

# THE STAR

A Bi-Weekly Paper, published in the interest of the Colored People of the South.

**GEO. T. WASSOM,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Hon. Geo. H. White, Attorney at Law, New Bern, N. C.  
Hon. Jno. C. Dancy, Torboro, N. C.  
Prof. W. B. Harris, Raleigh, N. C.  
Dr. L. A. Rutledge, M. D., Macon, Ga.  
Mrs. B. V. E. Brooks, Knoxville, Tenn.  
Hon. B. E. Elliott, Columbia, S. C.  
Hon. Geo. W. Prince, Jr., Wilmington, N. C.  
Hon. W. V. Turner, Washington, D. C.  
Are corresponding editors of THE STAR.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
One square, one insertion.....\$ 50  
One square, two insertions..... 1.00  
One square, three insertions..... 1.25  
One square, one month..... 3.00  
One square, three months..... 6.00  
One square, six months..... 9.00  
One square, twelve months..... 16.00  
For larger advertising liberal contracts will be made.

## TIMELY TOPICS.

The value of some things is quite as apt to be underestimated as overrated, as illustrated in the results to which the study of the habits of insects lead. According to the careful estimate of the *American Naturalist* the average annual loss to the nation from the attacks of injurious plants and insects and other animals is at least \$300,000,000. Within a period of four years a few of the Western States suffered a loss of \$200,000,000 by the attack of the Rocky mountain locust. The State of Illinois lost in one year (1864) \$73,000,000 by the chinch bug. The annual average loss to the cotton crop is estimated at not less than \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000. There are between fifty and a hundred thousand species of insects in the land, nearly all of which may have a more or less direct bearing on the fate of some valuable production.

The disaster on the Mexican railway, by which nearly one hundred and fifty people were killed and sixty-nine wounded, was occasioned by the stupid obstinacy of the officers of the troops, who were being conveyed to the city of Mexico. It was 8 o'clock in the evening when the locomotive engineer said to the lieutenant-colonel: "The route is new and the roadbed may be washed out and the bridges unsafe; we had better wait until the morning." The officer told him to go on; he had received orders to report at the city of Mexico the next morning. The engineer proceeded slowly and cautiously until he reached a new bridge spanning a ravine. Here he stopped for the purpose of examining the bridge. The officer and two subordinates sprang upon the engine, and with pistols at his head and the heads of the firemen, ordered him to proceed. Some of the soldiers, understanding what was passing, jumped off and escaped; the others, crying for protection, cowered in the cars. Two piers had been carried away by the freshet, leaving the rails still standing. The train plunged into the abyss, the cars mangling and crushing the inmates; great quantities of lime fell upon them; eighty barrels of alcohol took fire from the coals of the engine, and the whole writhing mass of human beings were enveloped in the flames. There being no means of communication with the distant stations for long hours, no aid came. Among those saved were the engineer and, as some will almost regret to read, the officer who was the immediate cause of the catastrophe. A few moments' examination, as urged by the engineer, would have prevented the horror.

## The Baroness Counts as an Entertainer.

The Baroness Burdett-Countess has got quite over her virgin blushes, and having at the ripe age of sixty summers tasted the sweetness of love's young dream, she and her juvenile husband have embarked on a long course of parties. She gives a fashionable dinner every other day, and people of title are as numerous on her visiting list as cent pieces on a collection plate when an appeal is made for the distressed heathen. One thing, however, is remarkable about these dinners. No young women go to them. Byish Mr. Burdett-Countess is not nearly thirty yet, so the Baroness wisely keeps temptation out of his way. For all his sleekness the poor fellow begins to wear a jaded, tired, worn and weary look, which seems to hint of the possibility of his golden world palling upon him. Whatever he thought before he mated with a fortune, part of a bank and half a county of acres, there can be no doubt that to-day Mr. Burdett-Countess Bartlett is convinced of the kindness, as well as the wisdom, of the barriers in the tables of consanguinity, that a man shall not be allowed to marry his grandmother. A few days ago the Baroness went to court, husband and all, but the Queen snubbed her terrifically, and the venerable lady went home again in a very bad temper. In her agitation she lost a valuable sapphire brooch, which slipped off her dress, and was brushed by the trains of some ladies under a piece of piping in one of the passages of Buckingham Palace. This musty but modern palatial pile is, however, dusted once a week, and so it chanced that one Jamima Ann of the royal kitchen swept the valuables out of their hiding place exactly five days after they had been lost. Still the Baroness has not quite recovered from the cold shuddering she received at the hands of the crown.—*London Globe.*

## FISHERMEN OF AMERICA.

### Some Interesting Facts About the Fisheries.

Professor G. Brown Goode, of the United States fish commission, and special agent of the census in charge of fishery statistics, read an interesting paper on "The Fishermen of the United States," before the Anthropological society of Washington. Professor Goode said: Every man engaged in the fisheries has at least one other man who is dependent to a considerable extent upon the labors of the first for support. To the class of shoremen belong (1) the capitalists who furnish supplies and apparatus for the use of the active fishermen; (2) the shopkeepers from whom they purchase provisions and clothing, and (3) the skilled laborers who manufacture for them articles of apparel, shelter and the apparatus of the trade. In addition to the professional fishermen, there is a large class of men who have been called "semi-professional" fishermen—men who derive from the fisheries less than a half of their entire income. Taking into account all those persons who are directly employed in the fisheries for a larger or smaller portion of the year, those who are dependent upon fishermen in a commercial way for support, and the members of their families who are actually dependent upon their labors, it cannot be far out of the way to estimate the total number of persons dependent on the fisheries at from 800,000 to 1,000,000.

The total value of the product to the producers of the fisheries of the United States has not yet been definitely determined; but it will doubtless prove to be somewhere between forty and fifty million of dollars. Of the thirty-one States and Territories whose citizens are engaged in the fishery industry, seventeen have more than a thousand professional fishermen. The most important of these States is, of course, Massachusetts, with from eighteen to twenty-five thousand men. Second stands Maine, with ten to twelve thousand, unless indeed the sixteen thousand oystermen of Virginia and the fifteen thousand of Maryland are allowed to swell the totals for those States. Maine, however, stands second so far as the fisheries proper are concerned. Third comes New York with about 5,000 men, then New Jersey with 4,000 men, North Carolina with 3,500, Oregon with its horde of salmon fishermen 2,500 in number, Florida with 2,100, Connecticut and California with about 2,000 each, Michigan with 1,781, Wisconsin with 800, Georgia with 1,400, Ohio with 1,046, Delaware, Rhode Island and South Carolina, each with about 1,000; New Hampshire, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas with about 400 each, and Mississippi with only sixty.

The majority of our fishermen are native-born citizens of the United States, although in certain localities there are extensive communities of foreigners. Most numerous of these are the natives of the British provinces, of whom there are at least four thousand employed in the fisheries of New England. There are probably not less than two thousand Portuguese, chiefly natives of the Azores and of the Cape de Verd Islands. Most of the Portuguese have brought their families with them, and have built up extensive communities in the towns whence they sail upon their fishing voyages. There are also about one thousand Scandinavians, one thousand or more of Irish and English birth, a considerable number of French, Italians, Austrians, Minoreans, Slavs, Greeks, Spaniards and Germans. In the whaling fleet may be found Lascars, Malays and a larger number of Kanakas, or natives of the various South Sea Islands. In the whale fishery of Southern New England a considerable number of men of partial Indian descent may be found, and in the fisheries of the great lakes—especially those of Lake Superior and the vicinity of Mackinaw—Indians and Indian half-breeds are employed.

The salmon and other fisheries of Puget Sound are prosecuted chiefly by the aid of Indian fishermen. In Alaska, where the population depends almost entirely upon the fisheries for support, the head of every family is a professional fisherman, and upon a very low estimate one-fourth of the inhabitants of Alaska should be considered as fishermen. Few of them catch fish for the use of others than their own immediate dependents. Only one Chinaman has as yet enrolled himself among the fishermen of the Atlantic coast, but in California an Oregon there are about four thousand of these men, all of whom, excepting about three hundred, are employed as factory hands in the salmon canneries of the Sacramento and Columbia basins. The three hundred who have the right to be classed among the actual fishermen live for the most part in California, and the product of their industry is to a very great extent exported to China; although they supply the local demands of their countrymen resident on the Pacific coast.

The negro element in the fishing population is somewhat extensive. We have no means of ascertaining how many of this race are included among the native-born Americans returned by the census reporters. The shad fisheries of the South are prosecuted chiefly by the use of negro muscle, and probably not less than four or five thousand of these men are employed during the shad and herring season in setting and hauling the seines. The only locality where negroes participate to a large extent in the shore fisheries is Key West, Fla., where the natives of the Bahamas—both negro and white—are considered among the most skillful of the sponge and market fishermen. Negroes are rarely found, however, upon the open-sea fishing ves-

sels of the North. There is not a single negro among the 5,000 fishermen of Gloucester, and their absence on the other fishing vessels of New England is no less noteworthy. There is, however, a considerable sprinkling of negroes among the crews of the whaling vessels of Provincetown and New Bedford, New Bedford alone reporting over 200. These men are for the most part natives of the West India Islands; such as Jamaica and St. Croix, where the American whalers engaging in the Atlantic fishery are accustomed to make harbor for recruiting and enrolling their crews. As a counterpart of the solitary Chinaman engaged in the Atlantic fisheries we hear of a solitary negro on the Pacific coast, a lone fisherman, who sits on the wharf at New Tacoma, Washington Territory, and fishes to supply the local market.

The number of foreign fishermen in the United States, excluding 5,000 negroes and 8,000 Indians and Eskimaux, who are considered to be native born citizens, probably does not exceed 10 to 12 per cent of the total number, as is indicated by the figures which have already been given. Considerably more than one-half of the fishing population of the United States belongs to the Atlantic coast north of the capes of Delaware; of this number at least four-fifths are of English descent. They are by far the most interesting of our fishermen, since to their number belong the 20,000 or more men who may properly be designated the "sailor fishermen" of the United States.

Professor Goode referred to the mental and physical traits of the New England fishermen, their enterprise as shown in their readiness; to adopt improved methods, their intelligence and public spirit. He spoke also of the education of the young fisherman, and the injury to good seamanship resulting from the custom of deferring the shipment of the boys who formerly entered the business at the age of ten or twelve but who now remain on shore until they are fifteen or sixteen, and have had their respective faculties dulled by school training. Reference was made to the morality of the fishermen, the strict observance of the Sabbath to be met with among large classes of them, and the entire absence of ardent spirits on the fishing vessels. The character of their favorite books and newspapers, their amusements, their dialect and their superstitions were discussed. The chief diseases were noted to be dyspepsia and rheumatism. They are as a rule long-lived, though the fishing population of large ports like Gloucester is decimated by disaster every year or two. The financial profits vary from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year for each man, though sometimes a year's work results solely in an embarrassing burden of debts.

## Why They Go.

The Chinese house servants of San Francisco have queer ways of protecting their own interests. For instance, a Chinaman has a position which brings him in five dollars a week. He hears of a position that would give him six dollars a week, and he immediately endeavors to get it. He succeeds, but with characteristic foresight he arranges so that he can get his first position back should the new one not suit him. This he does by writing on the wall. In some place where the new servant would be sure to see it, he writes some diabolical sentence concerning the mistress or master of the house, such as, "This house no good; very bad pay." "Lady she scold very much; no good." In one case a few months ago a Chinaman wrote by the faucet at the sink in the kitchen: "Man in this house kill Chinaboy and bury him in the backyard." A new Chinaman is engaged to take the place of the one who has left, and, finding these terrible stories of the horrible way in which the employers treat the servants, gets away as soon as he can. So, if the first servant does not like his new place, the old one is open to him. Chinese laundrymen have a similar method of getting even with customers. When bills are not paid they retain the clothes, and it is sometimes necessary to obtain them by attachment. But the garments are returned in a different condition from that in which they were when taken. Certain cabalistic figures on them mean "bad pay—no good." This is warning to other laundrymen to be on their guard. Once a washman wrote on the clothes of a lady who was about to leave the part of the city where he kept his place, "Washin' only once in two weeks." Taken alto'gether, the Chinaman is rather a treacherous fellow.

## Soft Beds.

There are differences in opinion in regard to the best beds for refreshing sleep, some persons advocating soft and some hard beds. The difference between them is that the weight of a body on a soft bed presses on a larger surface than upon a hard bed, and consequently more comfort is enjoyed. Hard beds should never be given to little children, and parents who suppose that such beds contribute to health by hardening and developing the constitution are surely in error. Eminent physicians—both here and in England—concur in this opinion, and state that hard beds have often proved injurious to the shape of infants. Birds and animals cover their offspring with the softest materials they can obtain, and also make soft beds for them; and the softness of a bed is not evidence of its being unwholesome. But if it is not kept sweet and clean by daily airings and frequent beatings—whether it is hard or soft—it is surely injurious to health.

It is fashionable to photograph the feet, but young ladies with large feet prefer not to follow the fashion.

Owing to the great improvements which have been made of late years in the construction of railroad tracks and of railroad cars, the quantity of freight now regarded as the maximum load of a car is much greater than formerly. Once the limit was 20,000 pounds; now the average of the different classes of freight, as determined by the weights of 50,000 cars weighed during a period of six weeks by the Western Weighing Association, was from 23,750 pounds for machinery to 29,925 for ore, the maximum in most cases exceeding 30,000 pounds. Of ore there is even occasionally carried in a single car as many as 48,500 pounds, or more than twenty-four tons.

## ST. JACOBS OIL



## THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil, as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

**A. VOGELER & CO.,**  
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

## Payne's Automatic Engines.



Reliable, Durable and Economical, will furnish a horse power with less fuel and water than any other Engine built, not fitted with an Automatic Cut-off. Send for Illustrated Catalogue "J," for information and prices. B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Box 863, Corning, N.Y.

## BIBLE REVISION

Containing the Old and New Testaments, in parallel columns. The best and cheapest illustrated edition of the Revised New Testament. Millions of people are waiting for it. Do not be deceived by the unscrupulous trade of inferior editions. See that the cover of the book contains 100 line engravings on steel and wood. This is the only large type contrasted edition. \$2.00 in full leather, marbled edges, \$2.50. Sent by mail to clubs.

## Cyclopedia War.

The great Library of Universal Knowledge now completed, large type edition, nearly 40,000 topics in every department of human knowledge, about 40 per cent. larger than Chambers' Encyclopedia, 10 per cent. larger than Appleton's, 20 per cent. larger than Johnson's, at a more fraction of their cost. Fifteen large Octavo Volumes, nearly 13,000 pages, complete in cloth binding, \$15; in half leather, \$24; in full leather, marbled edges, \$25. Sent by mail to clubs.

## \$10,000 REWARD

extra to club agents during August. Send outside for specimen pages and full particulars to AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, JOHN B. ALDEN, Manager, 764 Broadway, New York.

## CELLULOID

## AVE-CLASSES.

Representing the choicest selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, hardest, strongest and most durable. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by SPENCER OPTICAL MFG. CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

## CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD

Macaulay's History of England, 12 vols., 12mo., bound, only \$2.00. The History of the World, 12 vols., 12mo., bound, only \$2.00. The History of the World, 12 vols., 12mo., bound, only \$2.00.

## MEN WANTED

to learn the trade of Electro-Plating and Silver Plating. Money made at home or by traveling. Outfits furnished. CANON CITY SILVER PLATE WORKS, Canon City, Colorado.

## 1841. MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE 1881.

Rare advances. Location of unventured beauty and ability. Rev. O. V. SPEAR, Principal.

## ALLEN'S Brain Food

restores Nervous Debility & Weakness of Generative Organs. \$1—all druggists. Sent for circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 315 Broadway, N.Y.

## AGENTS WANTED

for the Best and Fastest Selling Fictional Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

## YOUNG MEN

Learn Telegraphy. Earn \$40 to \$100 per month. Graduates guaranteed permanent employment. Add Valantine Bros., Jansenville, Wis.

## \$66 a week

in your own town. Terms and \$6 outfit free. Add H. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

## \$5 to \$20

per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STRINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

## PETROLEUM JELLY

Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS OF EUROPE and AMERICA.

## The most Valuable Family Remedy known.

## VASELINE

The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soap, Vaseline for the face, Vaseline for the hair, VASILINE CONFECTIONS. An agreeable form of taking Vaseline internally. 25 CENTS A BOX.

GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION. SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

## PERRY DAVIS' Pain-Killer

A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery.

Sprains AND Bruises, Burns AND Scalds, Toothache AND Headache.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

N. Y. N. U.—30



If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and dispirited or suffer from poor health or languish, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you are that your system needs cleaning, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, indigestion, or any other complaint, cleanse the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves?

You will be cured if you take Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and low-spirited, try Hop Bitters.

Save your life. It has saved hundreds.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irrefragable cure for drunks, opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for circular.

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL