Back to the place where you had to de-By this way or that through your life to Back of the sorrow and back of the care;

If you were there now, a decision to Oh, pilgrim of sorrow, which road would would you take? Then, after you'd trodden the other long

track. Suppose that again to the forks you went back. After you found that its promises fair Were but a delusion that led to a snare-Tuat the road you first travelled with sighs and unrest,

Though dreary and rough, was mos graciously blest With balm for each bruise and a charm for each ache, Oh, pilgrim of sorrow, which road would

you take? -Chicago Herald.

OLE BULL'S INDEPENDENCE The Great Violinist Allowed no One t Infringe on His Self-Respect.

Chambers' Journal. The late Ole Bull, the well-known violinist, was perfectly fearless of consequences when his self-respect was touched. As an example of this: The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg gave the musician a letter of commendation to her father, then King of Prussia, afterward the Emperor William. With this, he went to Berlin, where, as directed, he called first on the superintendent of the Royal Opera House, to whom he stated his mission. That gentleman was so patronizing that Bull could hardly stand it; but eventually an hour was fixed on the following day for another call at the opera house. The violinist, with his usual punctuality, presented himself at the hour, determin ed to stand no nonsense. "Where i your violin," demanded the superintendent. "In the case," responded Ole Bull cooly. "And where is the case?" "At the hotel." "But did not tell you to play for me?" "Excuse me, sir, was the answer; "I did not think you were in earnest. I play either for money or honor, and in this case neither is in question." The manager was piqued, and he replied sharply: "I cannot present you to his Majesty without having heard you.' "If the request of the Grand Duchess is not sufficient recommendation to his Majesty, her father, I am content to leave the city," which he did that

A TEXAS REMINISCENCE. She Wanted a Little More Time to Fix

Up. While the Texas veterans were holding a reunion in Austin not long ago, says the Texas Siftings, two venerable men who had not seen each other for many years were talking about the early history of Texas,

and how much better things were managed in those days than they are Among the incidents of by-gone days was a murder trial which took place in the days of the Republic of Texas, not long after the battle of San Jacinto. A man was brought before the court charged with having murdered a neighbor, the father of a large family. The murderer himself was an unmarried man. The presiding judge, having read the indict-

and said to him: "Bill Jones, you have not acted right in this matter. You have deprived a good woman of her husband and made orphans of her children. If I turn you loose will you marry the widow and support the family of the deceased?"

The prisoner said that he was more than willing to do so. In fact, he had shot her husband in order that he could do that very thing.

The widow had no objection, except that she wanted a little more time to fix up for the occasion. She, however, announced that she was ready, and the judge pronounced the happy couple man and wife without

THE SILVER MUDDLE.

No Progress Towards an Agreement Yet

Washington, April 28.—The Senate Republican silver committee was in session two hours this afternoon, but made no apparent substantial progress towards an agreement upon a measure to be reported to caucus. The principal and practically the only point of difference between the contending interests is the proviso to the second section of the bill, which gives to holders of bullion purchase notes the right to demand bullion in exchange for them, but reserves to the Secretary of the Treasury the power to honor the demand or not in his discretion.

Those who oppose the proviso do so for the reason that they do not want to concede the power to the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out bullion in exchange for the purchase notes under any conditions whatever. They say, further, that the proviso is practically of no effect except to discredit the money value of the

The supporters of the proviso are firmly committed to the sentiment that it will prove a protection to the Secretary and to the Treasury, and to-night the two sides are wide apart upon the proposition.

PERSONAL.

- Bismarck draws a pension of not quite \$4,500 a year. James Anthony Froude recent-

ly celebrated his 72d birthday. - A Philadelphia journal says Mrs. Fernando Yznaga's failure to make a sensation as a beauty in London is due to the fact that she is a blonde, and the blonde is a back number in the pulchritudinous circles of the English

- It is reported that Gen. W. F Draper, of Massachusetts, will shortly be married to Miss Preston, of Kentucky. The father of Miss Preston was United States Minister to Spain under Buchanan, and served as a Major Gen-

eral in the Confederate Army. - Charles Theodore, Duke of Bavaria, besides surgically treating mented with legislation by the States. about \$50,000 a year in maintaining his free dispensaries and hospitals. He has posed could be ascertained only by subthousands of poor patients gratis, spends | What the precise definition of a trust

The Taeckly Star. FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION. Report Made in Senate on the Transportation and Sale of Meat Products-Senate Bill to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies Considered and Passed in the

> By Telegraph to the Morning Star. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 1.-Mr. Vest pre-Back to the place where the future was sented and explained the report of the special committee of the Senate, appointed in May, 1888, on the transportation and sale of meat products. It is a long document, about 100 type written pages, accompanied by copy of testimony taken by the committee in prosecuting its inquiries at St. Louis, Chicago and New York, and is signed by all members of the committee.

After debate on amendments the bill vent over till to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. McKinley, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution for the immediate consideration of bills reported from the Judiciary Committee in the following order: Senate bill relating to trusts; House bill relating to copyrights; House bill relating to bankruptcy, and such other bills as the Committee may call up. This order to be in force today and to-morrow.

The previous question was orderedyeas 151, nays 70. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, moved to recommit the resolution, with instructions to the Committee on Rules to report back a resolution fixing a day for the consideration of the Anti-trust

This motion was lost-yeas 97,

navs 125. The resolution was then adopted, and the House, in accordance with its terms, proceeded to consider the Senate bill to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.

Mr. Culberson, of Texas, advocated the bill. It confined itself, he said, to ubjects over which there was confessedly no question about the power of Congress to legislate and did not invade any doubtful grounds. He did not know, nor could any man know until the question had been determined by the courts, what contracts would be overed by the terms of the bill.

Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, inquired what effect the bill would have upon manufacturers of proprietary articles, who fixed their own price?

Mr. Culberson replied that in his opinion, if the gentleman from Massachusetts sold his Rising Sun stove polish to a retailer under contract that the retailer should sell at a fixed price and receive a commission, this contract would be in restraint of trade. But it was difficult to tell just what contracts were embraced in the provisions of the bill. No one could tell just how broad a swath was cut.

Upon this explanation of Mr. Culberson some of the opposition to the bill in subsequent debate was based, members declaring their opposition to a bill which needed a decision of the court to

Mr. Culberson was plied with a fire of questions as to how the bill would operate in given cases. Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, inquired i

the bill goes as far as the constitutisnal power of Congress can go? Mr. Culberson replied that in his

pinion it did. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, criticized the majority for its method of conducting business. There was no great legislative chamber among any of he foremost nations of the world in which there was so much blind voting as in the American House of Representatives. Rules were so administered that no member could tell what measure was to be brought up for the day's deliberations. The Committee on Rules came in morning after morning, with resolutions for the immediate consideration of some great public question. This performince was fast becominu a tapestry upon ment, told the prisoner to stand up, ree government, and the House was egislating, not under the committee system, but under the caucus system Here was a bill bristling with pains and penalties making criminal acts which to-day were not criminal, deranging the course of trade among the States, introducing doubt and distrust into business, yet the House was called upon to put it on the statute books without deliberate or intelligent discussion, when the gentleman in charge of it (Mr. Culberson) -as learned and able a lawyer as there was in the House-said time and again that it could only be interpreted

> He did not believe that the bill would ccomplish its object. The first and most deadly blow at trusts, he said, must come, not from Congress, but from the States. The States gave the charters. The courts of New York had held that when a corporation, chartered by the law of the State for public purposes, entered into a combination by the surrender of its stock, it yacated its charter. If anybody supposed that this bill, no matter how it bristled with pains and penalties, would prevent combinations in the nature of trusts, he did not understand the machinery and method of operation

v the courts.

He then asked what was the cause of trusts, and discussed the question from the standpoint of a tariff reformer in a speech of considerable length. Republicans of the House, he said, were bringing in in one hand a bill to strengthen the trusts of the country (the Tariff bill), and in the other a bill that nobody knew the meaning of, and that might introduce chaos into business, professedly

"I hear a lion in the lobby roar. Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we close the door and keep him lout? or shall we let him in. and see if we can get him out again?'
The Democrats said, "Close the door." The Republicans said, "Let him in, and hen we will try to get him out again." The Republicans invited trusts and then ounished them.

Mr. Sayres, of Texas, offered an amendment authorizing the President to place on the free list any imported article which is the subject of a trust in this country. Ruled out on a point of

Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, said that the fact that the gentleman from West Virginia had talked about a matter not before the House demonstrated the necessity of having rules by which some legislation might sometimes be passed. He regretted that the gentleman had not retained his tariff speech until next week, for if he had had more time he

would have been more interesting.

The gentleman had said that in this country the tariff caused trusts. Where the tariff operated most largely there were no trusts. There was none in the iron industry; there was none in the woollen industry; there was none in the cotton industry. The gentleman spoke of the tariff on tin plate. Did he not know that every pound of that article that came to this country came through a syndicate, not in this country, but in Europe. The gentleman's proposition was to leave this country at the mercy of foreign trusts. while if there was a protective tariff on tin plate American manufacturers could compete with

foreign trusts. In regard to the pending bill Mr. Taylor said that it went as far as any legislation which could be passed under the Constitution. It must be supple-

The debate was continued by Messrs.

Cannon, McMillin, Bland, McKinley, Butterworth, Heard, Rogers of Arkan-sas, Stockdale and Enloe.

from the boy with his primer to the

college professor with his scientific work. It would affect the reader of

argument that the foreign author was

and his associations. The most casual

observer knew that this was not true,

The State and people had done as much for the author as he had

done for them. The American author

was protected in the labor of his brain

for a period of forty-three years. Free

schools and free libraries had given him

a constituency of over sixty million peo-

ple who rejoiced in his success and paid

him willingly, the price he put upon

his work. The bill could not be passed

on the idea of justice to American au-

thors. The rights of American people

should be considered. The benefit de-

rived from cheap editions of foreign

books could not be too highly esti-

mated. Congress should not yield to

needs of the American people, and legis-

late in their interest against all the

world. He denounced as damnable the

third section of the bill which he de-

clared prohibited the importation of

foreign books. Foreign authors had

bor organizations for the purpose of

ket. Labor organizations, when they come to understand the question, would

Mr. Simonds, of Connecticut, argued

n favor of the bill. The American peo-

ple were beginning to understand how

great a wrong was being done to au-

thors, and they were determined that a

stop should be put to this wrong-do-

Mr. Bland characterized the bill as

The bill was further opposed by

Messrs. Mills, Culberson and Peters, of

Kansas, (who had held that the bill

would strike a blow at "patent insides,")

Anderson, of Kansas, Stockdale, Pay-

son and Linde, and was advocated by

Mr. McAdoo, who said the copyright law

was by Moses in stone tablets, in the

Mr. Moore, of New Hampshire, who

said he had been a newspaper publisher

from boyhood, knew all about patent in-

sides, and asserted that the pending bill

Mr. Carlisle said he would vote for it

Two amendments were adopted, but

Before the announcement of the re-

sult Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky,

who voted in the affirmative, changed

his vote to the negative, for the purpose

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, moved to lay

he motion to reconsider on the table,

and Mr. Adams, of Illinois, to take a re-

cess. A vote was taken on the recess

motion, and it was defeated, but as the

hour of 5 o'clock arrived the chair de-

was in recess until 8 o'clock. A motion

to reconsider and lay that motion on the

table goes over to be acted upon to-

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 3 .- Mr. Frye,

rom the Committee on Commerce, said

he was instructed by that Committee to

bill was to place the American merchant

marine, engaged in foreign trade, on an

equality with that of other nations. This,

he proceeded to say, is the bill known as

provides for the payment of thirty cents

ton for every thousand miles sail-

ed, and includes all vessels-iron, steel,

wood, sail and steam-from five hun-

dred tons upward. It provides that

they shall be what would be regarded

as ships of a very fine order. It pro-

vides that they shall carry a certain pro-

portion of American citizens as sailors;

hat they shall be officered by Ameri-

can citizens, and that they may be taken

by the government. The cost of this

oill, according to the Commissioner of

Navigation, would probably be for the

first year between three and three and

a half million dollars, and would in-

crease, in his opinion, within six years,

to five or six million dollars. The bill

would save to the people of the United

States many millions for every million

that it would cost. It has been sup-

ported by resolutions of innumerable

Boards of Trade and Chambers of Com-

merce, by the National Grange, and (I

am informed) by the Farmers' National

I also report a bill to provide for

ocean mail service between the United

States and foreign States, and to pro-

mote commerce. It is an original bill. It

provides that the Postmaster General

nay contract for the carrying of United

States mails in United States ships,

owned by American citizens, between

Inited States ports and all foreign ports,

He may make a contract for not less

than five and for not more than ten

years' duration. The bill provides for

four classes of steamships for which he

may make contracts, the first class being

steel ships of a registered tonnage of not

less than 8,000 tons, capable of maintain-

ngat sea, under ordinary weather, twenty

knots an hour, and it provides that only

that class of ships shall be used for the

transportation of mails between the

United States and Great Britain. It

provides for a second class of shipa, of

not less than 5,000 tons register and ca-

pable of maintaining eighteen knots an

nour at sea in ordinary weather. For a

third class, of fourteen knots an hour

fourth class, of not less than 1,500 tons,

which may be of iron, steel, or wood.

Pay for the first class is not to exceed

\$6 a mile the outer voyage; for the second class, \$3; for the third class, \$1.50;

character that they can be utilized in

Mr. Frye affirmed that within three

years after the passage of this latter bill,

line of the best ships in the world-

American built and officered-would be

from the Pacific Coast to China, Japan

The two bills were read a first and

Messrs. Vest and Coke, members of

the Committee on Commerce, an-

nounced their entire dissent from both

The Senate bill for the relief of Na-

thaniel McKay, and of executors of Don-

ald McKay, (referring to the Court of

Claims, their claim for further eompen-

sation for the construction of the iron-

clad monitors Squando and Nauset, and

the side-wheel steamer Ashuelot), was

passed-yeas 38; nays 10, (all Demo-

The calendar was then resumed and

At 4.30 Mr. Harris interrupted pro-

ceedings with the announcement of the

sudden death of Senator Beck, and the

Senate at once adjourned, The Senate

flag was placed at half-mast, and Mr. In-

galls, acting President, despatched as-

sistant Sergeat-at-arms to make arrange-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

motion to table the motion to reconsid-

er the vote by which the House yester-

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, called up his

pills presented by Mr. Frve.

several bills were passed,

ments for the funeral.

second time and placed on the calen-

and Australia.

running to Liverpool, another to the

ase of foreign war as armed cruisers.

and not less than 25,000 tons; and for a

Alliance.

the Shipping League Tonnage bill. It

of moving reconsideration.

on account of the general principle in-

on a vote on engrossment and third reading of the bill, it was defeated-

would not affect them in any way.

words, "thou shalt not steal."

volved.

yeas 98, nays 126.

denounce the measure.

scheme for monopoly.

Mr. Bland offered an amendment making unlawful any contract or agreement to prevent competition in the sale or purchase of any commodity transported from one State to onother. He believed that this amendment would strike at the beef trust of Chicago without leaving it to the Courts to decide. Mr. Bland's amendment was adopted on a viva voce vote, and the bill was

passed in the same manner with a single dissenting vote. Mr. Adams, of Illinois, next called up the International Copyright bill and explained its provisions. He said that since his report the bill had been critically examined by a number of promi-nent lawyers, and as a consequence it would be necessary to adopt some purely formal amendments to perfect the intent of the bill. Under its terms the American people would get cheaper literature of the best class than at present, It would also enlarge the privileges of American authors. Mr. Adams was called upon to answer a good many questions, and in reply to all of these said that he was informed that the bill would not strike at what are known as "patent inside" newspapers, but was not absolutely assured on that point. Without acting on the bill the House at 5.15 adjourned

SENATE. WASHINGTON, May 2.-Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following: Senate bill for a public building at Columbus, Ga., \$100,000; and House bill for the classification of worsted cloths as woollens.

Mr. Cullom, from the Committee on Inter-State-Commerce, made a report with testimony on the subject of American commerce by Canadian railroads. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Vest introduced a bill to amend

the Inter-State Commerce act, stating that its object was to place express companies under the provisions of that act. and asks the attention of the Inter-State Commerce Committee to the subject. Mr. Cullom stated the Committee had had that subject under consideration. but because of the pressure of more important legislation as to carriers, that had been postponed. The Committee,

he said, would probably take up the question again, especially as the bill had been introduced. The bill was referred to the Committee on Inte-State Commerce. The concurrent resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Dolph, requesting the President to enter into negotiations with the Governments of Great Britain and Mexico, with a view to securing

treaty stipulations for the prevention of

the entry of Chinese laborers into the

United States, was taken up and agreed

A message from the House, with the House amendment to the Senate Dependent Pension bill, was laid before the Senate; and the bill and amendment were referred to the Pension Commit-

The Customs Administrative bill was taken up, the question being on Mr Gray's amendment offered yesterday... The amendment was rejected. Mr. Gray's amendment was rejected | clared that under the rule the House

without division. As the Finance Committee had shown its hostility to the amendment suggested yesterday by Mr. Hiscock, Mr. Evarts offered an amendment of his own, namely, to insert in the 15th section a provision that the Circuit Court shall give priority to, and proceed to try and determine the case.

Mr. Vest offered an amendment providing that in case of ad valorem duties no duty shall be charged on packings or cases, nor on the cost of transportation from the place of purchase to the vessel in which the goods are shipped to the United States. In the course of a tariff speech in the advocacy of his amendment. Mr. Vest read from the report of the Tariff Commission in 1883, to show that the estimate then placed on each averaged ten per cent., so that their taxation under the pending bill would increase the tariff to that extent. The bill, therefore, would, under disguise of being an administrative measure, work an increase of the tariff duty. He had a table prepared for him by two experts to show that in some classes of glassware the pending bill would increase the present duties from 45 per cent, to 77 per cent., and the McKinley tariff bill if passed) would increase them to 205 per cent., while in other cases (chimneys or student's lamps) duties would be increased to 450 per cent.

Mr. Morrill said that as to increased duties on glass the Senator from Missouri had no right to assume that the Senate would agree to them,

Mr. Vest had no faith in that sugges tion. He knew that whatever action would be taken by the Senate on the tariff Ibill would be in accordance with the platform of the Republican party on which Harrison was elected, and that was to increase duties up to a point necessary to exclude every article that competed with a like article made in the United States. Mr. Vest's

amendment was rejected. Discussion was interrupted in order to receive a message from the House, announcing the passage of the Senate Anti-trust bill, with an amendment Mr. Sherman wished to have the amendment concurred in, but Mr. Vest thought it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and that was

At 4 o'clock the discussion closed, and the Senate commenced to vote on the bill and pending amendments. Mr Gray's amendment was rejected.

The next vote was on an amendment offered by Mr. Evarts, to add to the description of what shall constitute the record in the Circuit Court the words: Together with such evidence as the Court may deem necessary to the ends of justice." It was rejected-yeas 27,

All the committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill was passed-yeas 35, nays 18. [Payne being the only Democrat in the affirmative.]

The bill is practically unchanged from that reported by the Finance Committee on the 19th, of March, the only change of any importance being the insertion of a provision in the fourth section that the Secretary of the Treasury may make the regulations by which books, magazines and other periodicals, published and imported in parts, numpers and volumes, and entered to be imported free of duty, shall require but one declaration for the entire series,

A conference on disagreeing votes was asked, and Messrs. Allison, Aldrich and McPherson were appointed con-

On motion of Mr, Jones, of Nevada, the bill authorizing issue of Treasury notes and deposit of silver bullion was taken upand made the unfinished business from Wednesday next until disposed of. Adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Davidson, of Florida, presented a protest of the citizens of Key West against the tobacco schedule of the tariff bill. Referred.

On motion of Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, a resolution was adopted setting apart Saturday, June 14th, for the delivery of eulogies upon the late Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania. The House then resumed the con-

sideration of the Copyright bill.
Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, said that the ostensible purpose of the bill was to extend the rights of American authors to foreign authors, but the measure meant vastly more than this. The inevitable result of it would be to create a gigantic publishing monopoly, which would raise the price of every book and periodical printed in this country, and would impose a tax on every reader of books to engrossment and third reading.

The Speaker ruled that the time allotted to the Committee on the Judiciary having expired, it was not in order now to call up this motion. The motion could not be called up until another day every periodical, and every reader of a rural newspaper would suffer. The had been assigned for the consideration of business from the Committee on the Judiciary.

robbed of something that was his just due, when his works were published The House then went into Commithere, and that the American author was tee of the Whole, (Mr. Peters, of Kansubject to the same species of robbery sas, in the chair), on the Diplomatic and abroad, was based on the idea that the Consular Appropriation bill. author was indebted to the State and Three speeches were made, all politipeople for nothing, and that his works were not a creation of his surroundings

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, made an argument in favor of reciprocity with the South American Republics, and expressed much regret that the Pan-American delegates had not visited the Southern States.

Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, found fault with the existing diplomatic and consular system of the United States, as not going far enough, and as being inefficient in promoting commercial relations with foreign countries, and in protecting American traders. Our foreign commerce policy was not aggressive, and consequently we are falling behind such nations as England, Germany and Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, contend-

the false sentiment urged by friends of the measure, but should look to the ed that the diplomatic system was useless and vicious. It should be discontinued, and in its stead the government should have a good and reformed consular system. At the close of Mr. Mc-Adoo's remarks Mr. Hill, of Illinois, in charge of the bill, said sarcastically, that in view of the searching and thorough examination of the bill that had been formed a combination with certain lamade in the speeches delivered, he making a trust and controlling this marthought that further general debate was not necessary. [Laughter.] The committee then rose and the bill

was passed. On motion of Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, and after favorable remarks by Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, a joint resolution was passed appropriating one million dollars for the improvement of the Mississippi river from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio river such sum to be immediately available Adjourned.

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

- Temptations are a file which rub off the rust of self-confidence,-Fcu-

-The veil which covers the face of futurity is woven by the hand of

- The only way to flee away from God is to flee unto him .- Phillip. - Through the wide world he only is alone who lives not for another. -Rogers.

- In the temple of the soul there must be an altar and upon that altar a living fire. - Whenever you look upon a sinner, remember that the Son of God

wants to build a temple in his heart. - "O for young men who will for their eyes up a God; and don't forget, young an, that God will take of such an one. B. Broughton. - Menoften go up to a tempta-

tion from, which they should fly, in a

self-confident way; and they often fly

when they should stand and fight, - To do for the sake of Christ and to please Him, should be the ruling purpose of every Christian. This may be safely employed to indicate our true position before God.

- There has never been a day when God has not given to each one of us all we could and would receive from Him. The finest spring in the world cannot do anything more than fill ever report two important bills. The first | vessel coming to it.

> -Don't be too hard on the chil dren who are "all thumbs," They break almost everything now. They may be your best help when they get better used to handling things. Frightening them makes them drop things all the more. Scolding makes them sullen or more carcless,-Christian Standard. -Fifty-two short sentences of

> prayer. "O Lord accept and bless this offering, are better than one petition half an hour long at the end of the year Fifty-two gentle touches of a man's heart strings are more efficacious of permanent results than one eloquent appeal at the end of the season. Fifty-two gentle pulls on a man's purse strings are more promotive of healthy liberality than one convulsive jerk on the "annual Sunday."-Rev. Dr. Ashmore.

- A holy life is made up of a number of small things-little words, not eloquent speeches or sermons; little deeds, not miracles or battles, not one great heroic act of mighty martyrdom make up the true Christian life. The little constant sunbeams, not the lightning; the waters of Siloam "that go softly" the meek mission of refresh ment, not "waters, of the river, great and many," rushing down in noisy torrents, are the true symbols of a holy life, The avoidance of the little evil. little sins, little inconsistencies, little weaknesses, little foibles, little indulgence of the flesh-the avoidance of such little things as those go far to make up at least the negative beauty of a holy life.-Bonar.

HE DIDN'T PROTEST.

He Had Tried that a Couple Weeks

A little bald-headed man with the numblest sort of a look on his face was working at a bench in a carpenter-shop on Champlain street the other day, says the New York Tribune, when a big fellow came in and asked: "Is your name John-"

"Yes, sir,"

"Well, I have a bill for \$3.20 against you from the butcher. He's tired of sending it, You either pay now or I'll give you a good licking! "I'll pay," said the little man, and he out with his wallet and handed over the money. The collector smiled and chuckled

and went away; but half an hour and for the fourth class, \$1. Vessels of the first three classes are to be of such a later he came back and queried: "Is your name John --- ?" "Yes, sir."

"But you're not the man I'm ifter. You didn't owe the butcher.' "No. sir: I never saw the butcher." "Then why did you pay?" "To avoid being licked, sir." River Platte, South America, and two

"But you didn't even protest." "No, sir, It wouldn't have done ny good. It wasn't two weeks ago that my landlady overcharged me and I protested, and I'm under the doctor's care now."



15 Days' Test Trial In your own home. We pay all freights. No cash asked until you are suited.— Satisfaction Guaranteed. Ov. r 40,000 Southern homes supplied by us on this plan since 1870. Fairest method of sale known. Buyers saved all risk, and ensured

Perfect Instruments at Lowest Cost. ORGAN We make it easy for all to buy.
Write for
Valuable Information.
LUDDEN & BATES,
SAVANNAH, CA.

The Rock Spring Hotel LOCATED ON CHESNUT STREET, BEtween Water and Front, is prepared to accommodate the traveling public, and offers good food and comfortable accommodations at low rates.

E. R. PRIDGEN.

Special rates to excursionists.

ap 19 Wtf

DON'T GIVE UP

may not cure "right off" a complaint of years; persist until a cure is effected. As a neral rule, improvement follows shortly after beginning the use of this medicine.
With many people, the effect is immediately noticeable; but some constitutions are less susceptible to medicinal influences than others, and the curative process may, therefore, in such cases, be less prompt. Perseverance in using this remedy is sure of its reward at last. Sooner or later, the most stubborn blood diseases yield to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For several years, in the spring months, I used to be troubled with a drowsy, tired ing, and a dull pain in the small of my back, so bad, at times, as to prevent my being able to walk, the least sudden motion causing me severe distress. Frequently, bolls and rashes would break out on various parts of the body. By the advice of friends and my family physician, I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla and continued it till the poison in my blood was thoroughly eradicated."—L. W. English, Montgomery City, Mo. "My system was all run down; my skin rough and of yellowish hue. I tried various remedies, and while some of them gave me temporary relief, none of them did any per-manent good. At last I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, continuing it exclusive-ly for a considerable time, and am pleased to say that it completely

Cured Me. presume my liver was very much out of

r, and the blood impure in consequence. I feel that I cannot too highly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla to any one afflicted as I was."—Mrs. N. A. Smith, Glover, Vt.
"For years I suffered from scrofula and blood diseases. The doctors' prescriptions and several so-called blood-purifiers being of no avail, I was at last advised by a friend to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and now like a new man, being fully restored to health."-C. N. Frink, Decorah, Iowa.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

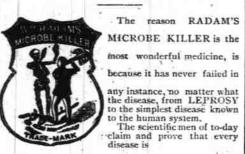
Sold by Druggists. \$1, six \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle. Symptoms of Torpid Liver.

Loss of appetite and nausea; the bowels are costive, but sometimes alternate with looseness or diarrhosa; pain in the head, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part; pain in the right side and under shoulder blade; fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind; irritability of temper, low spirits; loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty; general wearlness and debility. If these warnings are unheeded, serious diseases will soon be developed. No better remedy can be used than Tutt's Pills. A single dose produces such a change of feeling as often to astonish the sufferer.

Tutt's Liver Pills Cure Bilious Diseases. Prica, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y. jan21 D&W1y tu th sat nru

NOTHING SUCCEEDS

LIKE SUCCESS.



CAUSED BY MICROBES,

Radam's Microbe Killer

Exterminates the Microbes and crives them out of the system, and when that is done you cannot have an simple case of Malaria Fever or a combination of diseases, we cure them all at the same time, as we treat al diseases constitutionally.

Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bron chitis, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Disease, Chills and Fever, Fe male Troubles, in all its forms, and, in fact, every Disease known to the Human System.

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations

See that our Trade-Mark (same as above) appe n each jug.

Send for book "History of the Microbe Killer," R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C. jan 11 D&W 1y

WHY YOU SHOULD USE SCOTT'S EMULSION COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It is used and endorsed by Physicians because it is the best. It is Palatable as Milk.

It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. It is far superior to all other socalled Emulsions.

It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change. It is wonderful as a flesh producer. It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Cough and

Sold by all Druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE CHEMISTS, N. Y.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 18.3

W. BAKER & CO.'S Is absolutely pure and it is soluble. No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It is then three times the strength of mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or 3 and is therefore far more eccount cating less than one cent a cup. delicious, nourishing, strengthenir SILY DIGESTED, and adm Sold by Grocers everywhore.

₩ BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass we fr su CALL ON

OR WRITE TO PEARSALL

-FOR-

Rio Coffee

LARGE STOCK AT BOTTOM PRICES. ap 28 D&W tf WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn. nov 7 D&W ly



NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

__IN__ SILKS AND FLANNELS.

PREVAILING STYLE OF

Straw Hats For Young Men and Boys

ARE THE YACHT STYLE, STIFF BRIM We have a full line.

CLOTHING

OUR STOCK OF

is noted for excellence of material, perfection of fit, correctness of style and elegance of finish. Making to order at about Ready-Made Prices re ains a prominent feature of our business.

S. H. FISHBLATE KING CLOTHIER.

Sole Agent for the Dunlap Hat,

BROWN & RODDICK'S

LOVELY DRAPERY NETS

HAVE ATTRACTED SO MUCH ATTENTION this season that the demand for them has not bee onfined to the city alone, but outside orders have s depleted their stock as to necessitate the purchase of second lot. They have arrived and can now be seen They are not one whit behind their first assortme in either beauty, style or elegance

BROWN & RODDICK

with their usual enterprise, have at last secured a full and choice selection of COLORED VELVET RIB

BON, Satin back, and can now supply the trade.

are recognized "Headquarters" for leading styles : ALL-SH.K RIBBONS. A full and complete stock

Intend to do in the FUTURE, as in the PAST, the ading retail Dry Goods business of this city, and as the attention, confidence and hearty support of the

Pledge their every endeavor to please and give sati action in all purchases made of them. Call and se No. 9 North Front Street

Established 1846. THE BROWN **COTTON GIN**

COMPANY, NEW LONDON, CONN. MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON GINS,

FEEDERS and **CONDENSERS:** LINTERS of the Latest Improved Pattern, with Automatic Feed, for OIL MILLS; RIBS. SAWS and ALL other REPAIRS for Cotton Gins OF ALL MAKERS. All work guaranteed. Write for prices. Gins delivered free of freight. Address as above.

ap 29 8m D&W The University of the South,

On the Cumberland Plateau, 2,100 feet above the lea level, offers the healthlest residence to young men of the Cumber School the lead to t in its Grammar School, its Military, its College and its Theological Depts. For special information write to REV. TELFAIR HODGSON, D.D., Vice-Chancellor, feb 21W1m SEWANEE. TENNESSEE,

ESSENTIAL OILS SASSAERAS, PENNYROYAL, WIN-Bought for Net Cash, on receipt and approval, with out charge for Commission, Brokerage, etc., by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

aug24-6m 86 and 88 William street, New York CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH ENNYROYAL PILLS

OTTERBURN LITHIA and MAGNESIA WATER!

IT NOT ONLY CURES "BRIGHT'S DISEASE" BUT ALSO DIABETES. MANNBORO, VA., April 7, 18888. MANNBORO, VA., April 7, 18888.

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

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

R. N. BLANTON.

PERSONS OFTEN ASK "WILL IT KEEP! AMBLIA COUNTY, VA., Feb. 24, 1888. AMELIA COUNTY, YA., Feb. 24, 1888;

I hereby certify that two years ago I obtained some of the Water of the Otterburn Lithia and Magnesia Spring for my wife, in a demijohn, and recently, whilst moving to another home, I found that some of the Water had been left in the demijohn. I poured it out and drank some of it, and found it to be as pure and nice as when first taken from the Spring.

G. E. CRADDOCK IT CURES RHEUMATIC GOUT.

J. E. JEFFERSON, of Johnstown, South Carolina, writes as follows of it:

"A lady here has been entirely relieved of a severe attack of Rheumatic Gout. * * * She found such immediate relief she did not take any medicine or any other remedy at all and while on the sixth bottle stated that she had been entirely relieved and prededicated. ted that she had been entirely relieved and needed in RICHMOND, Va., April 8, 1882

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

R. F. WALKER. MANNBORO, VA., March 17, 1888 When I commenced the used of the Otterburn Lichia and Magnesia Water, on the 28th of January last I had no faith in any mineral water. I had been suffering for over three years with a disease that was pro-nounced by a promounced by a prominent physician of Richmond to be an affection of the Kidneys, after

making a scientific test.

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

H. C. GREGORY. AMBLIA C. H., VA., December 15, 1888.

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

J. A. WALLACE,

Cashier Planters' Bank of Amelia. OTTERBURN LITHIA SPRINGS CO.

Acme Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

R. R. BELLAMY, Agent,

Fertilizers, Pine Fibre, PINE FIBRE MATTING,

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTHAZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the result of three years use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, is conceded to be equal to any woven carpet for comfort and durability, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE, or wool, is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for Mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CALOLINA

The Daily Star,

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE DAILY MORNING STAR, A Ffrst Class Democratic Newspaper

Published at the following low RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE DAILY STAR Telegraphic Reports of the Northern and European Markets, and the Latest General News, by Telegraph and Mail, from all parts of the world.

WILLIAM H. BERNARD,

Editor and Prop'r, Wilmington, N. C.

Bank of New Hanover. CAPITAL PAID IN - - - - \$300,000 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - - \$1,000,000 DIRECTORS:

Inac Bates, President,

B. Borden, W. T. Faircloth, W. F. Kurnegay, R. d Eundson, Herman Weill. President. Wadesboro Branch, J. A. LEAK, J. Cashier, A. Leak, R. T. Bennett, G. W. Little, J. C. Mar-hall

Issues Certificates of Deposit bearing interest.
Is authorized by Charter to receive on deposit moneys held in trust by Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c., &c., &c.
Strict attention given to the orders and requests of our country friends by mail or otherwise. [nov10wtf

AT WHOLESALE CHEAP DRY GOODS,

CHEAP HATS. Cheap Hosiery and Notions. Send your orders to

14 & 16 Market St., Wilmington, N. C. Hen testify from 50 States and Fereign Countries. Write in Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs malled (scaled) Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. feb 13 D&Wiv tu th sat

D. NEWMAN & SON.

and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. B. M. WOULLEY, M. D. Whitehall St. tu th sat feb 13 D&Wiy

W. I. Gere,
G. W. Williams, of Williams & Nurchison,
Iliams & Nurchison,
H. Vollers, of Adrian &
Vollers.

Vollers.

E. B. Borden, of Golds Vollers, ohn W. Atkinson, J. Rheinstein, of Aaron & D. NacRae. Rheinstein, Jane Bates, President. President, Goldsboro Branch, R. P. Howett President, Gashier. DIRECTORS: