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# The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1885.  
EVENING EDITION.

## ENGLISH IN THE SOUTH AND THE STUDY OF LITERATURE.

In a recent issue of the New York Nation there is an instructive and admirably written communication by President Henry E. Shepherd, of Charleston College. He writes of "The Study of English at the South." He shows how far-reaching was Thomas Jefferson. When he organized the University of Virginia in 1825, he had a chair of Anglo-Saxon created. This is very remarkable. At that time "the historical and philological study of English was utterly unknown in Southern institutions," as Dr. Shepherd states. In fact, the comparative study of philology and a critical study of English dialects were but in their infancy even in the literary centres of England. Dr. Shepherd mentions the interesting fact that Mr. Jefferson prepared an Anglo-Saxon grammar which was published in 1851, by the Trustees of the University of Virginia. We would like to quote from Dr. Shepherd's article but we may not mutilate the copy before us by clipping.

The University of Virginia was far ahead of all its rivals in the South in this department of human learning as in many others. Since 1870, Randolph Mason (Methodist) and Washington and Lee University, both in Virginia, have made progress in the study of the English language. The other day the Legislature of North Carolina made an appropriation to establish a Chair of English, and a month or two hence the person to fill it will be elected. We sincerely hope he will be a full, thorough scholar, apt to teach, loving his profession, an enthusiast in letters, and having a wide knowledge of the literature of England—the greatest by far since the masters among the Greeks "fell on sleep."

Heretofore English at Chapel Hill has about amounted to nothing. It was "merely an annex," as President Shepherd says, and the Professor was required to give "instruction in three languages—English, French and German." What a farce! Dr. Shepherd, a native North Carolinian, says, and we heartily echo the sentiment: "Let us be grateful that so deplorable a condition of affairs in one of the oldest and most influential colleges of the South will forever pass away with the present session."

In the College of Charleston the distinguished and scholarly President has charge, we think, of the Chair of English. The instruction "is continuous for four years of the collegiate course." This is as it should be. The writer has never met a dozen men in his life who could be said to be conversant with English literature. He has met many who had read well in some department

in history for instance. But he has met but very few who showed any familiarity with the wide field of belles lettres.

Among the lawyers he has known the late Judge Gilliam, Hon. Abram W. Venable, Henry W. Miller, Judge Kerr, Mansford McGehee, and William Estlin, Jr., of Warren, impressed us as being the best read in the literatures of the world. Judge Gilliam was singularly well read in biography and history, and specially relished a good novel. Mr. Miller was a profound student in the philosophy of politics, and was very accurately informed in the political history of England and the United States. In letters he was at least well acquainted with the more eminent authors. Mr. Venable had read very widely, had a prodigious memory, and conversed at ease upon almost every topic. He talked a great deal but he talked most instructively and entertainingly. Mr. Lanier, of Oxford, is by odds the most learned lawyer we have ever known—learned in and out of his profession. He is not a great student in polite literature. We knew Mr. Badger personally, and he had the reputation of being well up in the best literature, but of that we know but little. We have often heard him talk by the hour and he was by far the greatest conversationalist we ever heard. Stephen A. Douglas was an excellent talker. Of the clergy we have known but very few who impressed us as being specially familiar with the great literatures of the world and particularly with the broad range of English literature. There may be many we have met who were great readers in letters, but it has so happened that we failed to make the discovery.

But we have rambled from the main theme as we have dropped into a bit of recollection, the fault of those whose sun is westering and the shadows are growing longer. We shall have something to say of English in the schools—of having more English and less Latin and Greek. Dr. Shepherd gives the ridiculous pedagogic theory a slap—the theory that runs—"English is best learned through the study of Latin and Greek." Dr. S. says very pointedly that the "differences of idiom, or characteristics of idiom, through which the inmost life of speech is reflected, are all ignored." Again, he says, "it is the education of most teachers of the classics that a mere acquaintance, often imperfect, with the structure of the ancient tongue is of itself sufficient to invest the pupil with the mastery of his own language." Well taken that. Let the ancient languages be taught, but not to the exclusion of the tongue of the student.

### VIVISECTION.

A very interesting debate occurred at the University of Oxford, England, some two or three months since upon vivisection. A number of eminent men participated. Canon Liddon, Professor Sanderson, the Bishop of Oxford and Professor Freeman all spoke. Canon Liddon's speech is regarded as a very fine piece of oratory. He favored vivisection. The Philadelphia American has an elaborate article on the discussion. Of Canon Liddon's speech it says: "His views, briefly stated, were, that so long as we hold it morally lawful to kill animals for food, or otherwise to use them for our own purposes, so long must we in consistency hold that, under certain circumstances, it is morally lawful to inflict pain upon animals for the benefit of man. The special case of vivisection does not differ in principle from other cases where pain is thus inflicted; but it ought to be qualified by three conditions: it should be resorted to as rarely as possible, it should be guarded against the instinct of cruelty, and it should be used so as not to demoralize spectators. With all this every physiologist would of course agree. The Canon, however, proceeded to talk what, in the strictest meaning of the word, must be termed nonsense, when he affirmed that physiology might be 'diverged' from vivisection. That this statement has gained currency among the anti-vivisectionists does not alter its essentially unreasonable character. It is perfectly true that in many other departments of physiological research vivisection is not required; but it is no less true that in many other departments of vivisection is an unconditional necessity."

He insisted that all teachers of physiology should be required to kill the animals while under the effects of the anæsthesia. The Bishop of Oxford warmly opposed vivisection as cruel; and thought it had a bad effect upon the moral nature of physiologists. But vivisection triumphed by a large majority, upon a vote taken at Oxford. At this stage of the discussion we suppose a large majority of intelligent people are opposed to vivisection although the supposed knowing ones characterize such opposition as ignorant and fanatical. Be it so. It is well to be ignorant and earnest, if you err on the side of kindness and sympathy.

Rev. Dr. Leyburn, of Baltimore, gives an account of an interview he

had with Gen. Lee soon after the war had closed. His views of slavery and the objects of the war are very interesting. He denied that the war in any sense was for the perpetuation of slavery. Dr. Leyburn thus reports Gen. Lee:

"He declared that, for himself, he had never been an advocate of slavery; that he had emancipated most of his slaves years before the war, and had sent to Liberia those who were willing to go; that the latter were writing back most affectionate letters to him, some of which he received through the lines during the war. \* \* \* One expression I must give in his own words: "So far," said Gen. Lee, "from engaging in a war to perpetuate slavery, I am rejoiced that slavery is abolished. I believe it will be greatly for the interests of the South. So full, I said, of this, as regards Virginia especially, that I would cheerfully have lost all I have lost by the war, and have suffered all I have suffered, to have this object attained." This he said with much earnestness."

Some counties of Virginia have lost many good immigrants from the North because of the neglected condition of the public roads. It is difficult to convince people that good roads make a country more preferable, and land more valuable for every purpose except for taxation. This fact is a strong point.—Savannah News.

North Carolina has suffered in the same way. The roads in the South generally are not to be commended. Some of the Tennessee turnpikes are good, but the common highways of most States are good in the summer and almost impassable in the winter. Northern men, as we have seen it mentioned in some of our State exchanges, have come to North Carolina prospecting and have finally abandoned the idea of immigrating because of the bad roads. They perhaps acted wisely.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

Our Russian contemporary, the New York Herald, thinks that Komaroff is justly called a hero. It says: "He certainly deserves his honors. He has done more to lower British pride than any soldier of his time. By promptly whipping the Afghans at Pendjeb, he took all the bombast out of Sir Peter Lumsden and compelled Mr. Gladstone either to fight or submit." It is unnecessary to state that the Herald is a firm supporter of the Czar, and that it refuses to see anything good in England.—Baltimore American.

These Independent Republican newspapers are going too far. They have almost reached the point of declaring that those who worked the hardest and most intelligently for Democratic success—which it must be understood, is for the country's good—are those who shall be last considered when the honors and rewards are to be distributed. It may suit Republicans, who merely make use of the Democratic party to serve a fleeting purpose, to take this view. The Democrats who approach nearest to zero, in action if not in conviction, are sure to be most palatable to our political opponents. But Democrats who have borne the heat and burden of the fight must look with some abagrin upon exaltation which takes the shape of tacit condemnation of those who were most conspicuous by their intelligent and faithful service in the campaign which resulted in the election of Mr. Cleveland as President of the United States, and which gave to the present Cabinet the power and opportunities which have been denied to all Democrats for about a quarter of a century.—Charlotte News and Courier, Dem.

### BAYARD NOT POPULAR.

Special to the Phil. Times. WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary Bayard feels keenly the criticisms that have been passed upon him since entering the Cabinet. There is no doubt, if his friends are to be believed, that he regrets leaving his comfortable surroundings in the Senate for a position that is made intolerable to him by the importunities of office-seekers. Mr. Bayard since his entry into public life has always been known as an aristocrat, but his reputation in this respect has never done him any harm. When he was in the Senate he was further away from the people and his austerity was not felt. As Secretary of State, however, where it is necessary that he should give audience to scores of people daily, his aristocratic characteristics stand out boldly, and people who feel aggrieved at his reserve, seize him roundly the moment his back is turned.

### EDWIN BOOTH ON EDGAR POE.

It was my privilege to have a leading hand in the first performance given for the purpose which is to-day accomplished. It was thought that I ought to make this presentation, and it is a pleasure and an honor to do it. I believe I speak the sentiment of the whole dramatic profession when I declare that the American stage is proud and glad to have been the means of paying this tribute to American literature. The art of the actor is peculiarly sensitive to the bond which unites all the arts in one family, but his kindred is nearest and his obligation deepest to the art of the poet. Poe was not a dramatic

poet. He wrote hardly anything in dramatic form—nothing that was ever acted. But he was a true poet, and every actor must know that the success of the dramatic art is due to influence upon the public mind of poetry, which attunes it to all that is beautiful, majestic or otherwise impressive in human life. Actors, like other people, recognize in Poe a being of strange endowments—a writer who, in the magnitude of his conceptions, the vividness of his pictures and the vitality of his diction, has rivaled even the wonderful originality and splendor of Coleridge. We remember with pride that he was of theatrical lineage, and while we deplore his faults we exult in his great powers. To the Metropolitan Museum of Art I now present this memorial of Edgar Allan Poe. Here may it be preserved under the reverent protection of American scholarship, a permanent tribute to genius and a lasting memento of sympathy until, in the long flight of ages, this structure, with all its halloved relics of the past, shall have crumbled into dust. [Applause.]

### "A HINT" FOR TWO.

Greenboro Workman. With commendable earnestness and vigilance our new confere, the Winston-Salem City Daily, refers to the project of building a railroad South from Lynchburg, Va., to extend through some of the yellow tobacco belt of this State, etc. The Winston-Salem City Daily is to be commended.

It is proposed to connect the line with the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Road. At a glance it seems to us that unless we take steps to tap the Yadkin Valley Road at some point north or northwest of us, much of the rich trade north and west of us, which has so largely contributed to the heart-beats of our business life, will be deflected to other points. This is a mere hint thrown out, with a promise to mention more fully in some future issue. Forewarned forearmed.

### NEGRO LABOR SOLD IN KENTUCKY.

Special to the World. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5.—When negro testimony was, after a long struggle, admitted in the State courts, and thus the last relic of shaveling times apparently had disappeared, the Legislature adopted a vagrant law, providing that the labor of negroes convicted of minor crimes or of those in danger of becoming a public charge should be sold to the highest bidder. In accordance with this law there was a public sale in Richmond, Madison county, to-day. The labor of six colored people was sold. One man brought \$38 for twelve months' service, one \$14 for three months and a woman 25 cents for twelve months.

### OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

For what purposes were court houses erected. Are they pure and stainless temples in which the Goddess Justice sits and holds with impartial hand the golden scales alike for all, or is it a place where mockery holds sway, and criminals go to purchase immunity from the lash of punishment for crimes committed. Criminal law was instituted for the punishment of crime and protection of society and property, and not as a vehicle on which criminals could ride with impunity. These Courts are to purchase immunity from the lash of punishment for crimes committed. Criminal law was instituted for the punishment of crime and protection of society and property, and not as a vehicle on which criminals could ride with impunity. These Courts are to purchase immunity from the lash of punishment for crimes committed.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

One Hundred Thousand Dollar Fire at Hampton Beach. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) PORTSMOUTH, May 7.—Fire at Hampton Beach last night and this morning burned the Sea View House, the Atlantic House and Ocean House, and it is reported to have swept the beach, destroying many cottages. The loss is now placed at about \$100,000, with partial insurance. The fire caught in an unoccupied portion of the Atlantic House.

### FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market—Active, Weak and Feverish. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) NEW YORK, Wall Street, May 7, 11 A. M.—The stock market was strong at the opening this morning, everything except Vanderbilt. Lake Shore being down a 1/8. New York Central; but the first prices were generally the highest of the first hour. An attack was made upon the whole list, led by New York Central, which carried off 1/8. Erie, which opened up 1/8, fell off 1/8, and the rest of the list 1/4 to 3/8. After a slight rally Lake Shore yielded to 3/8, a total decline of 1/4 per cent. Union Pacific, Western Union and other stocks were strong, but the strongest of the list, although Lackawanna was held up until late in the hour. At 11 o'clock the market was fairly active, weak and feverish. The loaning rate for New York Central was 1/8 per cent. for carrying; the rest of the list being easy.

### ELECTRIC SPARKS.

Gen. Grant still continues to improve. The President is day signed the commission of Thos. A. Bailey, postmaster at Darien, Ga.

### "A GOOD AS NEW."

Are the words used by a lady, who was at one time given up by the most eminent physicians, and left to die. Reduced to a mere skeleton, pale and haggard, not able to leave her bed, from all those distressing diseases peculiar to suffering females, such as displacement, leukorrhœa, inflammation, etc., etc., she is "as good as new." "Favorite Prescription," and also using the local treatments recommended by him, and is now, she says, "as good as new." Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

### PERSONAL.

A niece of ex-President Van Buren is an applicant for a postoffice. Dr. William Hayes Ward of the Independent, has finished his work in the East. He will probably arrive in New York the latter part of May.

Sexton, the billiardist, is a man of grave and thoughtful mind. He is said to be economical and has saved an inconsiderable sum of money out of his winnings with the cue. His other ventures have also prospered.

Miss Endicott, the War Secretary's daughter, is said to be one of the most beautiful women in Washington. Her complexion is pure and white, her eyes large and brown and her figure, so says a lady correspondent, "exquisite in rounded grace."

The historian Froude, who is now in New York, said the other day: "I would rather travel a thousand miles to see a great writer than ten to see the best lawyer." Mr. Froude is said to be in Washington and call on Mr. Eugene Higgins.—Balt. American.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

#### FOREIGN.

Defeat of the Arabs by the British Troops—Reported Resignation of Sir Peter Lumsden—The British Press and People Angry Complaint of the Government's Arrangement with Russia—Result of a Recent Conference Between England and Russia. (By Cable to the Morning Star.)

LONDON, May 7.—Other accounts from Suez say one hundred and fifty rebels were killed and two thousand head of cattle captured. The advance was skillfully conducted. The British carried the rebels in a chaotic mass. It is believed that this defeat will dispirit the Arabs and prevent them from making further attacks.

LONDON, May 7.—Dispatches from India renew the statement that Sir Peter Lumsden has resigned his post as British Commissioner of the International Frontier Commission. The British Government has not yet decided whether to accept his resignation or to reappoint him.

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## COMMERCIAL.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, May 7, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted steady at 89 cents per gallon, with no sales reported.

ROBIN—The market was quoted quiet at 90 cents for Strained and at 94 cents for Good Strained, with no sales reported.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at \$1 10 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1 10 for Hard and \$1 55 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON—The market was quoted quiet, with no sales reported. The following were the official quotations: Ordinary 8 cents 3/8 D. Good Ordinary 9 1/2 " 1/8. Low Middling 10 15 1/2 " 1/8. Good Middling 10 7 1/2 " 1/8.

RISE—Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Rough: Upland 1 00@1 10; Tidewater 1 15@1 30. CLEAN: Common 4 40@4 65; Fair 4 45@4 65; Good 4 45@4 65; Choice 4 45@4 65.

TIMBER—Market steady. Prime and Extra Shipping, first class mill, \$9 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill, Prime, \$6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill, \$4 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@4 00.

### RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 3 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 77 cases  
Rosin, 155 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 120 bbls

### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 7, Noon.—Money easy at 1 per cent. Sterling exchange—no business. Stocks firm and unchanged. Governments neglected.

Cotton firm, with sales to-day of 410 bales; middling uplands 10 13-16; middling Orleans 11 1-16. Futures steady, with sales to-day at the following quotations: May 10 85c; June 10 90c; July 11 0c; August 11 05c; September 10 85c; October 10 85c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher. Corn better. Pork steady at \$12 25. Lard firm at \$7 07 1/2. Spirits turpentine steady at \$2 12. Rosin steady at \$1 05@1 07 1/2. Freights firm.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Flour easier and quiet; Howard street and western super \$3 50@3 85; extra \$3 90@4 37; family \$4 30@5 25; city mill super \$3 50@3 75; extra \$4 00@4 25; Rio brands \$5 00. Wheat—southern firm for choice grades; western a shade firmer and quiet; southern red \$1 04@1 06; do amber \$1 12@1 13; No. 1 Maryland \$1 06@1 06 1/2; No. 2 western winter red on spot \$7 40@8 00. Corn—southern firm and steady; western about steady and dull; southern white \$5 60@5 65; do yellow \$6 60@6 80.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, May 7, Noon.—Cotton steady, though somewhat inactive; middling uplands 15 15-16; middling Orleans 6d; sales of 7,000 bales. Pork steady at \$12 25. Lard firm at \$7 07 1/2. Spirits turpentine steady at \$2 12. Rosin steady at \$1 05@1 07 1/2. Freights firm.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LONDON, May 7, Consols—Noon, 98 13-16; 3 p. m., 98 1/4; 4 p. m., 98 1/2. New York Rice Market. Rice is at very regular prices on fair jobbing demands. Quotations: Carolina and Louisiana, common to fair at 4 1/4@4 1/2; good to prime at 5 1/2@5 1/4; choice at 6 1/4@6 1/2; extra head at 6 3/4@6 1/2; Rancho delivery 6 1/2@6 1/2; Santos delivery 6 1/2@6 1/2; Java at 5 1/4@5 1/4. Terros. Bils. Exports for the week 888. Exports from January 1 6,996. Exports same time last year 51,687. Exports of Santos 6,840; of Java 6,325. Charleston, telegraph crop movements to date: Receipts 61,813 bbls; sales 69,385 bbls; stock 1,888 bbls. Good demand at unchanged prices.

Savannah News, May 6. There is only a moderate inquiry. The sales to-day were only 100 bbls. There is no quotable change, and with a quiet market the official quotations of the Board of Trade are repeated: Fair 5 1/2@5 1/4; Good 5 1/2@5 1/4; Prime 5 1/2@5 1/4. Rough rice—Country lots 95c@1 00; tide-water \$1 10@1 15.

All the leading clubs and hotels of this country and throughout Europe have adopted the Richmond Straight Out Cigarettes.

### NORTH CAROLINA RESOURCES.

"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published on any State."—Boston Post.

### Hale's Industrial Series.

Two Volumes Now Ready. I. The Woods and Timbers of North Carolina. Curtis, Burrows, and Henry Botolph Reports, supplemented by accurate County Reports of State Forestry, illustrated by an excellent map of the State. 1 Volume 12mo. Cloth, 373 pp. \$1.25.

II. In the Coal and Iron Counties of North Carolina. Curtis, Burrows, and Henry Botolph Reports, supplemented by accurate County Reports of State Forestry, illustrated by an excellent map of the State. 1 Volume 12mo. Cloth, 428 pp. \$1.50.

Published every Friday, at LINCOLN, MASS. BY THE LINCOLN PRESS, No. 137 N. B. ST. BOSTON, MASS.

### The Lincoln Press,

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I am thirty-seven years old, and have lived in this (Hall) county all my life. In the winter of 1884, I was afflicted with the most terrible case of typhoid fever I had ever experienced. I was prostrated for several days, and my condition was so bad that I was thought to be beyond recovery. My friends and neighbors were all around me, and I was in a very low state of mind. I was unable to eat or sleep, and my strength was fast fading away. I was in a very low state of mind, and I was unable to eat or sleep, and my strength was fast fading away. I was in a very low state of mind, and I was unable to eat or sleep, and my strength was fast fading away.

### From the Disinfecting Room.

Having taken Smith's Specific for blood poisoning contracted at a medical school, I am glad to say that after my parents had spent and thrown away a great deal of money, and I had been in a very low state of mind, I was cured by the use of Smith's Specific. I was in a very low state of mind, and I was unable to eat or sleep, and my strength was fast fading away. I was in a very low state of mind, and I was unable to eat or sleep, and my strength was fast fading away.

### TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE. The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

### SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back of the neck, and in the shoulders, Fullness after eating, with a feeling of having neglected some duty; Irritability of temper, and a feeling of having neglected some duty; Irritability of temper, and a feeling of having neglected some duty.

### TUTT'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Resolves the body, makes the blood pure, strengthens the weak, repairs the waste of the system with pure blood and hard muscle. It cures the nervous system, restores the brain, and imparts the vigor of manhood.

### LEA & PERRINS

Imparts the most delicious taste and is sold in every part of the world.