

# The Goldsboro Star.

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

VOL. I.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1882.

NO. 19.

## 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,

so10-1m

PARKER & PETERSON.

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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.

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## 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 9 SEWING MACHINES,

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

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J. H. PRINCE,

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

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## Dodson's Gallery,

West Center Street,

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

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### 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.

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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.

#### Brittle Hoofs.

Among the causes which produce brittle hoofs in horses and cattle, the *National Live Stock Journal* mentions the frequent standing in rotting dunghoops or in pools of decomposing liquid manure. In the dung heap there is not only the moisture and steam soaking and softening the hoof, but there is abundance of ammonia gas, which is especially calculated to soften, dissolve and destroy the horn. Standing in such decomposing organic matter is still more injurious when the animal is confined to a box or stall, for here the injurious effect of inactivity is added to the other conditions.

#### To Keep Very Shaded Places Clean.

Especially in the front yards of dwellings, both in town and country, which are much shaded, we often see the ground completely bare, not a living thing being perceptible. Sometimes there are many nearly nude, straggling limbs lying upon the ground or very near it, which are unsightly and every way worthless, that ought to be cut away. This would give room for the growing there of some plant or vine that would be adapted to it, and which would not only recover the naked spot and make it a "living green," but would be adding very much to the general appearance of the premises. The best vine for this purpose is undoubtedly the periwinkle. It will grow almost anywhere in the shade if the proper attention is given to it, but not otherwise. It is a beautiful vine and will densely cover the ground, producing nearly the whole season a very pretty blue flower. Weeds, however, are its deadly enemies. It cannot fight them. Steadily they will encroach until they drive away our favorite and occupy the field of battle. A little help now and then, however, will defeat the common enemy and allow us to enjoy the cool-looking, popular evergreen for many years without renewal.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

#### Healthy Homes for Animals.

Horses, sheep, dogs and the higher animals in general have vital systems exactly like those of man, and seemingly as sensitive too. A dose of any particular poison is just as fatal to a large dog as to a man of similar weight, and poisons that are breathed in by the lungs of a horse find their way just as quickly to the blood as they would if inhaled by man, woman or child, while bad food is just as mischievous in its effects upon the health of animals as of humans. The inmates of stables and sheds need light and ventilation fully as much as the denizens of our handsomest houses. And yet thousands of horses, upon whose work men and families depend for their livelihood, are stabled in close, dark, filthy inclosures, while cows, of whose lives thousands of children are partakers in the most literal sense, fare far worse in all that pertains to health. It is believed by many careful observers that animals are as sensitive as man even to malarious influences. Certain it is that in malarious regions the horses and cattle are always thin, bony and spiritless. Epidemics that are not infectious never appear without good reason, and the frequency with which they affect animals should inform owners of living property that it is expensive as well as stupid to give improper food and unclean housing.

#### Mineral Manures.

J. B. Lawes, of Rothamsted, St. Albans, writes as follows in the *Country Gentleman*: Among our experiments upon permanent pasture we have also results proving that the influence of mineral manures is competent to produce large crops of hay for twenty-five years in succession. With these facts before me I can quite understand why corn grown on the various experiments recorded by Professor Atwater has been benefited more by mineral than by nitrogenous manures; but I hardly think that I could agree with him in classing corn among the renovating crops. Still I think the United States farmer will be wise in using phosphates for the growth of corn so long as they continue to give him a good crop, and at all events, if they fail to do this they will remain in the soil and can at any time be made available for vegetation by the use of some nitrogenous manure, whereas an application of ammonia or nitrates is irretrievably lost if not taken up by the growing crop. It will, I think, be generally found that the beneficial influence of mineral manures, and more especially of phosphate of lime, bears some relation to the period when the seed is sown, and that when active growth commences the nearer these periods are together the greater will be the influence of the

minerals. It is the practice among our farmers to apply nitrate of soda alone, in March and April, to wheat sown in the previous autumn; during the autumn and winter the wheat has time to extend its roots sufficiently to obtain the requisite quantity of mineral food. In growing barley, after a previous cereal crop, phosphates are generally used with ammonia and nitrates; with root crops phosphates are often used without nitrogen. We have in our root crops a seed sown at about the same time as corn in the United States. Both crops also terminate, their active growth at about the same time in the autumn and both are equally benefited by phosphate of lime. At Rothamsted, on the land under a rotation-experiment of turnips, barley beans or clover, and wheat, which has received no nitrogen for thirty years, the last turnip crop, manured with mineral superphosphate of lime, weighed eleven tons per acre and contained twenty-seven pounds of picrogen. If our soil, after the removal of every particle of produce grown upon it during this long period, still yields so large a crop, surely we may expect that, upon the more fertile soil of the states, greatly increased crops of corn may be obtained by the same manures.

#### Recipes.

**JOHNNYCAKE.**—One cup sweet milk, one cup wheat flour, one and one-half cups corn meal, one tablespoonful sugar, one egg, butter half the size of an egg, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half a teaspoonful soda, a little salt. Bake in a tin about four inches by eight inches.

**LADIES' FINGERS.**—Take one pound of pulverized sugar, one dozen eggs, three-quarters of a pound of flour. Beat the yolks and sugar to a cream, then beat the whites, and lastly stir in the flour; flavor with lemon. Bake in long, small tins, made expressly for these little cakes, or you may drop them on white writing paper; they are likely in this case, however, to look irregular about the edge. Be careful not to put too much dough in the tin as it will rise a good deal. Have the oven hot and success is certain.

**How to Boil Rice.**—Few cooks seem to know how to prepare this article of food properly, so a hint or two will not be out of place here. The rice must be carefully picked over, and then washed in cold water until it is free from all the loose starch which may adhere to it, or until the water looks clear. Then dry it. It can be put in a flour sieve for this purpose. In placing it over the fire, use three pints of water to a cup of rice and a teaspoonful of salt. The water must be boiling before the rice is added. Boil precisely twelve minutes, and then pour off the water. Then place the saucepan with the rice on the back part of the stove, where it will keep warm without burning for ten minutes longer, with the cover partly removed. In this way it is not soggy, or too soft, and every grain is cooked separately by itself. After being cooked, if left covered, it will soften and the grains will burst open in their delicate tenderness.

#### The Carnage at Fredericksburg.

"I was sergeant of a gun which was stationed just there," said an ex-Confederate to me as we faced the height. "We did not believe the Federals would charge the hill, and when they came the second time we cheered them. Such bravery I never saw on a battlefield. Some of the men who were lit way down the street hobbled and limped forward, and were struck down within one hundred feet of the wall. This road was the worst spectacle of the whole war. Our artillery created horrible slaughter on the heavy lines of men at such close range. That tree down there at the corner of the garden stood in an open field then, and just beyond it was a slight swell. As Sumner's troops came over that swell in their second charge, I fired into the lines just to the right of the tree, and the shell killed or wounded nearly every man in one company. I saw grape and canister open lanes through the ranks, and yet the blue lines closed up again and dashed at the base of the hill. We thought they were madmen.

"Down where the old shed stands I saw a curious thing that day. When Sumner was driven back the second time a single Federal soldier was left on his feet among the dead there. Instead of falling back with the rest he stood there and loaded and fired as coolly as if at target practice. He wounded one man in my company, killed a corporal further up the hill, and shot a lieutenant there where the wall curves. He fired as many as six shots, being fired at in return by a thousand men; but, as he turned and walked away, our men ceased firing and gave him cheer after cheer.—*M. Quad.*

No man knows what a ministering angel his wife is until he comes home one day, suffering with a dreadful cold, and she happens to have a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house.

### POPULAR SCIENCE.

As we ascend from the earth the air grows thinner and thinner. From this fact astronomers believe that the limit of the atmosphere is 200 miles from the earth's surface.

In Alpine regions there are more narrow, partly-closed flowers than elsewhere, and a greater proportion of long-tongued insects, the flora seeming to be exactly adapted to the insects feeding on its honey.

Professor Osborne Reynolds has been trying to discover why, under certain circumstances, drops of water may be seen floating for some time on the surface of pools during a shower before they disappear. He believes that his experiments proved that the suspension depends only on the purity of the surface of the water, and not at all on the temperature or condition of the air.

The results of the experiments of Dr. Laocero Filho on the poison of the rattlesnake are: 1. The poison acts upon the blood by destroying the red corpuscles, and by changing the physical and chemical quality of the plasma. 2. The poison contains some mobile bodies, similar to the micrococci of putrefaction. 3. The blood of an animal killed by a snake's bite, when inoculated to another animal of the same size and species, causes the death of the latter within a few hours, under the same symptoms and the same changes of the blood. 4. The poison can be dried and preserved for a long time without losing its specific quality. 5. Alcohol is the best antidote for the poison yet known.

Frozen salmon have been imported in excellent condition in London from the Hudson Bay settlements. The vessel was fitted with one of the patent dry-air refrigerators, invented by Mr. S. I. Coleman, and manufactured by some Glasgow company. The hold was made air-tight and lined with a non-conducting substance. As soon as the fish were caught, they were deposited in the hold at the rate of about three tons a day, until the compartment, holding thirty-five tons, was filled. The temperature at which the fish was kept during the voyage was between 20 degrees and 22 degrees Fahrenheit. This successful experiment is an important one for the fish industry in the United States.

#### Well Paid for His Greed.

In the Alexander Platz, in Berlin, there is a house which is known as the "House of the Ninety-nine Sheep's Heads." It is said that Frederick the Great, once upon a time, having heard much good of some one who had lived in the Landsbergstrasse, of his royal clemency bestowed a gift of a fine house on the person. Whereupon a neighbor who lived round the corner in the Alexander Platz, was so filled with envy that he could not sleep for sheer longing after a like mark of the royal favor. Not that he had need of it—he was rich; the honor of the thing was what his heart was set on. So he began to give large sums of money to the poor, and to take a leading part in useful and benevolent enterprises. And to be sure, the king hearing of this noble character, sent for the man and told him to ask a favor. So he begged to have a house. And before many months had come and gone the house was built, the happy proprietor had taken possession of it. Yet even then he was not happy. The statues on the roof of his neighbor's house made him so envious that he could not sleep for thinking about them. Now, as it happened, old Fritz riding that way one day, stopped his horse and asked the man how he liked his house. He said he liked it hugely, but there was one thing. If his majesty would only deign to give him some figures like his neighbor's.

"Yes surely," said the king, "you shall have figures," and rode on. And the king ordered ninety-nine sheep's heads in freestone to be set up on the house (about fifteen are said to be to the front). The next time that the king rode that way the man in fear and trembling made complaints of his neighbors, who were so ill-natured as to think that there was an allusion to the proprietor in these sculptures.

"But you have got what you wanted," said the king.

"Oh, certainly, your majesty," said the man. "But the sheep's heads, you know!"

"Well, to be sure, there are only ninety-nine," returned the king; "but if you want a round number you have just to put your head out at the window. Good-day!"

And the king rode on.

A vessel recently carried scientifically frozen fresh meat, fresh eggs, and everything else, all the way from Australia to London in perfect condition.

**Cutting Cameo Portraits.**  
"Yes," said a cameo-cutter to a *New York Tribune* reporter recently, "the demand for the old style of cameo jewelry is decreasing rapidly, but the demand for good portrait cameos is increasing just as fast. It is the general impression that no good cameo portraits are cut in this country, but that they all come from Paris. As far as I know there are no portrait cutters in this country outside of New York. There is one cutter of cheap cameos in Boston, but they send to New York for all the portraits they have orders for."

"Are there first-class portrait cutters in this city?"

"Well, I claim that there is one, at least, here. I have made cameo portraits of Garfield, A. T. Stewart, ex-President Hayes, the late Senator Morton, of Indiana, Mrs. Scott Siddons and many other prominent men and women, and here are letters from Mr. Hayes and Mrs. Garfield praising the portraits highly. A galvano-plastic copy of the Garfield cameo I sold for \$50 to a sculptor, who had an order to make a marble bas-relief of the late President. The original cameo portrait was bought by a jeweler and set in a broad, gold setting, in which thirty-eight larger gems were set; thirty-four diamonds close to the cameo, two rubies above and two below and two emeralds on each side, without the row of diamonds. This copy of the well-known picture, 'Cleopatra before Caesar,' I value at \$1,000. It is, as you see, an oval, three and one-half inches long and two and one-half wide. The cost of the stone before it was dressed for cutting was \$75. I worked on it at frequent intervals for three years."

"Do you make your portraits from life or from photographs?"

"I start them from photographs, as it would be too tedious to do that from life, and finish them in a few sittings from life, it being impossible to get a natural, life-like expression from a photograph. Yes, nearly all the portraits are ordered for making up into jewelry, brooches being the most common, and sleeve-buttons next. These are two portraits of a little boy and girl, whose father wants a portrait of one of them on each of his sleeve-buttons."

"Where do the best cameo stones come from now?"

"They all come from Brazil; they are taken to Germany, where they are dressed ready for cutting, and then taken to Paris, which is the only market for them, as most of the cutters are there." "What is the process of cutting?" "It is done by a lathe, worked by a treadle, with those detachable tools and diamond dust. The tools are of three kinds—for cutting, for grinding and for smoothing. These detachable tools are tapering iron bars, on the small ends of which are fastened wheels of soft porous iron, to hold the diamond dust better than the steel would. These wheels vary in size from an inch in diameter to such ones as this (holding up one), which an untrained eye cannot see. For cutting the wheels have sharp edges; for grinding they are blunt-edged, while for smoothing the wheel becomes cone. The diamond dust, which, mixed with oil and rubbed on the tools, does the cutting, is prepared thus: Here is a cast-steel mortar and a pestle of the same material that fits this deep mortar closely; into the deep mortar I put a few diamond fragments and a drop of oil, insert the steel pestle, and pound vigorously with this hammer. There is the dust ready for use. I make it myself, as it must be of different degrees of fineness for different stages of the cutting."

#### The Boar's Head.

It was in the olden time when Baron Rowdedow held possession of all the German provinces that a grand Christmas dinner was prepared for all his retainers, and the great event of the day was to be the bringing in of the boar's head, which dainty dish was to grace the center of the table. But it so happened that the chief cook fell ill, and his place was filled by a young Milesian, and he it was that stood by the chief door when Baron Rowdedow called forth in a stentorian voice:

"Hence, knave, and bringst unto us the boar's head."

And he of Ireland wot not what was meant, because in his isle a pig was a pig. Yet he bethought himself, and went forth, and returning, sat before Baron Rowdedow the head of a book agent who had devastated the baron's domains with a book sold only on subscription, of which there were 999 parts and an index.

And the Milesian said, "Here, sur, is yer bore's head." And the baron and his retainers did laugh a laugh of great joy, and such a Christmas was there never before held in those parts.—*Derriek.*

"Laying down the law"—The judge on the point of resigning.