THE WEEKLY MESSENGER, THURSDAY APRIL 11, 1895



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A PHASE OR SO OF LATTER-DAL LITERATURE.

Critical or close readers of the great writers in poetry and fiction will be able to discern without difficulty the marked difference between the offending, protuberant lubricity of certain writers and the unseductive intention and simple revelation of immorality in other writers. We grant that a dangerous subject it is best to avoid. But there can be no treatment of some phases of a great passion like we find in Othello and the Aeschylean dramas without unveiling the deep working of a fallen nature, the human sonl. No reader of penetration ever read Hawthorne's great novel, "The Scarlet Letter," and was defiled by it. The fine art is observable throughout, but it is not diyorced from the moralities. The aim of the writer is seen to be not to allure to ruin, but to deter and to warn. The great Plato held views that would shock some readers now. Virtue was to be tested by opportunity, by pleasure, and his ideal citizen might drink to excess, at least for once, that he might behold himself as he appeared while drunk. His ideas of beauty were such that it might exist without proper reference to morality. The Greek morality was good for its time, but it was partial and one-sided. Human virtue need not be tempted to test its genuineness, its staying qualities, its elevation. There is great pathos in the life of the lowly as well as in the lives of heroes of the world, and the highest sacrifice, the noblest virtue will be found among the dull and the untaught in æsthetics as will be found among histor'c characters or those cast in an heroic mould. Every writer of fiction or verse should take a lofty moral plane and upon it work out high ideals of life and art. The fine grace of art as well as the noble moral altitudes may be safely united on the same canvass or in the same creative work be it the novel or the drama. Let both be maintained, and then the decadent will go, good will be done to the race, men will be ennobled, and the ideal will be met. Since we wrote the editorial of last Sunday's issue-prepared two or three weeks before-the April number of the Forum is to hand. It has a capital critical paper by a young American, Richard Burton, of Connecticut, He discusses with thoughtfulness and fine felicities of language, "The Healthful Tone for American Literature." His literary views are sound, although in passing he reveals that he is in sympathy with the destructive, lower critics of the Bible rejecting verbal inspiration, and a believer in the man-monkey origin of the human race. He notes the waning of the influence of the French realist, Zola, who belongs to a school that "concedes no morality to literature save the morality of the fine phrase.' We have often wondered at the lowness of an art that seeks to reproduce nature in its most repellant, degraded, putrid aspects-to so hang the mirror up to Nature as to make it reflect the morally hideous and the morally deformed. Such writers think they are very artistic when they paint crime in all of its most disgusting phases and place before the reader a dish of filth that nauseates. Such a constant communion with the repulsive and the decayed can only result in a twist of the visual organs and in a moral taint of the soul. Mr. Burton says of the age that "the morbid, the cynical, the naturalistic, and the decadent in our present-day literatureall of this is, more than ought else, a sure emanation of the lack of faith and courage following on the loss (or at least change) of definite and canonical religious conviction."

the catalogue. Taste is trampled upon in the creator's lust for photographic re-statement; not the moral nerves alone, but those that resent disgustful associations as the senses resent ill raged under the sacred name of Truth." He does not fail to draw a distintion

between those writers who so emphasize "the maunderings of a drunkard or the coqueteries of a harlot," both betive and bourgeois sin," and those who in dealing with the immoral regard the stance: "Du Maurier, in giving the world his 'Trilby,' gaye it also an example of the true artist's handling of such a theme, teaching the noble lesson of ethical growth in the case of a grisette and so preserving moral balance in the depiction of Bohemian scenes and actions." The author never drew that character to endorse vice or throw a halo around unchastity. The aim is as given by Mr. Burton-to teach moral development starting from low surroundings and an impure life. No book should be read or tolerated that ignores the good and true and beautiful

-the moral-while worshipping and reflecting art. We are done with the subject.

RELIGIOUS EDITORIALS FOR SUNDAY.

Prof. Huxley lays down a sensible rule. He says "it is the first duty of a hypothesis to be intelligible." This rules out all scientific sophisms-agnosticism, gnosticism, materialistic atheism, evolution of all sorts-theistic, atheistic and agnostic-development, transmutation of species, spontaneous generation, monera gastreada, amphioxus, protoplasm, primitive nebulosity, ultimate homogeneous units and all the other alleged scientific nonsense and speculation and credulity. It is astonishing how dense is the latter. To believe what Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Haeckel, Clifford and the others believe credulity to the utmost. The whole structure erected by these writers is based upon the purest scientific sophisms. So much so is this the case that when examined by men who are scientific and learned it crumbles to pieces under the touch of truth. The last humbug is the finding of a "missing link" to connect man with the ape. A skull and the bone of a leg have been found, and at once the credulous socalled scientists said it was "the missing link." Others say it is only the remains of an idiot, which may be the true solution. It is amusing to read the "mays" and "ifs" in Darwin, Huxley and the others. You will read "man might have originated" or "if man be separated" &c. That "missing link" will not be found. Huxley himself says that he only adopts "Darwin's hypothesis subject to the production of proof that physiological species may be produced by selective breeding." See his ,'Evidences as to Man's Place in Nature;" pp. 105,106. But both Huxley and Darwin agree that this proof is not producible. Huxley knows that Darwin breaks down in his "Origin of Species," for he says "our acceptance of the Darwinian hypothesis," for it is but an hypothesis, "must be provisional so long as one link in the chain of evidence is wanting." Unless nature changes there will be always the missing link. The whole cestors were worms and fishes. He says "without any doubt a long series of extinct worms were our direct ancestors." Drummond believes in that nonsense or something quite like. This passes for science. It cannot pass for sense.

art's crowning merit were the merit of this, good Mr. Herbert advises every one that fears God:

"Let thy minds' sweetness have its operation Upon thy person, clothes and habitation." And surely every one should attend odors and discordant sounds, are out- to this, if he would not have the good that is in him eyil spoken of." The good Mr. Herbert spoken of was the famous and pious Rev. George Herbert, rector of Bemerton in Wiltshire, and younger brother of Lord Herbert, of longing to the "rank and file of inaffec- Cherbury, an author of merit and distinction. George was born in 1593. His chief work is his poem "The Temtastes and the morale. He says, for in- | ple," a collection of sacred poems that long ago interested us no little. The London saturday Review in 1874, gave another saying it attributes to Mr. Wesley and doubtless correctly: "I am always in haste, but never in a hurry."

> It appears to many good Christian people that in this end of the century that the pastorate has become too dependent upon the evangelist. The time was when pastors relied upon constant visiting and praying with the families and talking with sinners and preaching the Word of Life with faith and earnestness, under the promises of God, for bringing people to repentance and adding to the church such as shall be saved. They would call in a neighboring pastor sometimes, but many most powerful and enduring revivals come from the unwearying, unbroken fidelity and fervor and zeal of the pastor when aided by goodly ones in the flock. Now it is common for an effete pulpit to rely upon men not even called to preachnot ordained ministers of the Gospelbut who go about preaching and exhorting. A pastor who does this condemns his own usefulness and denies his ability to perform successfully the main function of his sacred office-to preach the Gospel to the perishing. The Baltimore Metho-

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE SOUTH IN MILLING

The South has evidently many surprises for Northern men of intelligence and observation who may come among us. Only the other day the able New York Sun said that Texas and North Carolina were the two leading Southern States. That may not be true, but they are forging frontward and are in the van among other States. The chairman of the Massachusetts mill committee found much in North Carolina cotton mills to admire, and his statements are doubtless just and full of encouragement. The committee find mills in the South equalling in all' particulars those in New England, They like the cordial hospitalities and greetings. They admire the eagerness and enthusiasm and energy of the Southern people in the matter of cotton manufacturing. They find lower wages and a healthy, respectable looking class of employes that surprised them. All this is favorable and good.

The other committee-members of the Legislature of Massachusetts-found much investment in the South of Northern capital in cotton manufacturing. But, they did not mention, that the overwhelming portion of investment is by Southern men. There is division among them as to labor, but they do not find the superior advantages claimed. This is about the sum of it.

Already there have been some movements from Massachusetts in the cotton milling business, and we may not doubt that much more will follow soon or late. Perhaps it is not really so very impor tant that New England mills should move to the cotton. As it is now, the Southern mills are making cloths at less cost than their Northern rivals. They will probably continue to do so. They can therefore command sales. If the New England plants in large numbers were to be brought into the South the competition and production might soon exceed demand and prices might fall. But now the South is in the lead because

A Cotton Fertilizer.

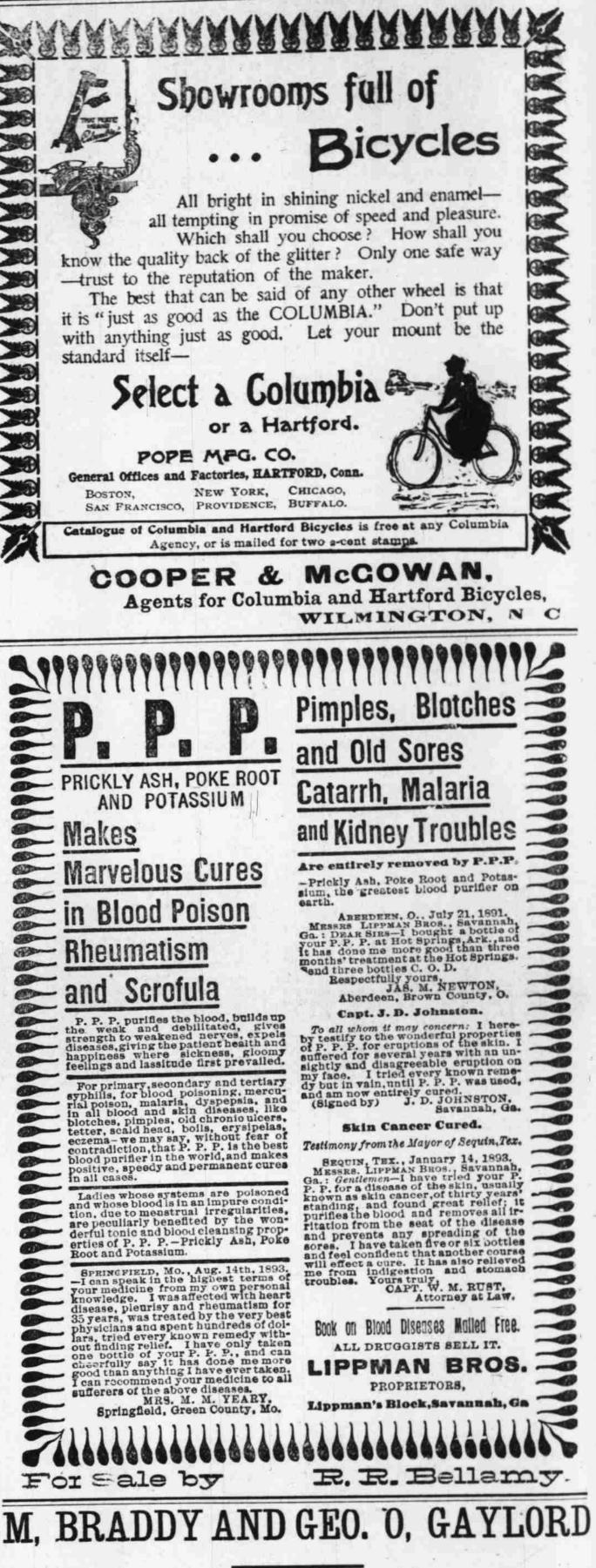
Purchase only such fertilizers for cotton which contain at least 3 to 4% actual potash.

For Corn, Fertilizers should contain 6% Potash.

Poor results are due entirely to deficiency of Potash.

We will gladly send you our pamphlets on the Use of Potash.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassan Street, New York. dollars.



Mr. Gladstone holds that there cannot be the highest art without a proper have found from such examination. In

We once attributed to Rev. John Wesley the saying that "cleanliness is next to godliness." We were in error. Mr. Wesley used the saying twice as we

dist Protestant says this: "Let us have an evangelist. No mat-

ter how little he knows about the Bible, nor how desperately he murders the king's English. If he can shout and make a noise; if he can abuse the of evolution, etc., indeed taxes a man's church and say queer things; if he can get off some clever clap trap and make a tremendous profession of sanctity and holiness-he is the man we want. * Let us pay him a hundred dollars for drawing the crowd in a two weeks' meeting, and let us pay the poor pastor three hundred dollars for a faithful year's work. Bosh ! bosh !"

If the pastor is insufficient there might be excuse for seeking the peripatetic preacher. An efficient pastor will hardly agree to call in the rouser and ranter and perhaps "a preacher of strange doctrine."

HOME FOLKS.

The decision of the Supreme court will bring much relief and very great pleasure to the people. While it does not undo all of the deviltry it does lessen the width of the swath and gives relief to all but one class. But the sug- of mills. We have not the real number gestion of Attorney General Osborne of cotton mills at hand, but it is not far should be acted upon-that some citizen bring an action before the Supreme court to ascertain if the act is validwas duly passed or was the work of fraud or forgery. He suggests that Governor Carr bring the action as a private

citizen. In the meantime the rascals who consummated "the damnable conspiracy," as Grand Mogul of the Radical Combination, Pearson, calls it, are at large, are not pecking rock in the penitentiary.

Rev. J. L. Stewart, of Clinton, writes an article for the Democrat setting forth his views as to the cotton questionchain is imaginary, unsubstantial, how to raise the price. It is that the aerial. Haeckel is sure that man's an- farmers must deal in futures. We have not had time to examine his paper. The editor of the Democrat says of it: "He has given the question much earnest study, and his arguments in support of his suggestion are sound and strong. The only difficulty that confronts his suggestion will be in getting the farmers to take hold of it in an organized and business-like way. If they will do so the cotton question seems to

be solved. Every person interested in the cotton question should read this article."

It is the opinion of some good lawyers

its products of the mills cost less to the owners.

One of the latest arguments and persuasives against New Ergland manufacturers, farmers and capitalists coming to the South to live is urged by the Springfield (Mass.) Union. It is that "the born New Englander will not take his family where his children cannot have good schooling, and that he is not sure of in Georgia or Alabama or Arkansas." We have seen several articles in Northern newspapers and monthlies relative to education in Massachusetts, New York, etc., and according to them education is not so very much more advanced "up there" than in the South among the whites. But be that as it may the New England people, if they come in numbers, might bring, the "Yankee school marm" with them. They would find already in the South established schools in which their children could be taught, as much as many New England people seem to know.

The Chattanooga Iradesman has made a recent census of Southern cotton mills. These are in the South 372 either at work or in process of completion. North Carolina leads in number from 140-perhaps a few more. Georgia comes next, with less than half, and South Carolina third, but away behind. But the factories in some other States are much larger than the average in our own. The Tradesman gives the following, showing the growth in 1895 over 1890. It is as follows:

	Spindles.		Looms.	
	1890.	1895	1890.	1895.
S. C	332,782	838,026	8,546	21,273
N. C	337,786	747,270	7,254	16,185
Ga	445,452	576,538	10,459	14,195
Md	158,930	175,290	2,265	3,142
Ala	79,234	163,602	1,692	3,020
Va	94,294	127,108	2,517	4,155
Tenn	C.W. # C.A.	124,092	2,043	2,574
Tex		76,500		2,051
La	53,132	56,708	1,360	1,512
Miss	and the second sec	55,788	1,352	1,840
Ку	1.00 0.00	52,900	677	692
Ark		6,108		210
Fla		1,400		
A Marca	1,699,082	3,001,340	38,865	70,874

This is an instructive table. In 1890 three States-Florida, Arkansas and Texas-had not a factory. But a great impetus has been given. Texas has outstripped several States. The increase shows up as follows in per centage: South Carolina, 152; North Carolina, 121; Alabama, 106; Virginia, 35; Georgia, 30; Tennessee, 27; Kentucky, 23; Maryland, 10; Louisiana, 7; and Mississippi decreased 2. The percentage of gain for the whole South was 77. In number of looms the States showed

the following increases: South Carolina, 150 per cent; North Carolina, 122; Ala

WILL TELL YOU A FEW FACTS AS TO PRICES, WHAT STAPLE GOODS ARE

worth to-day. We never have special sales or advertise goods we do not have and at prices we cannot sell them. Nor do we try to represent goods in one light and they prove to be in another.

Dry Goods Department.

regard for morality. This view is not new, but it is true. Divorce all faith from the soul, and let the only worship be Art, and the creations of the mind will be soulless, with the semblance of life only. Says Mr. Burton, "religion without spiritual activity is pithless formalism; art without spirituality (or ethical beauty, which I hold to be the same thing) is again a whited sepulchre, writers are healthful, robust writers. The dry-rot in much of the latter-day literature is the outcome of low morality, false views of ethics and art, and a neglect to cultivate the Platonian ideal -the true, the beautiful and the good. French literature is now for the most part poor stuff, and without any real reflection of the beautiful and truthful. Says impressively Mr. Burton:

violated by those who pride themselves on being veritists, on telling the truth at all hazards and about all things. The fiction of Guy de Maupassant, the poetry of Verlaine, and the plays of Hauptmann are in the way of spreading out before reader or auditor a deadlevel of commonplace, or favoring a deification of minutize or a faithfulness in the transcription of vileness, as if inded next to godliness. Agreeably to

his xcviii Sermon on Visiting the Sick he that the present Supreme court of North said this: "It was said by a pious man, cleanliness is next to godliness." In his sermon On Dress, he said: "Certainly this is a duty, not a sin. Cleanliness is next to godliness." Bartlett with all his remarkable industry has not been able to hunt the quotation beyond Wesley. The late learned Rev. Dr. Thomas O. Summers, English born full of stinking bones." The great but long resident in the South, once asked-"Who was that pious man" to whom the great Wesley refers. Mr. Wesley knew well seven languages and he had met with the saying among some writer he had read. The Literary World thinks a possible source was Francis Bacon, who is Book II of the "Advancement of Learning," said that "Cleanliness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from a due reverence to "But taste is constantly and brutally God." In his sermon on Dress (lxxxviii is some editions and xcii in others) he says: "But, before we enter on the subject, let it be observed that slovenness is no part of religion; that neither this, nor any text of Scripture, condemns neatness of apparel. Certainly this is a duty, not a sin. Cleanliness is

Carolina is a very weak body. We heard one of the ablest lawyers in Eastern Carolina say that there was one lawyer on it, and he is one of the best, did not know enough law to understand a legal argument.

Stop that Cough! It may lead to serious consequences. Cough remedies will not do it, because it means more than a simple cold. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites will do it, and at the same time will build up and fortify the system against further attacks.

We are putting up a 50-cent size for just these local difficulties. For ordinary Coughs and Colds that quantity will doubtless cure. If it is deepseated it may require more. Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute! Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.

bama, 78; Virginia, 66; Georgia and Mississippi, 36 each; Tennessee, 26; Louisiana, 13; Maryland, 6; Kentucky, 2. The entire South gained 82 per cent North Carolina is third in the capac-

ity of mills. The increase in five years is from 1,699,082 spindles to 3,001,340, is the table shows. With the great ad-vantages and facilities for manufacturing we cannot see why the South shall not make everything that New England mills make and at less actual cost. Let New England keep out if it will, but the South has capital, enterprise and drive enough to develop this industry far beyond what is dreamed of now by the most enthusiastic investors. That the natural advantages are really on the side of the South over New England we think no thoroughly informed man will doubt. Mr. Estes, of Augusta, presi-dent of the large King Mill, neither

In dress goods we have quite a nice and large stock of new spring goods, and at these prices we sell them: The Crinkle Crapes at and 124c, all new shades; Dimities at 10 and 124c; Taffeta Morie, new styles just re-ceived, at 163c; White Checked and Striped Lawn from 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10c up to 30c per yard; 1,000 yards short lengths from 1 to 20 yards, in White Lawns 10c per ward worth in whole pieces 15 and 18c; in spring fancies in double fold 36 inches wide Worsted from 10 to 18c per yard A full assortment of Ducks at 8 and 10c per yard; Percales 8, 9 and 10c. This is a splendid line of goods. Danish Cloth for 10c; 4-4 Bleach Goods, valued at 5c; 4-4 extra value at 6 and 64c; 10-4 Sheeting, bleached, 17c; unbleached 15c; latest novelties of the sprsng season.

Ladies Rubbers at 36c; Women Shoes from 50c to \$3.50; nice line of Slippers with

Shoes.

Heavy Homespun Shirts at 13c; Flannelette at 16c; Ducking Shirts at 25c; Drilled Drawers, large size, 20c; fine large bosom pear white laundry Gents' Dress Shirts at 10 to 75c; Men's Heavy Canvass Overalls at 23 to 50c; Job, extra value good well made Pants at 50 to 95c a pair. A fine line of Sea Island and Rocking A, 1 yard wide, at | Gentlemen's Spring Pants in nice goods and 5c; Checked homespun at 3 and 5c. Our nice styles at \$1.25 to \$3.50. This is the line of fine Dress Goods is complete with | nicest line of fine Pants ever offered before. Call and look at them.

We had our spring opening in Fine Millinery on Thursday and Friday of last week and had so many orders we were compelled to hire another experienced trimmer to work in our trimming department. Our millinery department is receiving quite a large share of the public patronage and we ask all to call and examine our stock of new spring goods. Hats at all prices. We can fill orders with satisfaction for trimmed hats from 50c up to 75c. We guarantee our work. If not satisfaction for trimmed hats from 50c up to goods as the customers may desire. Our stock of Ribbons is very large. Good Silk Rib-bon No. 22 for 10c, regular price 20. Good Veiling from 5 to 35c. Baby Caps by the thousand from 10c to \$150 each. Men and Boys Felt Hats at your own price. Come to see us. We are on Front street, opposite the Market House.

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