

The Messenger.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1901.

SOME BOOKS OF UNDYING FAME.

The living English critics of the higher order, with but one or two exceptions, have a tender affection for Charles Dickens, and have cordial praise for his unique genius and delightful productions. We are glad of this, and we hope for the delectation of the present and the next generation that admiration and love of the splendid creations of this great novelist may abide with the children of men. In his time he was indeed a consummate master. From 1837 to the full flower of Thackeray's great powers Dickens was the greatest writer of that time, and has never been equalled since by any English author, save only Thackeray himself. If any man ever knew "the nation of London," as DeQuincey called that great city a half century ago, it was Dickens. He knew but little of royalty and nobility, but his knowledge of the people was immense and accurate. He had indeed "inexhaustible knowledge of all the mysteries of London life, particularly in the lower class." That was not all. The same writer who was a gifted contemporary of Dickens, wrote of him in 1849, that he possessed "that rare and infallible evidence of genius—the power of extracting novelty and interest from the ordinary and common details of society, from things which we are so familiar with that we cannot conceive how they can contain materials either for laughter or tears." That was true of Dickens when he wrote his earliest sketches, "The Mariner's Shop," "Seven Dials," etc., his immortal "Pickwick," "Oliver Twist," and others. "Pickwick" made him a great name at once and was immensely popular for those times—about 1839. He made early a prodigious impression only second to that made by the greatest of novelists, Walter Scott. "Pickwick" is desultory, irregular, without plan or plot. But is original, humorous, beyond rivalry since and quite picturesque. His fertility, creativeness was stupendous. We care less for "Oliver Twist" than for any of his novels, and yet it is clever workmanship, with characters that will live in literature for a long time—Fagin, the Artful Dodger, Sykes. His next work was "Master Humphrey's Clock," a failure somewhat. Then came in succession "The Old Curiosity Shop," and "Barnaby Rudge," still full of human interest and pathos as well as of originality and power.

The first is indeed very striking in its originality and vigor, and the portraits are drawn with the cunning hand of art backed by creative power. We overlooked "Nicholas Nickleby" that followed "Pickwick." It is very clearly planned and written with much care and in his best manner. It is read still with undiminished interest. Its people survive, and it will be long we must think before Nicholas himself and Squeers and Vincent Crummies and Ralph Nickleby and Arthur Gride, all natural, life-like creations, shall step behind the scenes and never again appear on the stage of fiction. "Martin Chuzzlewit" is generally regarded as one of his best books. Pecksniff, and Tom Pinch and Jonas Chuzzlewit will remain among the best creations in the realm of fiction. There are remorse, brutality, sin and other good things in this important novel. His many Christmas tales survive, the delight of many a household. "The Chimes," "A Christmas Carol" and "The Cricket on the Hearth" will be read with pleasure and profit when nearly all of the fictive literature of the last decade is buried and forgotten. Dickens had high conceptions of honor and mercy and duty and "his view of life is generous, elevating, genial." He had noble impulses and intense sympathy for the distressed, the injured, the abused, the suffering. He was indeed overflowing with "the milk of human kindness." "He sympathizes with what is good and noble in all classes and conditions alike; he makes us love the exercise of the humbler and more modest virtues; he chronicles the minor accidents and impressions of life; his writings, though describing the poorest and lowest classes of mankind, contain nothing which can shock the most fastidious taste."

He is an author of whom England may be proud." That was written by one of his gifted countrymen more than a half century since. It was true then and remains true. We cannot now, for want of space, glance at his many other novels, some of which are among the most precious inheritances of the English race from nineteenth century chief authorship.

Raleigh Post: Will Palmer, colored, was very seriously if not fatally cut yesterday afternoon by Charles Burch also colored. The difficulty occurred on Cabarrus street near the old depot, about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The wound is just under Palmer's heart.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Plummer*

PREACHERS AND TRANSLATIONS.

Rev. Dr. Buckley, editor of the New York Methodist, is certainly one of the greatest men in the northern church with its 3,000,000 communicants. The Messenger referred to him once as their "greatest man." We notice that at the recent great gathering of the Epworth League, that he was introduced to the convention "as the most widely known and influential man in Methodism; a positive preacher, a comparative editor and a superlative debater and master in deliberative assemblies."

He is a great debater and of course spoke. Among the reported savings was one concerning the "press." He said: "The press competes with the courts in prosecuting crime, with the seminaries in educating, with fashion in modifying manners, and with the church as an agent for good or evil?"

He married a first cousin of Rev. Joseph W. Shackford, one of the scholarly members of the Virginia M. E. Conference, an University of Virginia man.

There is much talk in the north over a manufactory of D. D's. In a recent New Jersey presbytery Rev. Dr. J. C. Chapman, pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Hackensack, in that state, made a clear accusation that such a manufactory of bogus D. D's, existed—that such degrees are sought and formed and worn.

"There are men right in our Presbytery here," says Dr. Chapman, "who have put 'D. D.' after their names on the church records, when I am as positive as I am of my existence that they bought their so-called degrees just as they would a piece of merchandise. Only a short time ago there were four such doctors of divinity in this neighborhood." That is "mighty bad" if true, that even among so scholarly a clergy as the Presbyterian, there should be false colors and misnamed divines.

Dr. Chapman relates how he received recently a letter from the "chancellor" of a fictitious institution in a western city. "I am sure," wrote the "chancellor," "that a gentleman of your ability and recognized standing ought to receive the degree of D. D. from some source. You need not make a formal application. By paying the fees of \$175, he would secure the degree of D. D. He wrote a sarcastic letter to the "chancellor" and received a tart note in reply, expressing surprise that the New Jersey clergyman did not know a good thing when he saw it and intimating that many "college presidents and eminent scholars all over the country" held degrees conferred by the institution in question.

It seems that the ordinary opinion as to the English hexameter is incorrect—that it is not "an artificial product in English." Examples are given to show that the translators, either from design or unconsciously adopted the hexameter in rendering the Hebrew Bible. We give a few lines, but there are many examples:

"Small and great are there, and the servant is free from his master. Looseth the bond of kings, and bindeth their loins with a girdle. Breasts are full of milk, and his bones are moistened with marrow. But ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the princes. At Thy rebuke, O Lord, at the blast of the breath of Thy nostrils. He shall come up as a cloud, and his chariot shall be as a whirlwind. We did not esteem him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted. He whom Thou blestest is blessed, and he whom Thou cursest is cursed. Art Thou He that should come, or do we look for another?"

This is taken from the London "Notes and Queries" an old and valuable publication.

A writer in the "Argosy" on "Old English Rustic Prose," gives an anecdote of the great John Wesley's father, Rev. Samuel. He is reported as chuckling over one of his practical jokes. It is amusing and we copy:

"It was the days of wigs, and Wesley, when he was done with his cap-clothing, always made a present of it to his precursor. The latter was a little man, and the wigs of his superior almost buried his face out of sight. One Sunday morning the man of music looked more than usually ridiculous, and Wesley, irreverent as it may seem, could not resist giving out the psalm:

"Like to an owl in ivy bush,
That rueful thing am I."

GLEANNING AND COMMENT.

Colonel Bryan replies to Senator Vest informing him that he "makes no claim to the leadership. He only claims the right to have convictions and to express them."

"If other people have like convictions he will have company; if not he will be alone. Some one has defined a leader as 'one who is going in the same direction as the people and a little bit ahead.' He stands by the principles of the Kansas City platform, and tells Vest he will not find the income tax 'a harmonizing issue.' But it is right and properly laid is very productive. Great Britain reaps very largely from it. Bryan says Hill and Cleveland both opposed it. He writes: 'Mr. Vest emphasizes the trust issue, but that is not a harmonizing issue either, for the financial influences stand behind the trusts as solidly as they do behind the banks.' But to fight the trusts is right and a sacred duty."

In Louisiana in six or eight counties there is much uneasiness among the whites, they fearing a negro uprising to kill the whites. The secret societies abound among the negroes. An African Baptist Association issued an address denying that there was any organization of negroes unfriendly to the whites or for the purpose of interfering with labor and that there is no legitimate cause for the many cases of the mistreatment of honest and industrious negroes in that section. The

negroes are very numerous in that section. Two negroes are reported as committing suicide to escape lynching they feared.

An interesting inquiry is being pursued as to what became of Sampson during those eleven days. On the 19th of May he was informed as to the Spaniards being at Santiago. He did not tell Schley of it until 23rd, ordering him to leave Cienfuegos. This he did on the 24th. He was delayed on the way for "the want of coal and by the disabled condition of the Eagle and the almost hopeless plight of the cooler Merrimac—one of Secretary Long's purchases, of which more anon—reaching the neighborhood on the 26th. Finding it impossible to coal his ships at sea on account of the rough weather, he started for Key West. The conditions abated, however; he coaled in a sort of a way, and by the 28th was off to Santiago in blockade formation. The next day—the 29th—he knew absolutely that the Spaniards were inside."

This is the careful account of The Washington Post. Like other fair-minded newspapers as to Schley The Post wishes to ascertain what had become of Sampson all that time. He knew the facts on the 19th officially. Now, where was he after that? The Post asks pertinently and pointedly: "What was he doing between that date and the 30th, when he at last set out for Santiago? Schley has been hounded and vilified by the department because, as they allege, 'he wasted three whole days.' What, then, of Sampson's eleven whole days? Sampson's advices from Washington were specific and direct. Schley's orders, filtered through Sampson, were vague and hypothetical, full of ifs and ands. But Sampson did not leave Key West until the 30th, although Cervera had been positively located for him on the 19th. Why? Perhaps the great sea captain without a fight or a feather gained in battle was afraid of Cervera, had 'no stomach for the fight' and rested upon his brilliant honors already gained without the firing of a gun. The country will be interested in the inquiry—Where was the mighty Sampson during the fateful, previous eleven days?

THE LATEST TURN IN THE SCHLEY CASE.

The navy department is at its old, low tricks. It declines to send the newspaper statement to Admiral Howison in which he is reported as reflecting on the character of Rear Admiral Schley. The newspapers generally refer to Howison and Schley as admirals, but Schley signs himself "rear admiral" and refers to Howison by that title. Schley wished to know from Howison if the report was correct. The department hedges and plays false and says it can not interfere, and says it will be referred to the court. The thing of interest is that the department holds back the clipping and leaves the public in the dark. How can people know what the bearing is upon the case so long as is held from their scrutiny?

The important question is, has Howison been talking against Schley? If he has then he is wholly unfit to sit as a judge to investigate and to try the great naval victor. If Howison has been talking; if he is really antagonistic to Schley and a partisan of Sampson, then by all that is right and honorable and just he is completely unfitted for the place he is named for. If he agrees to sit as judge after this revelation; if he is willing to obey and to be a party to Schley's condemnation and injury, it reveals his character, it shows the country what estimate is to be placed upon such a fellow when he is willing to serve in a position he is wholly unfitted for by reason of his own bad conduct.

He holds a high place and he has the reputation of being a gentleman of honor, but what can be thought of him if after blabbing for Sampson and to the detriment and condemnation of Schley, he is found playing the part of judge, not to hold the scales fairly but to condemn a most highly meritorious officer of equal rank with himself? The court will have to purge itself if Howison has been talking against Schley. That is the long and the short of it. Nothing but a fair, full, just trial, will do. The country demands it and will have nothing less. The Atlanta Journal expresses the rightful, sane view when it says that "the slightest suspicion that any member of the court did not enter upon the discharge of his duty with a mind perfectly free from preconception or bias would be fatal to the moral value of the verdict if it should be controlled by the vote of such a prejudiced party."

The Washington Post when not biased politically is apt to utter sound and safe judgment. Writing of the eligibility of Howison, it writes most sensibly and calmly. We make a few detached excerpts:

"Of course, Admiral Howison cannot serve in the Schley court of inquiry if he has at any time declared himself as prejudiced. This is a proposition which needs no argument. We do not know that he is disqualified."

"This gentleman enjoys a very high reputation for intelligence, integrity and good faith."

"If he really indulged the utterances attributed to him as the result of the organized deception practiced by the anti-Schley cabal and not through any personal feeling or conviction hostile to the man himself, it is quite possible that he may make as just and as wise a judge as any other. But that is a matter for his own conscience. Certainly there must be no cloud upon the integrity of this court."

"The American people now welcome the opportunity involved in this investigation and will accept the verdict of any tribunals in whose honor and impartiality they have confidence. But they will accept on no other terms, and the man who undertakes to cheat them of their stern desire will have reason to curse the hour of his birth."

THE ENORMOUS PENSIONS.

The big pension roll very naturally attracts the attention of newspapers and the tax payers. This roll has steadily grown inspite of time. It is thirty-six years since the great war closed. The number of pensions increases and is now about 450,000 greater than it was in 1890. The total on the 30th of June, 1901, was 993,529. Since then and during 1901, the "number of claims allowed during the fiscal year of 1901, for original pensions was 44,225, and the number of names added to the rolls by renewals and restorations was 3,567, making the total number of names on the rolls 1,041,321." We give a total that is educating. It shows how it was in 1890, and what it was twelve years later:

June 30, 1890	537,944
June 30, 1891	676,160
June 30, 1892	876,063
June 30, 1893	966,012
June 30, 1894	969,544
June 30, 1895	970,524
June 30, 1896	970,673
June 30, 1897	976,014
June 30, 1898	993,714
June 30, 1899	991,519
June 30, 1900	993,529
June 30, 1901	997,735

During the year there were 5,733 added, of which \$349 was by the Spanish war. There have been 1,557 losses, but none by the great war or as the lying government still calls it—"war of rebellion." But the actual number now is as given above—1,041,321. Think of that, thirty-six years after peace was declared!

The fees paid to attorneys during the year amounted to \$591,245.22, being an increase of \$73,868.50 over the previous year.

The Spanish war pensioners received \$1,175,225.76, an increase over last year of \$842,320.51, and the pensioners under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900, received \$66,973,481.15, being an increase over last year of \$1,207,401.80. That is piling on a long-suffering people with a vengeance. The south has had to pay pensions to its enemies, and marauders since 1865, amounting to probably more than one thousand millions of dollars, enough to make the south immensely rich if it could have kept that huge sum at home. Since July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1901, aggregate the enormous sum of \$2,666,304,589. Is it any wonder that northern people are "well to do?"

The pension rolls still contain the names of one survivor and 1,527 widows on account of the war of 1812, 1,086 survivors and 3,479 widows on account of Indian wars, and 7,568 survivors and 8,109 widows on account of the war with Mexico.

The number of claims pending on June 30, 1901, was 403,569, including 24,206 claims for accrued pension, and 33,532 claims arising out of service in the war with Spain. Of the above number 228,534 were filed by persons who have heretofore been granted a pension, and who are now seeking an additional allowance. There are also 41,399 claims for "new disabilities."

In 1897, there were 578,099 claims pending. In June 1891, there were 403,569. If you would see how this huge pension system of pillage and fraud has grown read the following. We mention again that both General Grant and General Garfield, republican presidents, held that the pensions should under no court ever exceed \$31,000,000 for a year, and one of these we believe, put it at less than \$30,000,000. Here are the terms and sums paid:

Grant's first term	\$116,136,275 00
Average per year	23,027,255 75
Grant's second term	114,395,357 00
Average per year	22,879,071 40
Hayes's administration	145,322,489 00
Average per year	29,064,498 25
Garfield's administration	237,825,070 45
Average per year	47,565,014 09
Cleveland's first term	305,636,662 23
Average per year	76,409,165 56
Harrison's administration	512,707,725 94
Average per year	128,226,931 48
Cleveland's second term	557,550,407 28
Average per year	139,387,601 82
McKinley's first term	560,000,547 24
Average per year	140,000,136 81

The American people—the burden bearers—should have this vile raid upon their pockets ended. It is a great shame and outrage. All Europe combined pays no such annual tax for blood-suckers.

A HARVARD PROFESSOR ON LYNCHING.

Professor N. S. Shaler is a Kentuckian by birth, and that may explain his common-sense views as to lynching. He is of the faculty of Harvard University, near Boston. In a recent magazine paper he said, to the surprise we doubt not of the regulation New England professor and with much force of statement "that this rude law is not a sign of real lawlessness, nor of a people given to savage outbursts of fury. It is the mark of a folk in a curious adjustment to their concept of law and of the nature of their fellowmen. It cannot be taken as a sign of a low moral estate, but rather of a rude, though high conception of the measure of protection owed to the defenseless, and, above all, to women, and of a new, possibly transient, but more likely permanent, loss of the ancient and noble idea of justice as something set over and apart from man, and to which he owes reverence." Lynching does show strongly and conclusively that the white men regard it as a high, noble duty and obligation not to be denied or avoided to protect the helpless, defenseless women and children, and that "trial in the woods" shall be resorted to when ever it becomes imperatively necessary to throw the protecting power around the sacred persons of mothers, wives, daughters and sweet-hearts. It has been seen for some time, and many southern newspapers have commented, that as the negro population in the north increases, the antagonism to lynching has diminished in proportion

Swift, unerring justice has taken the place with many of theories and opinions as to what is proper justice for criminals.

Professor Shaler writes, and it is true in its application to most men who will take a hand in lynching a red-handed murderer or a beast who will violate the presence of chaste women, and in some instances murdering afterwards the defenseless victims of a cruel, infernal lust: "So far as I have been able to judge the state of mind of lynchers, it is useless to talk to them concerning the dignity of the law, for they really feel that they are its most effective agents."

This view is not peculiarly southern. In the great cities north and in some states, it has been shown that rioting and excess and extreme violence may follow on accusations very far below rape and murder in the south. The Savannah News calls to mind a recent display of anger and violence in Greater New York over a trifling matter comparatively. It says: "Nobody was hanged or burned at the stake, it is true, but the spirit which moved the mob to rioting and the destruction of the pay chairs is identical with that which leads to the hanging of culprits to limits. The New Yorkers felt that they had suffered an outrage when they were charged 5 cents for the privilege of sitting in a chair in the public parks, and they arose in their anger and smashed chairs and struck chair tenders. And the police looked complacently on, without interfering."

Lynchings are to be deplored, but the causes leading to them are most damning and awful. The tone of morals may suffer, but virtue and honor may be protected. Professor Shaler sees that there is a pressing need of the methods of the court to prevent miscarriages of justice." Quick trials, a severe prompt dealing with crime and devils, and a short shift are needed.

RACE ISSUE IN LONDON

Raised at a West End Hotel—The Negroes Win

London, August 19.—The Afro-American delegates to the international ecumenical council, which is to meet in Wesley's chapel, in City Road, London, next month, are already arriving. Their advent is causing unexpected difficulty at one of the big hotels in the west end, where a large number of Americans are staying. The latter, amazed by the announcement that some 200 colored men were coming, formally protested to the proprietor, assuring him that such a thing would not be permitted in the United States and demanding that the colored people be accommodated in a separate part of the hotel. The proprietor declined to interfere, with the result that some of the Americans are already arranging to leave. To a representative of the Associated Press he said tonight: "I could not think of offering an insult to such men as Bishop Derrick, of New York, Bishop Janner, of Philadelphia; Bishop Gaines, of Atlanta and Bishop Arnett. I told the Americans that when the Indian inheritances were here no one objected to meet them and I do not propose to make any distinction at the expense of Africans."

THE INCIDENT CLOSED

As to Howison's Qualification to Sit on the Schley Court.

Washington, August 23.—At the navy department the matter of the service of Admiral Howison on the Schley court of inquiry is considered as a closed incident, so far as the department is concerned, and one which will be left to the consideration of the court itself.

Mr. Hackett stated today that he had not received the reply which, it is said, Admiral Schley will submit in regard to the action of the department declining to refer the original request concerning the Howison interview to that officer for a statement.

Captain Lemly, the judge advocate general of the navy, and the judge advocate of the Schley court, has returned from Canada, and will at once begin the work of compiling a list of the witnesses to be summoned before the court of inquiry. It is expected that this list will be ready for submission to Admiral Schley early next week.

Captain Lemly will give practically his entire attention to the Schley case from this time on leaving the details of the judge advocate general's office to those who have handled them in his absence.

Babcock and the Trusts

Congressman Babcock, who wants to put on the free list all of the articles the manufacture of which is controlled by the trusts, must appreciate by this time that it is not the masses in and out of his party that he must fight. He is right up against the trusts themselves, and we fear that the congressman did not estimate their political power aright. The trusts furnish the sinews of war with a lavish hand and just as a judicious investment. They have bought a seat for many a congressman, and their friends in the senate are said to hold the balance of power. These men are held as was Ephraim joined to his idols, and the fact that Babcock is right in his scheme for breaking the power of the trusts is the reason that he can have so little hope for success.—Detroit Free Press.

Some Reasons

Why You Should Insist on Having

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Unequaled by any other.

Readers hard leather soft.

Especially prepared.

Keeps out water.

A heavy bodied oil.

HARNESS

An excellent preservative.

Reduces cost of your harness.

Never burns the leather; its efficiency is increased.

Secures best service.

Stitches kept from breaking.

Oil is sold in all Localities

Manufactured by Standard Oil Company.

Statement by Treasurer Stowers Jackson, Miss. August 23.—State Treasurer Stowers gave out a statement today with regard to the alleged shortage of over \$100,000 in the state's cash when it was counted August 15th and which later was found to have been replaced. Treasurer Stowers stated that the money was deposited with state banks on good collateral, by his cashier and on his authority.

Colonel W. A. Neal Pardoned

Columbia, S. C. August 22.—Governor McSweeney today pardoned Colonel W. A. Neal, formerly superintendent of the state penitentiary, who was convicted of failing to turn over the funds to his successor in office. Colonel Neal was over \$7,000 short in 1898, but his bondsman paid the full amount and have been repaid by Mr. Neal. He abandoned his appeal to the supreme court and has never been actually imprisoned.

Tutt's Pills

After eating, persons of a bilious habit will derive great benefit by taking one of these pills. If you have been

DRINKING TOO MUCH,

they will promptly relieve the nausea.

SICK HEADACHE

and nervousness which follows, restore the appetite and remove gloomy feelings. Elegantly sugar coated.

Take No Substitute.

Bagging and Ties

Meal and Meat

Corn and Flour

All Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Write us for Prices and Samples.

We are packing New-Catch Mullets as fast as they come in.

J. C. STEVENSON CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

SHOES

OUR SPECIALTY

But we are rushing things in other departments. Whatever you want, call for it HERE, before going elsewhere.

OUR PRICES

ARE UNIFORM

on everything. We do not sell SOME THINGS under cost, then charge DOUBLE PRICES on OTHER THINGS, to make good the loss. This is worth remembering.

WE INVITE EVERYBODY TO CALL on us for cash service.

RESPECTFULLY.

Mercer & Evans Co

63 1-2 Steers.

Salt and Gail & Ax Snuff

\$110.67 in GAIL & AX SNUFF

\$611.18 in R. R. SWEET SNUFF

\$205.09 in 3 THISTLE SNUFF

\$105.11 in ALASKA SALMON

\$905.11 in LIVERPOOL SALT

\$816.04 in 100-POUND SALT

\$100.19 in TABLE SALT

\$611.50 in N. C. PEANUTS

\$248.16 in Va. PEANUTS

\$100.17 in PEANUTS

\$ 67.01 in WATER PAILS

\$ 87.51 in MARTIN'S CHEESE

\$145.16 in FRESH CAKES

\$416.05 in ASSORTED CANDY

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