

# The Goldsboro Star.

"Hear Instruction and be Wise, and Refuse it Not."

VOL. I.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1881.

NO. 17.

## BEEF!

### Parker & Peterson

Desire to inform their friends and the public that they can be found one door west of Express Office, where they keep constantly on hand

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, VEGETABLES, Etc.

Which they will be pleased to sell you at lowest cash prices. Respectfully,

PARKER & PETERSON.

se10-1m

## MISTAKE!

I went to New York and found Dry Goods Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc., cheap and bought too many. They must be sold at some price. I ask the public to call and see what bargains they can get.

### MRS. MOORE

Will sell the most fashionable

## MILLINERY

UP STAIRS CHEAP.

se17-1f

C. C. PERKINS.

## Books and Sewing Machines.

Come here when you want School Books, Note Books, Blank Books, Bibles, etc. Everything in the Book line at lowest prices.

Different Makes of SEWING MACHINES.

From \$16 up. On time or for Cash.

OFFICE AT THE

Messenger Book Store.

J. H. PRINCE,

Agent and Proprietor.

Goldsboro, N.C., Aug. 6-1f.

GO TO

## Dodson's Gallery,

West Center Street,

For good Pictures of all styles. Frames, etc., for sale. Prices as low as the times will allow.

## New Groceries!

### J. F. DOBSON,

Three Doors South of Market,

Keeps a full stock of Groceries, Cigars, Liquors, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

Bottled Beer Till You Can't Rest,

CALL.

## FUCHTLER & KERN

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PARLOR, CHAMBER

AND KITCHEN

## FURNITURE!

BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, PICTURE FRAMES, LOOKING GLASSES, and FURNITURE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

57 & 59 East Center St.,  
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

### Relief for Rheumatism.

WHAT CLARE FIBER IS.

This new material is a strong, tough, elastic fiber, cut from the pine leaf and chemicalized for Mattresses and Bedding purposes. It retains all the curative virtues found in pure pine, which is so beneficial to those suffering from Rheumatism and Fever. It generates Ozone—oxygen air—purifying the atmosphere of the apartment in which it is placed. It makes a comfortable, durable and elastic Mattress, and will not break or mat down.

FOR SALE BY

FUCHTLER & KERN,  
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

se23-1f

Entered at the Postoffice at Goldsboro, N. C., as Second-class Matter.

All communications on business should be addressed to GEO. T. WASSON, Editor and Proprietor, Goldsboro, N. C.

### FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

#### When Apply Lime.

Lime is most usefully employed in the Fall when manure has been plowed in. It then exerts its best effect in the best season. But if it could not be applied then it may be used at any time afterward, but better before a rain than after it. Lime should be covered in the soil as soon as possible to prevent too rapid carbonization, which would quickly take place on the surface when the lime is exposed to the atmosphere and the nightly dews. But lime is so useful under any circumstances that it will pay to apply it anywhere, at any time, and anyhow, so that it is not put out of the reach of the roots of the crop.

#### Fattening Poultry.

No fowl over two years old should be kept in the poultry yard, except for some special reason. An extra good mother, or a finely feathered bird that is desirable as a breeder, may be preserved until ten years old with advantage, or at least so long as she is serviceable. But ordinary fowls should be fattened at the end of the second year for market. When there is a room or shed that can be closed, the fowls may be confined there. The floor should be covered with two or three inches of fine sawdust, dry earth, sifted coal ashes, or clean sand. The food should be given four times a day, and clean water be always before the fowls. A dozen or more fowls may be put at once in this apartment, so that there may not be too many ready to sell at one time. The best food for rapid fattening, for producing well flavored flesh and rich fat, is buckwheat meal, mixed with sweet skimmed milk, into a thick mush. A teaspoonful of salt should be stirred in the food for a dozen fowls. Two weeks feeding is sufficient to fatten the fowls, when they should be shipped for sale without delay, and another lot put up for feeding. If the shed is kept dark and cool, as it should be, the fowls will fatten all the quicker for it.—*Practical Farmer.*

#### A Valuable Liquid Manure.

A writer in the *Journal of Agriculture* gives what he considers a very superior method of making a liquid manure with soot and stable manure. A good cask is employed and also a smaller vessel, like a half barrel, or something even smaller, with loose, open joints through which the water will pass. The latter, after it is filled, is intended to be placed in the cask, and the space surrounding it to be filled with water. Take the half barrel and put in first a spadeful of manure and pack it closely down to the bottom and around the sides, so as to form a cavity that will hold a pint or more of good soot from the top of a chimney where coal fires are kept burnt; next add another layer of manure, pressing it close round the sides as before, then more soot, and so on until full, when a plate or tile should be placed upon the top to prevent it floating. Now insert this in the cask. The smaller vessel may be supported at the height of the cask by bricks placed on the bottom of the cask, or by a pair of handles, consisting of two straight sticks securely fastened at its top and by which it may be carried. Fill up the cask with water, let the smaller vessel remain for three or four days, lifting it out a few times during the interval to drain; then lift it out altogether and support it on two sticks across the top and pour a few cansful of fresh water to wash out by displacement the manure left in it, and when sufficiently drained the contents may go back to the manure heap for further decomposition, or be made use of in any other way. The solution thus obtained forms the stock pot, and may be diluted to any extent according to circumstances. It may be used either alone, of almost any strength, or it may be further enriched by the addition of about a teaspoonful of the sulphate of ammonia to each gallon of liquid. Or, on the other hand, a very good substitute for guano will be formed by introducing a solution of chloride of lime in the place of ammonia. The chloride solution is made by adding two ounces of the dry powder to a wine bottle (twenty-four ounces) of water, shaking well up several times before using. From one-half to one ounce of this liquid to be added to each gallon and given to stocks, primulas, primroses and numerous other soft stemmed plants, will be found highly efficacious.

#### Milking Machines.

In answer to an inquiry, the *American Cultivator* replies that many attempts have been made to construct machines by which the milk could be drawn from the cow's bag with the same

facility and completeness as it could be drawn by hand, but so far as our knowledge and observation extend, without any practical success. It is supposed by many that the milk is retained in the cow's bag through atmospheric pressure alone; which, however, is not true, since the cow is able to control this flow to a great extent. If the cow dislikes the person employed in milking, or his manner of drawing the milk, she will not only refuse to let down the fluid but, by persisting in the effort will soon dry up the supply. The udder of the cow is composed not only of a bundle of milk veins but also of nerves. The aperture in the teat of the cow varies in size with each animal milked. In the case of some cows this aperture is large and the milk can be drawn away very rapidly, while in other cows the aperture is small and any attempt to draw the milk from this latter class of cows as rapidly as from the former, will be attended with much pain upon the part of the abused animal, and a determination on her part to hold back the milk. This defect in the size of the aperture of the cow's teat is one which no machine can detect, but one which human hand readily observes. Immediately upon its discovery the humane milker relaxes his efforts in forcing away the milk. It is the smallness of this aperture which stamps the cow as a hard milker. The observant dairyman soon learns that when he draws too hard the milk passes back to the bag. In such a case his efforts must be so relaxed that the milk will come away easily though slowly. Again, when there is inflammation in the cow's udder, the careful milker readily detects it, and quickly sets about with measures to reduce the inflammation and relieve the cow. By the use of no machine could such a difficulty be detected, and serious consequences might be the result of machine making. A great many bags would be permanently ruined and many cows die of milk fever, which would be saved to the owner where milking by hand prevails. It is observed that men have not become better artisans since the introduction of machinery. Managers and overseers may now understand better the nature of the article manufactured, the raw material used and the nature of the machine employed than was the case formerly, but the rank and file—the class of men who to-day operate the machines, and who, before machines were invented, did the work by hand—these men understood the nature of the material upon which they worked better in former times than they do now. And so, in this connection, he who has to milk a cow, and do it well and properly, should know at least the character and construction of the cow's bag.

#### Recipes.

CUP PUDDING.—Some stale rolls, divested of crust and cut in halves. Place each half in a teacup and cover it with milk till it is soaked through. Turn it out on to a plate, add a little more milk and with it jam of marmalade.

HOW TO MAKE MEAT TENDER.—Cut the steaks the day before, into slices about two inches thick, rub them over with a small quantity of soda; wash off next morning, cut into suitable thickness, and cook as you choose. The same process will answer for fowls, legs of mutton, etc. Try, all who love delicious, tender dishes of meat.

LEMON CAKE.—Beat to a cream one cup of butter and three cups of powdered sugar. Add the yolks of five eggs, previously well-beaten, the juice and grated rind of one lemon, and a cup of milk with one teaspoonful of saleratus (or baking powder) dissolved in it. Then add the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, sift in four cups of flour and bake.

GLAZED HAM.—Soak and boil a ham twenty minutes to the pound, and let it get almost cold in the water. Skin it neatly, and coat with a paste made of a cup of cracker crumbs, one of milk, two beaten eggs, and seasoned with pepper. Set the ham in the oven until the glazing is browned, moistening, now and then, with a few spoonfuls of cream. Wind frilled paper about the shank, and garnish with parsley.

BISHOP PUDDING.—Butter some thin slices of bread, without crust, and over the butter spread a good layer of jam. Cut the slices into convenient pieces. Line and border a deep pie dish with puff paste, arrange the slices of bread and butter in the dish until half full. Make an ordinary, rather milky ground rice pudding, flavor the milk with which it is made with the rind of a lemon. Sweeten to taste, and add to it two or three beaten up eggs, according to the size of the pudding. Pour this mixture into the pie dish, and bake in a brisk oven.

President Arthur weighs 215 pounds, David Davis, 315. Total, 530. The government is now on a solid foundation.

### RELIGIOUS READING.

#### Religious News and Notes.

The work of the Methodist Church in Italy is progressing with remarkable rapidity and encouragement.

A new missionary society called the "Evangelical Association in behalf of the German Protestants in America," has been formed in Bremen, Germany. The Rev. D. D. Currie, of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, St. Johns, N. B., has received a call to the church at Denver, Colorado, at a salary of \$5,000 a year.

Ex-Governor Dingley, of Maine, recently elected to Congress, is an active member of the Congregational Church in Lewistown, of which Senator Frye (whom he succeeds) is also a member.

In California the Episcopal clergy number fifty-four; parishes and missions, forty; Sunday school scholars, 3,275; baptisms last year, 610, of which 113 were adult; confirmations, 361; communicants, 3,602; offerings, \$94,842. Value of church property, \$195,550, on which there is an indebtedness of \$56,050.

The South Congregational Sunday school of New Britain, Connecticut, pays its superintendent a regular salary, and he devotes his whole time to the interests of the school, visiting families, looking after absent scholars, etc. It is the largest Protestant Sunday school in the State, and numbers about 1,000 members.

#### Religious Tramps.

"That man is a religious tramp," said Manager Bunting, of the Christian Home for Intemperate Men. The man had apparently just passed middle life. "He can sing finely, pray earnestly, and exhort eloquently. I wish I could talk as well as he can."

"Why do you call him a religious tramp?"

"I will explain. There are religious tramps just the same as there are tramps who prey upon the general public, and who are honest enough to make no pretense of religion. These religious tramps are known to every evangelist, clergyman and philanthropist. They haunt gospel temperance meetings, make religious professions in the meetings of the Women's Christian Unions, and are present at the mission rooms, and when one city fails to afford them further pecuniary relief, they start on the track of a temperance orator, or follow up some revival movement, visiting all parts of the country. God is not deceived. We are not deceived. Many just such men, however, have been saved, and have led useful lives."

"You do not mean to say that these religious tramps are ever sincerely converted?"

"It is a fact. Because it is so these men are asked to come under Christian influence. To be sure, many of them will not reform. They love their miserable drunken life. I have taken men into this home, cast their ragged clothes into the ash-box, given them baths, a new suit of clothes, and sobered them up. Often they have secured good places but, before giving a day's application to their duties, they have deliberately gone back to Chatham and Baxter street dens and imbibed poison to that extent that my next knowledge of them is that they are on Blackwell's Island shoveling ashes. Men have been through all this and then reform. It is a rare exception, however."

"What is the right side of this religious tramp picture?"

"These men have one common place of meeting. It is generally in a back room of a groggery of the lowest description. I recall one particular place in Chatham street where hundreds of them congregate, because I have had occasion to snatch men from its influence. In this place can be found men who were born tramps. The surroundings of their lives have been such that they could not help following a vicious course, almost from the cradle to the present. Associated with them, linked together by the common tie of misery, are young men whose parents are honorable, respectable and wealthy citizens. Drink has led them into errors, and into the committal of crime. They have gone down step by step in the social scale, until to-day they subsist almost entirely on liquid poisons, mere semblances of humanity. Some of them have been cast off from parental recognition; in some instances they draw a specified amount of money from home at regular intervals. I have put just such men on their feet again, and for years past I have been blessed in knowing that they are enjoying the confidence of their families, filling good situations and leading Christian lives."

One of these men, who has been for some time leading an honest life, has a good situation in a business house, and looks on his past career as a terrible nightmare, was asked:

"What led you to put yourself under Christian influence?"

"Religion was far from my thoughts when I took the first step to sober up. My sole object was to secure a new suit of clothes in place of the 'hand-me-downs' I was then wearing."

"What do you mean by hand-me-downs?"

"Hand-me-downs are obtained in this way. A man in a temporary interval of sobriety secures a new suit of clothes, say worth about \$30. As he has no money to purchase more whisky, he enters a Baxter street second-hand clothing shop. Possibly he is in a drugged condition. He receives an old worn suit in place of his new one, and not more than a dollar or two besides. Very likely he fails to remember the place, and the recovery of his good suit of clothes, when he comes to his reason, is a matter of impossibility. Well, I had heard that I could go to some evangelist, concoct a good story about desire for repentance, talk and pray, and I would secure my new clothes and a month's board. I tried the plan. I did not want religion. I did not believe that I could be saved. In a few weeks I was in my right mind. Good influences had begun their work upon me. I was ashamed of my deceit. I confessed my purpose to defraud. The kindness shown me, the conviction that came to me that I could reform, brought with it the determination to do so, and I can only look back at my past course with horror."

Another man who had once been under Christian teachings, but who refused to be guided by them after he got away from their influence, said, referring to the means of living in tramps quarters. "We manage it in various ways. We put up a job on some minister or generous Christian, and by the good talking of some one of our number get a little money or good clothes. These we turn into money. We win their sympathies by professions of religion, and most always get aid to visit our homes in some far-off locality. Then some of our number work temporarily. They spend their money in treating, and thus one helps the other."

But these men deceive no one, it is said, although they think they are not read through and through by those who try to reform them. Rev. Dr. Tyng, before his departure for Europe, was in the habit on winter mornings of giving a hot breakfast to the outcasts, bringing them in from the highways. One morning he fed several hundred on a good, nourishing breakfast. Knowing that all of them would readily assert that they desired to give up drink, reform, and become Christian men, he said to them: "There are many of you this morning doubtless saying in your minds: 'What a soft thing we have got on Dr. Tyng. We will go up and beat him out of a hot breakfast, and he is welcome to keep his religion.' Now I am satisfied that if I can only save one man out of this large number present here this morning, the object of this entertainment has been secured."—*New York Sun.*

#### Beds and Bed-Clothes.

As at least one-third of our lives is passed in our beds, their arrangement and furnishing is a matter of no small importance. The new steel spring bed is, of course, the bed of the future. Fulfills every intention of flexibility; it is durable; it goes with the bedstead, as an actual part of it, and it can never be a nest or receptacle of contagion or impurity. On the subject of bed-clothes the points that have most to be enforced are that heavy bed-clothing is always a mistake, and that weight in no true sense means warmth. The light down quilts or coverlets which are coming into general use are the greatest improvements that have been made in our time in regard to bed-clothes. One of these quilts takes well the place of two blankets, and they cause much less fatigue from weight than layer upon layer of blanket covering. The clothing must be regulated according to the needs of each individual; the body under the clothes must neither be too cold or too hot; but it is better to sleep with too little than too much clothing. The position of the bed in the bed-room is of moment. The foot of the bed to the fire-place is the best arrangement when it can be carried out. The bed should be away from the door, so that the door does not open upon it, and should never, if it can be helped, be between the door and fire. If the head of the bed can be placed to the east, so that the body lies in the line of the earth's motion, I think it is the best position for the sleeper. The furniture of the bedroom, other than the bed, should be of the simplest kind. The chairs should be uncovered, and free from stuffing of woolen or other material; the wardrobe should have closely-fitting doors; the utensils should have closely-fitting covers; and everything that can in any way gather dust should be carefully excluded.