4.90 a ton. This was done by the *Record* without profit for itself. Since the strike prices had gone up again. The Company charged \$1.80 a ton from e mines now, and did the same service twenty-five years ago for \$1,221. The witness quoted figures to show that coal could be bought at Port Richmond for 95 cents less per ton if wanted for shipment to Boston or New York, than was demanded if the very same coal was intended for the Philadelphia trade. Norris said last year the Reading Railroad Company had earned 15 per cent. on the cost of the road and was one of the most profitable roads in the country. Its losses came from the necessity of paying interest on its enormous debt, which was the result of the policy of combining the busi ness of carrier with that of miner. Witness said that he had thoroughly investigated the statement by Corbin, that the Reading Coal and Iron Company had mined fifty-one millon tons of coal from 1876 to 1888, at a loss of over twelve million dollars, having paid \$57,000,000 to miners and received but \$44,800,000 for their out-put. Witness quoted figures by years from 1870 to 1888, and said that the proceeds for that period had really been, as hown by the company's own books, \$86, 624,000, and thus the company had really received \$29,000,000 more than it had paid out. Norris proceeded at length to give the committee a great deal of statistical data, and at the conclusion of his testimony was cordially thanked for the light he had thrown upon the subject.

CHICAGO DEMOCRATS

Bent on Capturing the National Convention. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] CHICAGO, Feb. 18 -A big delegation of Chicago Democrats, headed by General R. J. Smith, left for Washington this afternoon on the Pennsylvania limited, bent on capturing the Democratic National Convention. The delegation is an imposing oneincluding bankers, hotel men, journalists, awyers and representative local politicians of the party, and it goes to Washington with confidence in its ability to secure the coveted prize. Subscription to the required fund already exceeds \$25,000, and guaran tees have been given beyond this amount

The Jackson League will send a large delegation forward to morrow evening MISSISSIPPI.

up to the possible limit of need.

Confiderate Soldiers and Saliors to b JACKSON, Feb. 17.—The Senate to-day adopted the House bill to pay \$30 yearly pensions to officers, soldiers and sailors, and their servants, who served in the Confederate army from Mississippi, and who are now unable to labor because of injuries received in the service.

Thirteen prisoners escaped Friday night from jail at Newark, Ohio, by digging through the floor. Two had been sentence to the penitentiary.



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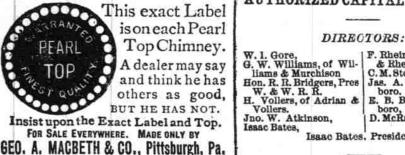
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