THOMAS CARLYLE, SEER. AN AUTHOR GREAT AS A MAN.

Fame of the Great Scotchman Defend-ed From the "Mere Literary Fellows" —A Man of the Prophet Type— Neither an Apostle of Brute Force

ding grandeur of the desolate mountains and wild, rocky shores of his native shire. One, in possession of the

divine powers of the seer, might, in-deed, see, that a child, thrown so rudely into the wild ruggednesses of those Scottish mountains, was meant to do some notable thing here below; but this fact, to ordinary mortals, would appear not at all. When ordinary men start out to hunt for immortals, they do not often bethink them of looking amongst the wild mountains and stormy moorlands of the icy North. They turn their steps rather in the direction of that evel commonplace and tiresome innne where genial suns shine upon towering marts and gilded palaces-in the direction of those limitless flats of convention, where hopeless ninnies talk of the best society, and where fools gabble about cultures they do not know and cannot learn. Verily, men do not often seek for geniuses amongst the torrent-rent valleys and frowning moun tains. And yet, it was in one such unsearched and forbidding place, that the supremest man that has spoken to the world in English was born ont

hundred and four years agone.

If the natural scene into which the child, Carlyle, came was forbidding. and not at all congenial, what must we say of the intellectual and religious life which glared in upon, him through the opening partals of his great soul. Intellectual culture, then, if it pretended to be at all polite, must be classical cold, pagan. At that time, and in that country, learning was only another name for an altogether undesirable familiarity with a pagan dialectic in philosophy, and a most grotesque to dantry in literature. Religion was any row to the very limits of what the Geometers call the definition of a straight line. When Carlyle first came here to struggle with the problems of life and death and immortality, 99; our of cery 1,000 of his countrytoen held, with fanatical grasp, to a religious creed which doomed more than three fifths of all the countless millions of Adam's children, who have lived and died, to be shut up in bell and he burn ed in literal fire and brimstone forever and forevermore.

Do not understand fire to so, that such a religious creed as greeted Car lyle at his coming here—as that with which he later struggled as unto death can be valueless or altogether vicious I say no such thing; I believe no such thing. I only say, that the religious thought of his countrymen in the time of his early youth and young manhood must have been very depressing to the aspirations of a great soul, whatever virtues it may have had. Certain it is that Carlyle did not ascend the mountain of vision, and wrap himself up it. his seer's mantle, until he had finally broken the bonds of religious creeds and had forever freed himself from their hateful thralldom. So there came time in his young, struggling life when his honesty of soul led him to question the doctrines of his "father's creed," so there came a time in his university residence, when he fearlessly said. "I do not believe the doctrines of my father's kirk." What pain it cost him to say this, and what infinite comfort and unending peace, came to him deeps of his laboring soul, you may leisure.

The boy, Carlyle, had such schooling in his native village, and later Annan, as any other child of an honest and industrious Scottish peasant might have had until he passed, in his sixteenth year, to Edinburgh University, from which seat of learning, it was his father's intention and his own, that he should enter the Scottish Church; which intention, be it remembered, was never carried out: for the reason, as before said, that he found out after a while, that he did not-could not-"believe the doctrines of his father's kirk.' Of his career at the university, it i

not needful to speak further than to say, that he was a diligent student and gained great proficiency in the mathematics, and in the German language and its literature.

Upon leaving the university, Carlyle taught for a short while at Dysart, in Fifeshire; and then, laying down th grammar and the rod, he turned his attention to the study of current problems of a wide range and to literature

To say what it would be desirable to say about Carlyle's books, the present occasion does not give me the time, and Divine Providence has not given you the patience to hear it, if I were to say it anyhow. But I may be allowed to glance for a mere moment at a few of

the most notable ones. "Sartor Resartus, or the Philosophy of Clothes," contains many of the proed by man; and these wonderful things are mixed up with, sown amongst; sandwiched in betwixt; scattered through; tumbled over; stuck under the grimmest humor; the brightest wit the grotesquest figures; the most bril liant flashes; the most biting sarcasms the laughablest drollery; the deepest common sense, to be found in the writings of men. To read into the sense and sayings of the Mended Tailor-better still, to read those same sayings and sense into you, is a liberal education, and something more; an education, however, that the sirs and madains of the self-appointed four hundred must

On the 4K of December 17%, in the village of Ecclefechan, parish of Haddon, Dunfriesshire, Scotland, a manchild was born to the peasant James
Carlyle, and his peasant wife. There
were no indications, in the surroundings or otherwise, that any other than
an ordinary child had been born into

ings or otherwise, that any other than an ordinary child had been born into this world. He came into the most unpromising environment that could well be assigned to mortal child. The only relieving element in the natural scene whereupon his young eyes first leoked out, was the siern and almost forbid
"true sense" at all.

"sum know our Rible then, and shall has written a book containing their intention of this town in the natural scene with the most unpromising environment that could well had not underly the sense of their mental as the stern and almost forbid
"true sense" at all.

"sum know our Rible then, and shall has written a book containing their intention to distance that they are known and physiology, and an intention to do it is town to distance they an analysis of their mental at the content promising environment that could well may without any imputation of wrong the day, the obscurest passage in states and faculties. Not lovers do not faith, and think over it; brood upon love one another for this, or for any artificial and the states and faculties. Not lovers do not faith and thisk over it; brood upon love one another for this, or for any artificial and the states and faculties. Not lovers do not faith and thisk over it; brood upon love one another for this, or for any artificial and the states and faculties. Not lovers do not faith at the countries of their mental at the obscurest passage in states and faculties. Not lovers do not faith at the countries of their mental at the "true sense" at all.

But, if to look into that human cauldron of France, summering at the first, and anon boiling over with volcanic farry, and distinctly to see the reveal figures who, through it centuries of wrong against the poor and the help-lid make that cauldron to summer and to boil out with resistless force and the most imputent and fatnous thing the most imputent and fatnous thing the necessary to him in every hour and the host imputent and fatnous thing be necessary to him in every hour and the has no pullosophy—no coher. It has been objected to him, that the get along comfortably or happily through this tangled make of homan fift without one another from the begin-negatively by warning you.

It has been objected to him, that the get along comfortably or happily through this tangled make of homan fift without one another.

And even so Carlyle was not a figure with the property of the property of the without one another.

And even so Carlyle was not a fift make that cauldron to summer and done man, anyhow, who reverently formularies of religious books. He was to have religious before, because he felt tiod to be most impudent and fatnous thing be necessary to him in every hour and the host inpudent and fatnous thing be necessary to him in every hour and the host inpudent and fatnous thing be necessary to him in every hour and the host inpudent and fatnous thing be necessary to him in every force. and the evils they did through all ind a measuring string and, with note I have read or known, the very farthest and the evils they did through his those weary centuries, might be seen book and penell in hand, set himself to removed from skepficism. The catho-of all men in the light of the first the task of measuring and ticketing of lighty of his faith, embraced not only themselves had kindled-if to do at late compartments both God, himself, God, as the Father of us all, but men, this, I say, as it was never done before and his universe as if he, the measur-in the history of man, is to write his at were some altogether infinite per tory, then Carlyle did write history in made, from some foreign universe, the "French Revolution" to some act- upon a voyage of discovery in a strict- credit to the slily charge that Carlyle ual purpose; whether he wrote it in any by limited and finite system. Nothing was a skepile, because he did not her true sense" or not-and that is some laughably wonderful; nothing leve current creeds, I beg you to read hing certainly!

upon a paper string, as a child thread string. Believe me, dear friends, when may know at first hand, just what he her boads upon a bit of twine, and I say that Carlyle did certainly know, call the result history. But it is another the fractional coul would never be er thing to look into that awful France of an hundred years ago, and see what infinitudes of wrong were buried there this world reach out and embrace and own time-with other most of any trace addecusness of fact and feature. From that legerdemain shall have been ac the very hour when Carlyle's book was first read by men, did the men and poll- vill think bim to be nothing more and stand there to be seen. Before hat time, French men and French pol in the cies could be in nowise found nor se a at all; since that time, French then and French policies can nowise avoic being seen. And this fact is something with the earth's problems, he did con-

ictual, I tell you! That which is true of the Freach Roy dution, in this particular, is also tene and wedded pair. Cen you acasibiof each and every of Carlyle's historifromwell and his compeers of English America have used an industry not at fished in 1802. Does any our limited by the republishing a first annealish on prograting the anything about the will make English history, and mode there comout into the light and he seem have forth, for the great and to the really were. In his Freder 1 and

nant power in all governmental things I might mention in this connection, he "Life of Schiller"-of Sterling; might mention "Past and Present:" Translations, the Pamphlets, and the unapproached—the unapproachable— Essays. But I remember that whole nfinitudes may in nowise he crowded into the space of half an hour; and l orbear; only saying to you now, as

said before-Read!-read, if you can,

The literary fellows-that is to say

hose who read the tables of contents of books, and after such exhaustive mbibation of knowledge, write learned riticisms upon the books and their auwhen once he had said it out of the thors; criticisms which have the power o kill and to make alive-in the es read in the "Reminiscenses" at your teem of the great muddle-headed pubic-literary fellows of this class, I say have not yet determined where how to ticket and classify our great cromwell; his ideal French man was scotchman in a literary sense. They Mirabeau; his ideal German man was ame here, or since he made his exit undertake such doing. But such an conjecture, now what to do with him. They say lyle looked upon the want of will in his style is so rugged; so uncouth; so men to do the desirable in this world lestitue of continuity; so utterly de- is want of faculty to do it. With him uldity: so wholly contemptuous of ty, and nothing else. plans and patterns and precedents—
that there is no law-literary which can be made to bind him, or describe him main true-now and forever more—that

If these same literary fellows had as those men in it who have the faculty to nuch sense as any animal who has to rule it. Yea, is it not true, that the ake care of himself ought to have world ought to be ruled as of original before he is turned loose in a world like and eternal right by those men in it his, they should have known long ago who have the faculty of doing it? Is that it is the fact that he cannot be made to conform to the rules and regulations of literary weaklings, which marks him as an 'original, an unique and altogether God-made and God-susneither Carlyle, nor any one else, can results are sure to be obtained from foundest things that have been utter. tained literary man, who was sent here make a mistake in worshipping power with a message; and did struggle, day by day, as he himself would have said power which he worships is good power to the Herpfelde Co., Detroit, Mich. R. to make that message from the highest Heavens articulate and actual for the means for the steady rise in this world uses of God's folks in this lower world: of the meek and lowly ones therein.

It may be said-it has been said a I think anyone will search in vain for thousand times-that he had no style anything in any of Carlyle's books that It may be admitted: it must be ad- can be construed as favoring ignobili-mitted. But this is no reproach to him ty in any of #8 multitudinous forms; It is greatly to his praise, rather. No and certainly he may be innocently man that had the faculty to see into and even commendably allowed to worthe earth's problems; into its hollow ship force, if only he will be always mockerles; into its shames and shams; careful to worship good force—and into its oppressions and wrongs; into nothing else but good force.
its strong cryings and fears; into its Carlyle has been stigmutized as a divine gifts of faculty perverted; into skeptic because there was no religious forever do without; for the one suffi-cient reason, that there is no known method whereby a full cuart of any honest liquid can be poured or squeezed and a purpose as grimly earnest at had a purpose as grimly earnest at Once more the accusation must be adinto a pint pot. ieath itself to help the earth out of its mitted to be true. There was, in his if I had an ambition to earn a fool's agonies into its natural and awaiting time, no formulation of religious belief

more wonderfully laughable, has occuris the merest clarkly function to sed here, than this same attempt to ship," upon the subject of the "Here put the spectacular doings of mankind measure an infinite thing with a fluite us a Man of Letters," in order that you his world comprehend the whole soni -that the under-soul could never in and bring them out into the light and contain the over-soul. And until this ause them to be seen in all their conductal teat of intellectual and spirpupilished by mere prortals, wise meny les of the past, and of the then present than a fool of a little larger growth French life, come out into the open who pretends to have a philosophy of

hat there is an abiding relation to wist cause and effect; and, in dealing Sue himself rigidly to the fractional differential property prescribed by that ancient for timere?

if a numericable in progratting the anything about the will now?

constitution of the consti the a resident tot entire or search. No. whole family of man

force does, indeed, appear upon almost very page of his writings. But not upor any page of them does it appear that the force which he admired and pleadd for, was the force of the mere brutaisort, either as it relates to its origin or to the moral quality of it. He certainly did admire and plead for force in alauman things, but the force which he valted and exulted in, was the force thich men can employ and rely upon or accomplishment in all times, in altimes, in all places, and in all circumtances. In his esteem, he was king. bresident, Governor, or ought to be the was the strongest man; and he was the strongest man who possessed nost of the faculty that could be used ffectively in bringing desirable thingo pars. His ideal English mun was romwell; his ideal French man was yet discovered is about 300 feet, as to not know how to label him as a lit Frederick II. And these were his ideal carry force amongst the children of mongst men, because they did actually t: they can find no rules of author- any other men of their countries and he present, which they can use in a men in Germany could have done former direction. aking the measure of him. He does not what Frederick did; that other men in

old of finish; so entirely without II- want of will, was plate want of facul-

or circumscribe him. Well, be it so, the world will be ruled at the last by Yea, is it not true, that the there any higher philosophy of the world's government than this, that the men of power, of faculty, should be the - if only he make himself sure that the -good faculty; faculty that will make

If I had an ambition to earn a fool's reputation. I might undertake to tell took of the second of th

lows who set the pace for our modern dies, "Carlyle is obscure." Yes, he is, foundest fact that has appeared here at historians, that, in writing of this great So is Mount Everest obscure; so are all, it cannot be put into formularies French upheaval and destruction, Car. Atlantics and Pacifics obscure; so is under any conditions seever. God is lyle did not write history in "the true the Bible obscure. But Mount Everest, mine—is yours—not because we can sense" at all. One wonders sometimes and Atlantics and Pacifics and the Bi-know Him and can measure Him and what those people may mean when ble are not obscure in themselves. They can understand him the is ours, and cd From the "Mere Literary Fellows"

—A Man of the Prophet Type—
Neither an Aposte of Brute Force
Nor a Skeptic in the Accepted Sense
—His Intellectual and Religions Fx—
His Intellectual and Religions Fx—
perience—Greatest Man Who Has Spoken in English.

(This paper was read before the Monday Evening Club of Raleigh, January, 1898.)

(This paper was read before the Monday Evening Club of Raleigh, January, 1898.)

On the 4th of December 1795, in the

belo you positively by unfolding, of tended for one another from the begin-

of all nations and times and ellines and reeds.

If still any of you are inclined to give the lecture in "Heroes and Hero Worreally did think of skeptics and skepticism.

Take him altogether, and compare him as you will with other men of his and I believe it will be found, that I am not extravagant when I may, must he was the very greatest man that has spoken to the world in the English lan BAYLUS CADE

AN ANCIENT WALL IN ROWAY.

Another Extract From an Old Geog Have Existed Ten Miles From Salis-

To the Editor of The Observer An article in last Sunday's Observgiving quotations from some of the old geographics caused me to copy the one campletely Remodeled and Re-Docaclosed from Morse's elsowraphy, pate

I HARRILL off the carrie N. C.

In the county of Hassas along to only brings the great King and asset of the feet and shariers at the country of it was a first bring brings the great King and asset of the feet and shariers at the country of it was a first bring brings the front, that we are the feet and have a country of it was a first bring the same than two data are a first bring the first and the southwest front Salishing, said the same and measure him, to find the same and the may make themselves actually effective of 18 possible, indeed, that this charge hear a small brook. The stones of the Rooms (with use of bath) \$1.50 per tere on earth; but he brings and also was prompted at the first, not by any wall are all of one kind and contain day up; rooms (with private bath) from the dim places of their lang ettled intention of malice but from a room of the places of their lang ettled intention of his position and at schedule, the transcendent facts in Ger interpretation of his position and at schedule room of a lang flower rooms. All bath, \$3.50 per day up. man life and movements and charac. Hude. For this charge has been made are of a long figure, commonly seven er, which have made Prussia the dom- for the most part, by people who were notes in length, sometimes 12. The end end are reformers and well-wishers to if the stones form the sides of the wall. Some of these ends are some That Carlyle was much in love with others nearly of the firm of a parallel scrain, triungle chombus or soldes; but most of them are irreguthrough the whole length; others to infnate like a wedge. The othernet persion of great and little ends aid to scring the work square. The surface some is plain, of some concaer, & afters convex. Where the stones are not firm they are enriously wedged with others. The most irregular are brown into the middle of the wall every stone is covered with cement which, next to the stone, has the apsearance of iron rust. Where it is thin the rust has penetrated through. Some times the cement is an inch thick, and where wet has the fine, soft, oily feel ing of putty. The thickness of the wall is uniformly 22 inches, the length the deight 12 or 14. Both sides of the wall are plastered with the substannen. They find no literary cabinet to more things that were to abide and of the wall appears to run nearly parthereinto he can be made exactly to fructify human life perpetually, that allel with the top of the ground, being enerally about a foot below the surthip whereunto he can be made to con times were able to do. It is easy to face. In one place it is several feet orm. They find no style of literary say that other men in France could There is a bend or curve, of 6 feet or composition, either in the past or it have done what Mirabeau did; that othe more, after which it proceeds in its

The whole appears to be formed it write English like any other man, wo-man or child ever wrote, it before he well did, had they only been willing to for what purpose is left entirely to

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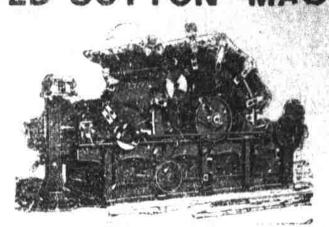
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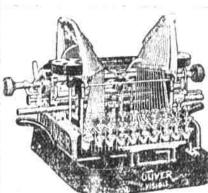
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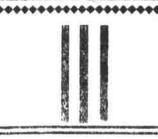
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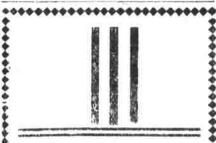
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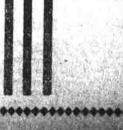
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