

Publisher's Announcement.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published every Monday, at \$7.00 per year, \$4.00 for six months, \$2.00 for three months, \$1.00 for one month; for one month, to mail subscribers, delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year; for one month, to mail subscribers, delivered every Friday morning at \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for six months, 50 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$7.50; three weeks, \$10.00; one month, \$10.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; one year, \$70.00. From lines of solid material, make one square.

All announcements of Meetings, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates. Notices under head of "City Items" 30 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local column at any price. Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 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 or triple-column advertisements.

Communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not read. If acceptable in any other way, they will invariably be rejected if they are not sent to the office.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertising matter. At this rate to 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 number of insertions is marked will be continued "ad libitum," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

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

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charge transient rates for time actually used.

Payments for advanced advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper references, may be allowed to pay quarterly, according to contract.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of resolutions or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advance anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letters. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertiser will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be published at a certain date, the advertisement is in the property, and will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 14, 1886.

EVENING EDITION.

STATE HISTORY—RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

Rev. Mat H. Moore, author of an interesting work on Methodist Pioneers in North Carolina and Virginia, has contributed an instructive paper to the Statesville Christian Advocate on the "Early Methodist Educational Movements, and the part North Carolina played in them." Mr. Moore undertakes to show as follows:

"That the first project for Methodist denominational education in America was inaugurated in North Carolina; that the first money paid for this purpose was paid by two citizens of Halifax county; that the first contribution towards a book concern went from North Carolina; and that the first Methodist 'District' or 'Conference' school in America was established on the Yadkin River, in Rowan county, and with some interesting facts relative to the curriculum taught in that institution, which have recently and accidentally come into my possession."

We think Mr. Moore conclusively establishes his points. We were much entertained by his discussion which was clear and showed research. He has decided talents for this kind of work. Our friend, Rev. N. B. Cobb, a competent writer, is about entering upon the preparing of a History of the Missionary Baptists of the State. Prof. Sylvester Hassell, of Wilson, has been engaged for five or six years in writing the History of the Primitive Baptists and it is now about to be issued. It will make a volume of a thousand pages. He is amply furnished for such an undertaking. Rev. Dr. Bernheim, formerly of this town, has written and published a "History of the Lutheran Church in North Carolina" in a stout octavo. By way of parenthesis, let us mention that Moore's History of North Carolina does not once refer to the Lutherans that numbered when he wrote some sixteen thousand, or two and a half times more than the Episcopalians numbered then in the entire State. A singular omission! We would be glad to know that Dr. Rumpel, of Salisbury, was engaged in writing a history of the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina. His excellent sketches of Rowan county show how well he could perform an important work of this kind.

Mr. Moore is quite a young man, but he has ability and aptitude for biographical work, as he has shown, and we have no doubt he could prepare a history of Methodism in North Carolina that would show marked research, and that would be lucid in arrangement and style. Of course he can not be expected to undertake such a magnum opus and perform at the same time the labors of an active itinerant. But this might be remedied. Supposing that North Carolina Methodists would like to have the history of their great, vigorous, aggressive, earnest, denomination written, we might venture to suggest as follows for their consideration:

Let the next Conference request the Presiding Bishop to appoint Mr. Moore Historiographer of the Conference for two years. Then let a salary of \$1,500 annually be allowed him, the sum to be raised in the several Presiding Elders' Districts, with such aid as they may get from beyond Roanoke in the Virginia section of North Carolina, and in the Holston Conference that holds territory in North Carolina. In two years Mr. Moore could complete his work and do it thoroughly.

We return to Mr. Moore's communication. The two subscribers to the first Methodist school in the United States were "Gabriel Long and Brother Bustion," of Halifax, as is recorded by Bishop Asbury. We learn from Mr. Moore another interesting item. That the first Conference school ever established in the United States was "Cokesbury school in Rowan county." George McCloskey went to that school.

Mr. Moore has George's Greek Grammar, which has his name in two places. But let us copy from Mr. Moore:

"The book was printed in Philadelphia in 1789. On the title page is written, 'George McCloskey, Cokesbury College, June 2, 1794.' Now, George would have led us into the error of supposing this a reference to the school at Abington but for his juvenile propensity for scribbling which left upon the back fly-leaf these words, 'George McCloskey's Greek Grammar, Cokesbury School, Rowan county, North Carolina, August 9, 1794.' It is a Greek grammar, written in Latin, bearing the simple title, 'Grammatica Institutio Compendiosa, in Latinis Scholasticis, Autore Edw. Wettenhall, D. D.' The student must of course have been quite familiar with the Latin to have used it at all."

We have already referred at length in a former article to the very valuable labors of Col. W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, in publishing and editing the Colonial Papers of North Carolina. Thus far some sixteen hundred octavo pages have been issued and the work continues. It will prove of the utmost importance to the future historian of the State. It was seen in the STAR recently how Col. Waddell has utilized it as to one name. If Col. Saunders could devote some years to writing a history of the State it would be a good thing for all interested. He has the ability and the habits of investigation necessary, is familiar with much of the history already, and writes in a style at once luminous and vigorous. North Carolina has no history worth the name, but it has a vast deal of material that can be worked up.

Mr. Cobb will find an interesting point or so concerning the Baptists in Rev. Hugh McAden's Journal in "Foote's Notes."

EDUCATION AT HOME AND IN GERMANY.

The able editor of the Richmond Advocate has been discussing the custom of sending American youth to Germany to complete their education. The STAR once referred to the great dangers attending such a course. Many young men have been greatly injured in their morality and religious opinions by a year or two in some German University. Even men of learning and in the ministry have been sorely perverted by the rationalism of the German schools. It has come to pass that a man taught only in this country is not considered full up in the books and he must, therefore, go abroad to get a title. The caustic and witty editor of the Advocate thus puts it:

"There is somewhat of fussy vanity and little of fraud in going abroad to pursue their studies in Germany." Colleges encourage this humbuggery. A log university with a professor who has drunk beer in Berlin sets up a loud crowing in its catalogue that its rivals to go on the market. The demand for 'Ph. D.'s with a foreign brand is in excess of the supply."

"There is a rush to the Rhine of chin-capin-college graduates to be gilded and catch the phenomenal linguists. And the fortunate Boards of Trustees and Curators who secure a wonder of philology as he lands on our shores 'felicitate themselves' like Micah when he 'caught on' to the young man of Bethlehem, the only genuine Levite in that end of the earth."

The difficulties of being greatly benefited intellectually, leaving out of the count the moral and religious aspects of the question, must be great when it is remembered that but few American students can speak a word of Dutch when they land from the steamer on German soil. The Advocate says as to this point:

"The lectures are in Latin or German. It requires two years of unceasing study by a quick mind to have the German well enough in hand to catch an address on the literary or technical subject. As to understanding what a Professor says in rapid utterance and with foreign accent when using the Latin—that is out of the question. 'One of the half-dozen men in America who have done worthy work and won honest distinction in Germany, told us that he knew but one American student who ever kept up an effort, for two months to find out what the University lectures were about! The brightest college-bred man we ever knew, on returning from a residence in Leipzig of years, spoke out plainly against the deception practiced on wire-grass college and confiding visitors.'"

It is time this exodus to German Universities had ended. It is an arant imposture and it is possible to teach men high enough in the United States to equip them for solid work in academy and college. If a man

will learn all that the University of Virginia and Johns Hopkins can impart he ought to be equal to all requirements that could be made upon him by other colleges in the land. Let us give up all pretension and booh, and come down to fair dealing and solid work. Many men have gone to Germany from the South who were damaged for this life and possibly for the life beyond.

A DISPUTED POEM.

A correspondent of the able Philadelphia American still insists upon the Miltonic authorship of the poem, "On His Blindness." He is evidently ignorant of the famous "Sonnet" by Milton on his blindness, and confounds it with the poem of Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, beginning with this stanza and extending through some twenty:

"I am old and blind— Men point at me as smitten by God's frown, Afflicted and deserted of my kind, Yet I am not cast down."

About 1849, Little's Living Age copied it, and the papers generally published it and credited it to that able eclectic, Milton's sonnet was written in 1652, and ends with

"They also serve who only stand and wait." Miss Lloyd's poem is of very high merit and not unworthy of Milton, which is great praise. But we have read it often and always with increased delight. Read these stanzas and you will desire to read the entire poem:

"I am weak, yet strong; I murmur not that I no longer see; Poor, old, helpless, I the more belong, Father Supreme! to thee."

"Oh! I seem to stand Trembling, where foot of mortal ne'er hath been, Wrapped in the radiance of thy sinless land, Which eye hath never seen."

"Visions come and go; Shapes of resplendent beauty round me throng; From angel lips I seem to hear the flow Of soft and hol' young."

The American gives this history of it:

"It first appeared in the Pennsylvania Freeman, the anti-slavery newspaper published in this city, of which John G. Whitier was for some time editor, and commanded attention then, but subsequently was lost to sight—and it was after some time made its appearance in an English journal as a 'posthumous poem of Milton, found among his papers.' As such it was reprinted in the Home Journal, of New York, some thirty years ago, but the attention of the editors of that paper and friend (Willie), was called to its true authorship, and the correction was properly made in its columns."

Miss Lloyd became Mrs. Howell. Mrs. Neill, her sister, is also a poet. Whether or no she ever wrote any other strong and nervous verse we are not able to say.

THE CHICAGO CURRENT SAYS:

"The Wilmington, N. C. MORNING STAR, a daily paper edited by a working scholar, has produced one of the best writers in Macmillan's (English) Magazine should have slightly depreciated the poetry of Longfellow, preferring Poe's."

We cannot say that the depreciation of Longfellow was exactly grateful to us. We do not know that the English critic really underrated him. It seemed to us that what he said was very much in harmony with much other criticism we had seen. We have an impression that Clarence Stedman's opinion is not unlike that of the writer in Macmillan, but we have not his work by us as we write.

The Current farther says:

"We cannot say that Poe was as much a poet as Longfellow—he was surely a greater disciple of repetition. But we can say that inasmuch as Longfellow forebore blank verse, he was artistically timid."

We do not insist that Poe was a greater poet than Longfellow although that is clearly the English opinion. Tennyson has no doubt of it. In former articles we have copied many English views to this effect. Poe was more original than Longfellow—less an echo. He has surely reached a higher strain and possibly a higher art than the amiable, cultured and most enjoyable New England poet.

As far as we can gather the news relative to the Supreme Court there is a steadily growing sentiment against the renomination of the present Supreme Court. The objection is to the extreme age of two of the Justices and the almost certainty of some future Governor having to appoint men to fill their unexpired terms. Who that Governor may be no man is wise enough to tell. He may be a dark horse, a Prohibitionist, a Radical, a Democrat, or a man of poor judgment and great prejudices. Judge Merrimon, however, has many friends among those favoring a change.

In West Virginia 73 per cent. of the children of school age are enrolled in the public schools. In Vermont there are 72 per cent. These are mountain counties. There are more children enrolled in South Carolina according to population than in New Hampshire, Blair's own State. And yet the South is the

field of active benevolence according to the New England apostle of humbug. The Constitution must be violated to teach the young Sambo idea how to shoot in the South.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FOREIGN.

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If our daddy were to rise from the grave and the Democratic convention to nominate him, he believed in Mr. Cleveland's civil service reform, we should do our level best to defeat him at the polls—not because we did not love our father but because we did not believe in his principles.—Scottland Neck Democrat.

The attempt to muzzle the press (the Albany Citizen) by the presiding Justice of Buncombe Inferior Court, should be resisted by free men everywhere. The Citizens commented on the slow work and poor quality of the Court, when the presiding Magistrate (one Shuford) arraigned the editors of that paper and fined them \$100 each for contempt; whereupon the editors appealed to a higher court. Will the press of this State submit to such tyranny on the part of a court of any sort? We suggest not.—Charlotte Democrat.

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The Blue Ridge Baptist

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When a paper begins a reply by making a statement like the following we can have no further discussion with it: "The Wilmington STAR admits itself susceptible of very low prejudices."

That may pass for decent journalism in New York, but it ought not to be tolerated in North Carolina.

The short time will not be tried by the British mill owners. The short time will not suit but certain kinds of business. It is thought to be objectionable in establishments where machinery is used. We believe the new rule is losing ground in the United States.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The eyes of thoughtful men are evidently opening at the enormous increase of crime among the educated, and they are beginning to discover what the wise have all along suggested, that a great error is committed when a generation is trained to believe that smartness is more important than virtue, and that quickness of perception is more commendable than delicacy of conscience. We are not sure that the exclusion of religious precept from the schools is the chief cause of the error referred to. It is, however, one of the principal causes of that deplorable result. We read the introduction of this position into our own schools, and beg leave to suggest that, before we are aware, we may find our youth impressed with the fatal delusion that success in competitive smartness is the high road to preferment. In former times, on our southern soil, the child was apt to learn, both at home and at school, that the first necessary thing was to be good and honorable. Now we are in great danger of leading them into the opposite idea, that the brain, and not the conscience, must determine the destiny of man.—Richmond Advocate.

The New York Herald demands that the Treasury shall exact payment of duties in coin. Of course that would drive the greenback to a discount at once. Let it be done, however. It would teach the people the value of a paper founded on taxes and good for all debts, public and private. That is what the greenback ought to be. It never could fall then. The demand of the Herald is the intent of the gold power. Greenbacks are the disturbers of gold men's rest. But the theory of legal tender tax paper is unassailable. Reader, what do you think of a government that will not take its own paper at par?—Chicago Current.

COERCION AS A CURE.

Salisbury and His Ministers Agree Upon an Irish Policy.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. STAR. LONDON, August 12.—Lord Salisbury for the moment means coercion; not a doubt of it. The landlords are to have things all their own way at present, and remedies for admitted evils must stand aside until force has been tried once more and found wanting. His speech admits of no other interpretation. An overwhelming majority of the party are carried away with the idea that the Tories have a mandate to govern Ireland on the old lines. Hence these big words and high sounding phrases. Salisbury's blast of defiance excites little apprehension among the Nationalists. The Prime Minister has always proved himself reader to hurl threatening sentences at his opponents than follow them up with acts. He is, at bottom, a political poltroon, ready to eat his own words whenever the necessary pressure is applied. The history of his past life in office abundantly proves it. The fact that coercion is at length authoritatively acknowledged to be the policy of the Tories clears the political atmosphere. All parties know now what is ahead. For the Nationalists the path of duty is plain. A fierce attack on the government will be opened as soon after the House meets as opportunities can be advantageously made. Backed by a majority of the Liberal party in England, Scotland and Wales, they are expected by their allies to answer Salisbury's challenge with no uncertain sound. Mr. Gladstone, I am in a position to state, quite approves a resolute attitude on the part of the Nationalists to prevent the Tories burying the Irish question; and what he approves he will naturally support with voice and vote. T. P. O'CONNOR.

Democrats Who are Democrats on Principle.

Nashville Union. "How does the Blair bill stand down in your section?" was asked of a West Tennessee delegate. "A man who is in favor of the Blair bill couldn't be elected Constable down our way," was the laconic but emphatic answer.

It is an unfortunate thing for the Democratic party that it cannot inherit Samuel J. Tilden's brains.—Philadelphia Press, Rep.

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COMMERCIAL. WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 14, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quoted quiet at the opening at 81 cents per gallon, with 31 cents bid, at which figure 100 casks were sold.

ROBIN.—The market