PUILINIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT. THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily new aper in North Carolina, is provident daily, except Monday, at \$7 00 per year, \$4 00 for six months, 2 00 for three months, \$1.50 for two months; 76. for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to rity subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per weak for any period from one week to one year.

norning at \$1 50 per year, \$1 00 for six months 50 ents for three months.

cents for three months. ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).-One schare ne day, \$100; two days, \$175; three days, \$250; our days, \$300; five days, \$356; one wook, \$400; two weeks, \$50; three weeks \$550; one month, \$1000; two months, \$1700; three months, \$3400; itx months, \$4000; tweive months, \$0000, Ten ines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meet ngs, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per ine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for "ach subsequent insertion. No advertisements inserted in Local Column at

No advertisements inserted in Local Column a

Advertisements inserted once a week in Dally will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion, Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

An extra charge will be made for double-column r triple-column advertisements. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Re-spect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired

Advertisements on which no specified num of insertions is marked will be continued "till i bid," at the option of the publisher, and charp up to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements discontinued before the time outracted for has expired, charged transient ates for time actually published.

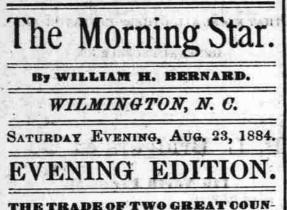
Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent

A musement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion. All announcements and recommendations of randidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged at

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or stranger-with proper reference, may pay monthly or quar-terly, according to contract.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to ex-seed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or senes they desire to advertise in. Where no is-sue is named the advertisement will be inserted n the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his ad-dress.



country and the United States to a of the Magazine containing that porgreat extent raise their revenue by taxing the poverty of the country. Remember that England has but fourteen articles in her Tariff schedule, while this country has some 4,000, more or less, the number not exactly known to us. Recently we were made to say that there were not two men in the

United States who thoroughly understood the Tariff. We wrote ten and the number was changed by the printer. Mr. Wells is one of the ten and we shall refer to other points in his lucid and suggestive discussion hereafter. He shows very clearly and conclusively that Tariff Reform is an absolute necessity and he says the condition of the country will ul timately force reform. He believes that the great cause of our commercial disturbances and distress is the High Tariff, He says that "with double the producing power of England, we have not half her opportunity to use our wealth. We are merely provincial; our commerce i dwarfed; our great merchants have disappeared; we have not sufficient nerve for our energy; our capital in confined to too small a sphere." He shows this but we cannot follow him farther to-day.

SPLENDID ORITICAL DISCUSS-

It has been a long time since so remarkable a paper as that by the poet Swinburne on "Wordsworth and Byron" has appeared in any periodical. We have not read in ten years as striking a piece of critical work. It is marred by some of the writer's most conspicuous faults of style, and still it is a production of great power, insight and splendor. We have been a student of Byron since our school boy days and are more familiar with his writings than with any of the great poets with the excep-

tion of the article we desired to quote was lacking. But what we have written may induce some of on readers to procure the article and read for themselves. It appeared in the Nineteenth Century, an able English Review. The Eelectic Magazine for June and July contains it a 80. NEW-ADVERTISERED

THE SOUTHERN WHITES AND NORTHERN PHILANTHROPY.

Some of the supercilious and evilminded people in the North affect to look down with compassion or horror upon the darkness and widespread ignorance that prevails in the South. They do not know that prior to the war the South had more colleges and more high schools in proportion to population than the North had. Such was the fact as we have before established from reliable statistics. These people do not know that in every 573 of the population in the South, according to the last census, there is one Protestant church; whilst in the vain-glorious and rich North there is only an average of but one church to every 1,000, whilst actually in the great cities there is but one church to every 3,000. It is no wonder the Nashville Christian Advocate says, in view of this fact, that it is "a curious view of the matter that induces our brethren in the North to expend a large amount of money in the South as a mission field." The Northern educators, philanthropists and fanatics are so very busy in ferreting out the shortcomings in the South, and we grant that they are numerous, that they have not had time as yet to discern the great, palpable omissions and defects

awhile, so let us be charitable. The South has done a great deal that is very praiseworthy since "the cruel war was over," and it has

RECOLLECTIONS OF PETEI NEY.

We make room for some extracts from an interesting letter from Dr. John F. Foard, of Olin, N. C., to his nephew Mr. H. M. Foard of this city, concerning that remarkable man we have discussed, the late Peter Stuart Ney. With this we close the subject.-STAR.] ALL DAY OF BUT

In all my early life I was familiar with the history of Mr. Ney, as my brother Osborne G. Foard and many other young men of my acquaintance went to school to him. He taught in Western North Carolina many years, and was a good educator. If my memory serves me correctly he taught among other places. At Mr. Thos. Foster's in 1832, near Mocksville, in Davie county, where my brother (Osborne G. Foard) boarded in the house with him and was a student of his for one or more years. While at school he read an account of the death of young Bonaparte, whose ascension to the throne would have permitted his(Ney's) return to France and his death would perpetuate his exile. He became greatly excited, threw down the paper, dismissed his school, went to his boarding house, got op a spree and remained in that condition for several days. During that time he was constantly talking of the condition of France, her wars, Napoleon and his armies, and said he was Marshal Ney, and that his hopes were all blasted. He emptied the contents of a trunk, with a manuscript of his own history, (so thought by all present) into the fire, which rere consumed.

He taught and lived at my brother's the last years of his life where I often met and conversed with him of France and her wars. He certainly had been a prominent officer in those wars. He limped in walking and said he had a ball in one of his legs. A sabre cut was to be seen on the side of his head and his weight, height, size, dress form and likeness resembled that of Marshal Ney's in at home. They will improve after "Headly's Napoleon and his Marshals." He would not allow me to refer to that or any other history in English, and would get angry and leave the room saying he knew Headly did not know the facts or had misstated them. * * * While at my brother's he spent all his leisuee hours during every day in the school room writing, and on his death bed pointed to a small trunk and told my brother "that contained the necessary information as to his life and history," all of which papers were written in short hand, and delivered to Mr. Pliny Miles, who on hearing of Nev's death came to my brother's and got the manuscripts, said he thought he would be able to show that Peter S. Ney was really Marshal Ney, and if so, would write his life and send my brother a copy. After some weeks he wrote my brother an encouraging letter (as] understood), but nothing was heard from him afterwards. I have known many prominent men who were pupils of that most remarkable and highly educated man (some of whom are still living) who believed, as I do, that he and Marshal Ney were one and the same person. If so, the great French warrior died at the late Osborne G. Foard's, at Rowan Mills, in Rowan county, N. C., who had his mortal remains decently interred in Third Creek Church yard, and had carved upon his tomb:

THE LATEST NEWS. FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FOREIGN

France and China-Contradictory Reports Relative to the Situation of Affairs-The French Reported to Have Opened Fire on Foo-Chow-The Righs of Neutrals, etc.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.) LONDON, Aug. 23.-A dispatch to the Times, which left Foo-Chow at 7 o'clock this morning, says: "At 9 o'clock last night Admiral Courbet officially announced that he had received orders from Paris to make reprisals. The British Vice Consul and doctor left their anchorage last night and reached the English gunboats at mid-night. It is reported that Li-Fung Pao has been instructed by an Imperial decree to settle the dispute on the best terms pos-

LONDON, Aug. 23.-A dispatch from Shanghai, of this morning, says: "Admiral Courbet has announced his intention to bombard Arcenal.

A Chinese official telegram states that the French are desirous of a settlement. This message was sent, however, before it was announced that the French had begun firing on Foo Chow. At 2 o'clock this af-ternoon the French consul in Foo Chow lowered his flag.

Advices from Pekin of yesterday state that the Goveruors of Yannon and Gangsi had received Imperial orders to march with their forces into Tonquin.

A dispatch to the *limes*, which left Foo-Chow at 2.15 p. m. to-day, says: "Hostili ties began this afternoon at 2 o'clock."

PARIS, August 23, 10 A. M .- Government has received no news from Foo-Chow to-day. Li-Fung-Pao, the Chinese Minister, has not yet left Paris. The Lematin and Le Francais assert that Tsung-Li-Yomen has telegraphed him not to leave France.

LONDON, August 23 .- The Eastern Tele graph Company has given notice that owing to hostilities at Foo Chow, telegrams to that point will be accepted only at the seuder's risk. Such telegrams would have to go from Shanghai to Foo-Chow over the wires of the Chinese government. PARIS, Aug. 23.-It is semi-officially stated that inasmuch as France has not de clared war, neutral vessels going to China are not subject to the restrictions which would be imposed in state of actual war.

LONDON, Aug. 23.-The merchants and underwriters of London held a meeting today to consider the bearing of the Franco Chinese difficulty on neutrals. As Prime Minister Ferry had an nounced that the bombardment of Keelung would not create a state of war, but was simply the means of furthering the French negotiations with China, the inquiry was raised in the meeting whether Ad niral Courbet would admit an English o German vessel, loaded with arms, into Foo Chow. One neutral vessel, it was stated, was now en route for that port. with a cargo of dynamite, ordered by the Viceroy. The meeting resolved to urge Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to press France to define her intention regarding neutrals.

COMMERCIAL. WILMINGTON MARKET STAR OFFICE, Aug. 23, 4 P. M SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted firm at 281 cents per gallon, with sales of 50 casks at quotations.

ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 95 cents for Strained and \$1 00 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. TAR-The market was quoted firm at

\$1 60 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. COTTON-The market was quoted firm. No sales reported. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary..... 81 cents P Ib Good Ordinary..... 94 Low Middling. 10 Middling.....10# 40 ** Good Middling.....11

PEANUTS-Market dull, on a basis of 75@80 cents for Ordinary, 85@90 cents for Prime, 95c@\$1 00 for Extra Prime, and

\$1 05@1 10 for Fancy.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton.... 2 balcs Spirits Turpentine..... 323 casks Rosin..... 891 bbls Tar..... 76 bbls

116 bbls

Crude Turpentine......

DOMESTIC MARKETS By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Financial.

NEW YORK, August 23.-Noon.-Money lower at 2@3 per cent. Sterling exchange 4821@4821 and 4841@4841. State bonds quiet. Governments firm.

Commercial

Cotton quiet, with sales to-day of 170 bales; middling uplands 10%c; Orleans 11c. Futures steady; sales at the following quotations: August 10.70c; September 10.63c; October 10.35c; November 10.24c; December 10.24c; January 10.34c. Flour dull. Wheat advanced 1@#c, but lost the advance and declined 1@1c. Corn 1@1c lower. Pork steady at \$19 00. Lard firm at \$8 10. Spirits turpentine steady at 314c. Rosin steady at \$1 22+@1 27+. Freights

steady. BALTIMORE, August 23.-Flour steady and dull: Howard street and western superfine \$2 37@2 75; extra \$3 00@ 3 75; family \$4 00@5 00; city mills super \$2 50@3 00; extra \$3 12@3 75; Rio brands \$4 75@4 85. Wheat—southern quiet and easy; western steady and quiet; southern red 89@91c; southern amber 92@95c; No. arvland 93c bid: No. 2 we DR. JOHN W. WILLIAMSON, JACESON, TENN. red on spot 88@88%c. Corn-southern quiet Extracts from Communication on the Theraport Action of the Buffalo Lithia Water in the "Virginia Medical Monthly" for February, 1877. and firm; western, no offerings and no bids; southern white 67@68c; yellow 64@ 65c. "Their great value in Malarial Disass and Sequelæ has been most abundantly and satisfac-torily tested; and I have no question that it would have been a valuable auxiliary in the treatment FOREIGN MARKETS.



This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Wenkness, and Neuralgia. It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver. It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead scdentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headacheor produce constipation—other Iron medicines do. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulate the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, re-lieves Heartburn and Belching, and strength-ens the muscles and nerves. ens the muscles and nerves. For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal. The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no othe

Hade only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, ED. toc or frm jy 27 D&W1y nim jr 5

Buffalo Lithia Water FOR MALARIAL POISONING

DR. WM. T. HOWARD, OF BALTIMORE. Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in

USE OF IT IN A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER

the University of Maryland. Dr. Howard attests the common adaptation

this water in "a wide range of cases" with that of the far-famed White Sulphur Springs, in Green-brier county, West Virginia, and adds the follow

"Indeed, in a certain class of cases it is much superior to the latter. I allude to the abiding debility attendant upon the tardy convalescence from grave acute diseases; and more especially to the Cacheria and Sequels incident to Mala Fevers, in all their grades and varieties, to cer tain forms of Alonic Dyspepsia, and withetes, to cer tions Peculiar to Women that are remediable at all by mineral waters. In short, were I colled upon to state from what mineral waters I have seen the grad est and most unmistakable amount of good access in the largest number of cases in a general way would unhesitatingly say the Buffala Spring Mecklenburg county, Va."

DR. O. F. MANSON, OF RICHMOND, VA. Late Professor of General Pathology and Physic

logy in the Medical College of Virginia: "I have observed marked sanative effects from

"I have observed marked sanative effects from the Buffalo Water in Malarial Cacheria, Astanic Dyspepsia, some of the Peculiar Affections of the men, Anomia, Hypochondriasis, Cardiae Industa tions, dc. It has been especially efficacious in Chronic Intermittent Fever, numerous cars of the character, which had obstinately withstood the anal remedies, having been restored to perfect holds in a brief space of time by a sojourn at the Sp

have been a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of the epidemic of Yellow Fever which so terribly afflicted the Mississippi Valley during the past summer. I prescribed it myself, and it gave prompt relief in a case of Suppression of Urine, in Yellow Fever, and decidedly mitigated other dis-tressing and dangerous symptoms. The patient re-covered, but how far the water may have contri-buted to that result (having prescribed it in but a single case) I, of course. cannot undertake to say. There is no doubl, however, about the fact that its administration was attended by the meet ben's-cial results."

Springs now opens for guests. Water in cases of one dozen half gallon bottles to per case at the Springs. Springs pamphlet mailed to any address. For sale by W. H. Green, where the Springs

IMPORTANT !

NEW AND VALUABLE DEVICE

A PATENT

Water Closet Seat!

FOR THE

cial results."

TRIES CONTRASTED.

The trade of this country has been at a very low ebb and is still so. Manufactures have suffered greatly and strikes are very common. Yesterday's STAR reported troubles among the miners of Pennsylvania, and the ordering out of the militia. In Iowa similar troubles exist and also in Ohio. In New England the mills are in distress and scores are closed or are working on half time. There is a shortness of trade throughout the world at this time. There is too much production for the world's consumption both of food and manu factures. Improved machinery has enabled man to produce far more rapidly than the inhabitants increase.

But mark you, while there is excessive competition in all countries and too much production, it is a fact that the highly protected countries are suffering much more than those countries that are not cursed and afflicted with a High Chinese Protection Wall. Mr. David A. Wells, an able American writer on the Tariff, in an excellent but brief discussion of that subject in the North American Review for September, points out that the commercial disturbances at this time "have been least in the countries that enjoy the freest commercial policy, as England, Belgium and Switzerland, and greatest in those that have by legislation unnaturally stimulated production on the one hand and restricted markets on the other; as has been the case in the United States, France and Germany.' Whilst the financial and industrial system of the United States has been about convulsed since early in 1883. the condition of England, that is nearest to Free Trade, has been vast deal better. Mr. Wells says:

"Her mills are not idle; her workmen, as a general thing, have had ready employ-ment at steadily advancing wages; and the demand and consumption of those commodifies which most conduce to the good subsistence and comfort of the people were never so great in Great Britain as at pres-

Mr. Wells goes into figures to show that this is so. Both British coal and British manufactures have increased steadily in value since 1878. In May, 1884, they were 11.6 per proper appreciation of Coleridge, cent. greater than in May, 1883, one who ranks with any English poet year before. This is surely very noticeable when we know what has been going on in our own country during that period of time. The failures in the United States have been very large for the past twelve months. For the first six months of this year they have been very excessive. On the other hand, the number of failures in Great, Britain is not only far below that of the United States, but are a little over one-third what they were in the corresponding months of 1883. Remember that England taxes no necessaries of life and the United States do tax the necessaries. Remember that England raises her immense revenues-some \$400,000,000 annually-by taxing the wealth of the when we discovered that the number

tion of Shakespeare, Milton, and Tennyson, and we have been a delighted reader of Wordsworth for a long time, loving and relishing him more and more as we grow older, for he is the great English contemplative, meditative poet, and we confess that we believe that Swinburne's criticism contains a very considerable measure of truth, however excessive and declamatory he may seem at times and however novel and even revolutionary his critical judgment may strike one at a glance. The more we read of his long and very elaborate and very incisive discussion the more w vielded to his power, and the more we surrendered past convictions. His paper is original, virile, bold, fresh, and very entertaining. No bolder and more confident intellectual gladiator ever leapt into the arena of conflict. He does some magnificent slashing and cutting and we believe that his dictum as to the

merits of Byron will make its impress

among the best educated class and

will lower the standard of the Byonic worship. We think that the poet-critic, for he is both superior poet and critic, treats Wordsworth in the main fairly, and shows uncommon acuteness in much of his criticism. In the course of the full discussion there are some of the best specimens of true poetic criticism upon Shelley, Keats, Coleridge and Tennyson, that have been made. His opinion of Shelley is, we have no doubt, the correct one, that he is "indisputably the thirdf not the second-on the list of our greatest (English) poets." He deserves to follow Shakespeare and Milton. He can never be placed justly above the. author of Lycidas, Il Penseroso, Comus, some of the greatest of sonnets and Paradise Lost. Milton's minor poems are as pure and perfect specimens of inspiration and art as Shelley's best. Shelley has written the greatest tragedy since Shakespeare, but he never wrote any poem comparable in grandeur, sublimity and power to the immortal Paradise Lost. Again, Swinburne has a very

done it under great hindrances, provocations to neglect, temptations to do evil, and villainous persecutions and abuses. The fact that the white people of the South have been willing to expend a dollar for the education of the negroes is really mar vellous. We say this in view of the wrongs and outrages and pluaderings that have been visited upon the whites by the direct agency and instrumentality of the colored people. But for them the preying carpet baggers and their confederates would never have been able to work the ruin they did in the Carolinas and other Southern States.

But the whites have been longsuffering and kind under sore temptation to do otherwise. In North Carolina alone, in the last seven years, nearly \$1,400,000 has been expended in the education of the negroes, nearly all of which came out of the pockets of the white taxpayers. They taxed themselves for the benefit of the negroes who always poted with their enemies. Now is not that wonderful? Not only this, but they have helped the negroes to build churches.

The South likes to see Northern philanthropy seeking avenues of good in this great section. All voluntary aid from the wealthy classes in the North is most gladly welcomed and appreciated. The benefactors are esteemed and the South de not chary in its words of thanks and praise. We would like to see a great deal more help coming. The North has not done its duty by the negroes. It freed them, but it has left the stript and peeled Southern whites to bear the most of the burdens, both to educate, discipline and aid the negroes. The North ought to contribute at least ten million dollars annually to educate the negroes in the South. It is a shameful dodge to go to the surplus in the Treasury to get money to carry on a work that the North ought to do itself voluntarily and cheerfully. It is no excuse that because there is illiteracy there must be a violation of the plain letter and spirit of the Constitution. ... The Northern people should do their duy in this important matter. In the mean time the Southern whites are determined to carry on the good work unless the public mind should be debauched by Government aid and thus destroy the spirit of self-sacrifice, the self-reliance and to a great extent the self-respect of the tax-paying classes. Miss Spencer, in one of her interesting letters from Germany, writes as follows, and it shows how the land

SUPPOSED TO BE MARSHAL NEY."

THE STATE CANVASS.

Raleigh News Observer Gen. Cox returned last evening rom Nash, and reports that an excellent feeling pervades that county. There was a large crowd at court and the General spoke, but the physical exertion was too much for him, and with regret he feels that it is incumbent on him to discontinue his canvass for the present. ---- Gov. Vance will probably enter the campaign about the first of September. August 18, 1884.-We are in earnest here now. I see signs of growth in our party; the white men of the east don't fancy the civil rights plank in the Republican platform. We organized a club here Saturday, the 16th. Several of the members have heretofore been either voting the Republican ticket or not voting at

Oharlotte Observer. o start with.

for Elector for the State at large places: ANA HTTP TOMTTE OF

day, August 26th.

OBITUARY.

Death of One of the Oldest Physicians in Virginia.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 23.-Dr. T. Stanley Beckwith, one of the oldest physicians in this State, died at his residence in this city last night, after a protracted illness. He was born in Raleigh, N. C., May 16th, 1813, where he was engaged in the drug business for several years. He graduated in medicine at Philadelphia, and came to Petersburg in 1837 and commenced the practice of his profession, where he has resided ever since with the exception of a few years' residence in Georgia.

COTTON.

A Summary of the Crop to Date. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

NEW YORE, Aug. 23.-Receipts of cot-ton for all interior towns, 2,461 bales; receipts from plantations, 1,098 bales total visible supply of cotton for the world 1,629,065 bales, of which 901,765 bales are American, against 1,794,917 and 1,103, 717 respectively last year; crop in sight, 5,650,936 bales.

FINANCIAL. New York Stock Market-Weak and

Lower. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, Wall Street, Aug. 23, 11 A.M. Stocks this morning were weak and low r, on reports of an impending Trunk Line ar. Prices declined + to 2 per cent. Inion Pacific, Grangers and Vanderbilt being the greatest sufferers. At the present

TEXAS. Suicide of Cashier of Express Co.-

Financial Troubles the Cause. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] HOUSTON, Aug. 23.-W. L. Reynolds, eashier of the Texas Express Company committed suicide Friday afternoon. It is believed that financial difficulties led to the suicide. Richard D. Charter, dealer in naval

stores, New York, has assigned. OLD BILL SMOKING TOBACCO, MADE FROM PUREST NORTH CAROLINA Guaranteed to be THE FINEST GOODS on the HOLMES & WATTERS, Sole Agents for Wilmingto jy 18 2m PURCELL HOUSE

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. Wilmington, N. C.

By Cable to the Morning Star. |

LIVERPOOL, August 23, Noon.-Cotton flat and somewhat irregular: American cotton has all declined 1-16d; middling uplands 6d; do Orleans 6 3-16d; sales to day 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export; receipts 2,000 bales, of which 1,500 were American. Fu tures dull at a decline; uplands, 1 m c. August and September delivery 5 63-64@ 5 62-64d; September and October delivery (@5 63-64d; October and November deliv ery 5 58-64d; November and December delivery 5 54-64d; December and January delivery 5 55-64@5 54-64d; January and

amphlet may be found. (THOS. F. GOODE, Proprietor, ap 10 tf nrm Buffalo Lithia Springs, Vs February delivery 5 55-64d; September de-livery 6 5-64d. Sales of cotton to-day include 3,800 bales

American. 1 P. M.-Uplands, 1 m c, August deliv-ery 5 62-64d, sellers' option; August and September delivery 5 62-64d, sellers' option; September and October delivery 63-64d, sellers' option; October and No-vember delivery 5 58-64d, value; November and December delivery 5 54-64d, buy-ers' option; December and January delivery 5 54-64d, buyers' option; January and February delivery 5 55-64d, sellers' option; September delivery 553-64d, sellers' option. Futures closed quiet.

Bellevue High School

BEDFORD CO., VIRGINIA.

For Boys and Young Men. Prepares for Busi-ness, College or University. Thoroughly and handsomely equipped. Full corps of instructors. Beautiful and healthy location.

For Catalogue, address W. R. ABBOT, Principal. Relievue P. O. jy 3 D&W2m

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE ADVENT TERM, THE 87TH SEMI-AN-

NUAL SESSION, begins Thursday, September 11, 1884. For Catalogue address the Rector, Rev. BKNNRTT SMEDES, A. M. jy-17 2m

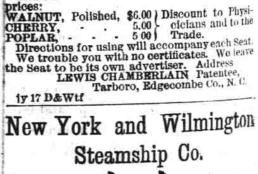
scribed."

A Skirmish Among the Doctors.

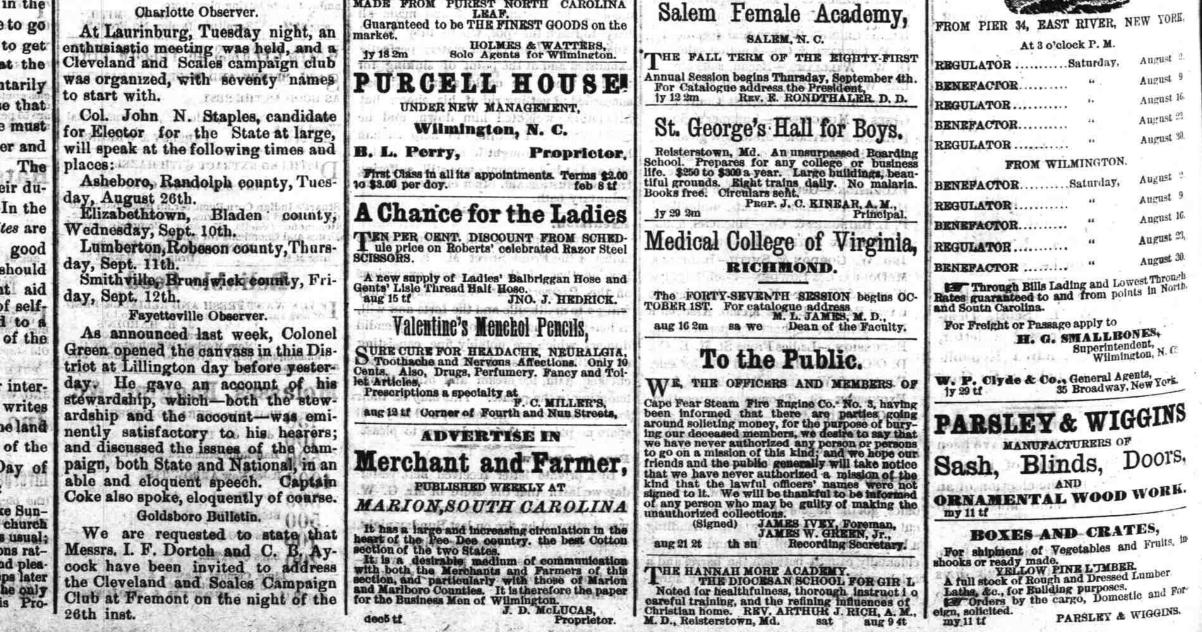
When typhoid fever broke out at Port Jervis some doctors quarreled about how to cure it. Each said his way was the best, and several said all the others were entirely wrong and knew nothing about how to have invented a SIMPLE WATER CLOSET cure it. A little knowledge of medicine is SEAT, for the cure of the above troublesome and painful malady, which I confidently place a dangerous thing, but a very valuable item of medical knowledge is that Brown's Iron

efore the public as a Bitters builds up wasted systems, and by enriching enfeebled blood gives health and SURE RELIEF AND CURE! strength. Dr. W. J. Newhill, of Carter's

It has been endorsed by the leading resident Creek, Va., says "Brown's Iron Bitters is one of the best tonics I have ever pre-Physicians in North Carolina. Is now being test-ed in the Hospitals of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and we are satisfied the resul will be satisfactory, as it has never failed else-where. You can write to any of the Physicians or prominent citizens in Edgecombe Co., N. C. These Seats will be furnished at the following







CURE OF HEMORRHOIDS, (Commonly called "PILES,") Internal or External, and PROLAPSUS ANI, for Chil dren or Adults. NO MEDICINE OR SURGICAL OPERATION

NECESSARY.

after the three named. Indeed, Swinburne correctly holds, as we believe, that "no man ever lived, "neither Homer nor Dante nor Shakespeare himself, far greater than any, nor Milton,"who could outsoar the highest flights of Coleridge's transcendent song," although all of these, as did Shelley, "did far more work of the highest kind" than he did. He says Coleridge is second to no poet of all time "for splendor and sweetness of inspiration."

Swinburne considers Byron immensely overrated. He attacks him both in his character as a man and in his art and inspiration as a poet. He concedes his superiority as a prose writer. We had written thus far

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of the Reformation-the land of the great Luther regards the Day of Rest, the Sabbath of Jehovah:

"How little the day has been like Sun-day. Dark and raining all day; no church bells; most of the shops open as usual; theatres open; carriages and wagons rat-tling through the streets; business and plea-sure in full career. Every one sleeps later than usual on Sunday, which is the only perceptible difference. And this is Pro-testant Germany !".