

THE MESSENGER.

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—AT—
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
—BY—
WILLIAM C. SMITH.

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All Letters should be addressed to
W. C. SMITH.

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SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1882.

COALITION NOMINATIONS.

Congressional Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—STATE-AT-LARGE:

OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT:

WILLIAM P. CANADAY,
of New Hanover.

Judicial District.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

GEORGE N. FOLK,
of Caldwell.

For Judges of the Superior Court:

FIRST DISTRICT:
CHARLES C. POOLE,
of Pasquotank.

SECOND DISTRICT:
JOHN A. MOORE,
of Halifax.

THIRD DISTRICT:
FRANK H. DABBY,
of New Hanover.

FOURTH DISTRICT:
WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE,
of Cumberland.

SIXTH DISTRICT:
LEWIS F. CHURCHILL,
of Rutherford.

For Solicitors:
SECOND DISTRICT:
JOHN H. COLLINS,
of Halifax.

The Star of Zion has at last come out on time since they have had white men to do the work. We have a little secret history laid away which we intend to give the public after awhile concerning this white star.

We mailed a number of copies of this and the last issue of the MESSENGER to friends throughout North and South Carolina. They will consider themselves agents, go to work, send in a list of subscribers. We will write each of them as soon as we get time.

We would say to the Newbern Banner, if he refused to publish all such communications as the one written by that "stiff-fingered, hard working countryman," he would do his race much more credit than to publish it. We don't know the writer nor the person referred to, but the writer must be a very narrow-minded fellow.

A colored man was under sentence of two years imprisonment at hard labor in the last court at Salisbury, and for kicking a man had four years more added. In the same court the same Judge let a white lawyer off without a reprimand even, who knocked down a brother lawyer in open court. We have heard of "justice with a vengeance," but never saw it more strikingly illustrated. If that is not a clear evidence of prejudice and partiality in high places, we are mistaken.

OUR POLITICS.

Ours is not strictly a political paper, but is devoted principally to the intellectual and moral advancement of our people. But we do not intend to suppress our sentiments for any one, and we shall not ask any one to suppress theirs for us. We intend to publish political news as well as all other kind of news, and when we feel like commenting upon politics or anything else we

have only to consult our own mind. We do not believe in nor indulge in false promises. An honest Democrat should not expect an honest colored man to be a Democrat in North Carolina, especially after reading Gov. Jarvis' speech. Our sympathies have always been with the Republican party, and when Republicans forsake principle we need not go with the Democrats, we had better take Gov. Jarvis' advice—get up a solid Negro party and go for it. We would not be understood as advising our friends to form a black party or fight on the color line, but say that would be better than to go with the Democrats. We think it is ridiculous for a Democrat to tell us our paper has too much politics in it. Who ever knew a newspaper to live in the South since the war without politics? And this is election year. Yes, gentlemen, we talk politics, and our sympathies are with the Negro and the Republican party, and we will try and remind you of it.

COLORED MEN IN OFFICE.

When we consider what part of the Republican party of North Carolina the colored man is, and the proportion of government money he receives, it is very strange to see a leading colored man take sides with the office-holding republicans against his race. He thereby leaves himself liable to be charged with selling out. Everybody who has given the subject any thought knows well that the colored man in North Carolina has had nothing like justice in this particular.

They say that the few white men who are clamorous for places for colored men were not so when they had the power to give us places. We are glad to know they have seen the error of their way and have the manliness to acknowledge it, and come to our assistance even at this late day. We must all admit that the colored men were not so well fit for important places five or six years ago as they are to-day. We have had in that time some two or three hundred young men to graduate from the different institutions of our State and country, who are better versed in the duties and responsibilities of citizens. We are now prepared to take hold of the most important office in the State. Yes, our own home-raised young men.

The North State has been fighting hard for the recognition of the colored man for some months past. In commenting upon the stand taken by the colored men in New York, and a few papers published in our own State, it regrets that it comes on the eve of a campaign when all of our strength is needed to rescue the State, and goes on to say:

"The white Republican managers in North Carolina might just as well face the music now. The colored people have waked up to the fact that they are being fed on bread and water while their white brothers are enjoying all the luxuries and comforts which half a million of dollars per annum in federal salaries can furnish."

We are aware that the colored man has never obtained anything without contending for it, and fear we must teach our white Republican leaders some important lessons just now before going any further. In short, we know there is no good in locking the stable after the horse is stolen; there is no good in our kicking after the election, for our white friends have nothing to ask of us then. Now is the time for us to fight, and we say to all leading colored men, "Lay on, and damed be he who first cries hold."

If there is a colored man who can not take this stand let him go to his farm, his trade or better to his masters heel, and never dare attempt to lead his people. But, brethren of the quill, we must keep peace among ourselves. It is quite natural and necessary for one to defend himself. But let us not offend nor give occasion one to the other to use bad language. If we have a Judas among

us, let us not lose our temper while informing our neighbors of him. Let us use better judgment than he, and if possible, treat him with silent contempt.

Colored men, the iron is now heating; get ready and strike your mightiest blows while it is yet hot. What you want, and know you ought to have, agree upon and demand—demand it while you have some power. Why, it would be nonsense to demand the surrender of the enemy after he has regained his strength and advantageous position. You must demand his arms while his guns are spiked. "He who would be free must himself strike the blow."

A Few Days Abroad.

We thought it only a duty to ask a space in the columns of your valuable paper, the indulgence of which will allow us to inform its readers of the educational and moral advancement of the colored people in this section. We left your city about the 25th of May, for our home in Harnett, on account of our health; at that time we were hardly able to travel, but after a few weeks of medical aid, our health began to improve. After breathing the pure country air and visiting many friends we were anxious to witness the annual examination and closing exercises of the State Colored Normal School at Fayetteville, N. C.

We boarded the train at Swann's Station Saturday, June 18th, and to our surprise we met our distinguished friend Rev. J. B. Small, formerly of New York, now residing in Fayetteville; he had or was just returning from a Northern tour. We arrived at Fayetteville at 10:30 a. m. and were met by many warm hearted friends, among them was Mr. H. S. McDuffy, of Raleigh. Sunday we visited the Sunday school at Evans Chapel (Zion church) of which Prof. Chesnut is Superintendent, assisted by Mr. G. C. Scurlock. We were requested to make a few remarks, which we did. The school is well represented by attendance, and is composed of zealous workers, among the teachers we noticed Miss M. J. Williams, Miss Hettie McNeil, Miss Virginia Scott, Mrs. J. B. Small and others. Monday we visited the Normal school and found the teachers at their posts, students busy at their examinations, and everything working admirably. We were joined in our visit Tuesday by Mr. McDuffy and my old friend and fellow student Mr. E. L. Thornton, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., we visited the different rooms and were highly pleased with the general management, recitations, &c. We called on the Howard Graded School under the successful management of Mr. Whitfield, assisted by Misses M. E. Pearce, Hettie McNeill and Susan D. Cain. We departed thither feeling satisfied that the teachers were thoroughly awake to the duties of their important trust.

Wednesday we attended a grand picnic, given by the patrons and friends, of the Graded School. It was a grand success indeed. Allow us to say that the attempt to portray the pleasure of the occasion in words would be an injustice on our part, as we would fail.

Thursday evening we attended the closing exercises of the Normal school. The day had been spent in the general examination until twelve o'clock noon; intermission until 3½ p. m. At 4 o'clock p. m., the building was crowded with visitors, white and colored, among the white visitors we noticed Mr. Battle, of The News and Observer, of Raleigh, N. C., Mr. Bryan, of The Examiner, Fayetteville, N. C., Dr. Haigh, Capt. E. P. Powers, Col. J. S. Pemberton, Judge R. P. Buxton and others. Elaborate preparations had been made, the central recitation hall was tastefully decorated with wreaths, flowers, drawings, penmanship and various species of art, work of the

students. The occasion was grand and the student appeared before the audience in a commendable style. The orations were eloquent, especially the valedictory by Mr. Sandy Stearns.

We attended an entertainment or anniversary given by members of the I. O. of G. S., Thursday evening. We were highly pleased with the spirit of the order. Mr. G. C. Scurlock is doing good work. Speeches were made by Messrs Barney and McNeill, of Harnett. Our sympathies were with the table which was loaded with the good things of life. After enjoying ourselves with the ladies of course we were called to the relief of the table. After which we returned.

The Normal Literary Association met Tuesday night. Mr. C. M. McNeill, of Harnett, President. It is composed of good talent. We were requested to speak a word which we did.

Sunday we attended the communion services at St. Josephs (Protestant Episcopal Church,) Rev. Mr. Benton preached at 11 a. m. The Sunday school at 4 p. m. was well conducted under the supervision of Hon. Jno. S. Leary, assisted by an able corps of Sabbath school workers.

Monday another pic-nic excursion seven or eight miles in the country, the party number about thirty-eight or forty, every one seemed to have enjoyed the occasion.

Tuesday at 4 p. m. we boarded the cars for Harnett, in company with Mr. H. S. Sellars, of Pittsboro.

We shall never forget the courtesy with which we were received and entertained during our visit to Fayetteville.

J. T. WILLIAMS.

Jonesboro', N. C., July 11, 1882.

For the Messenger:

The Mecklenburg Negro in Politics.

There is one thing that every colored man in Mecklenburg county should think of and that is how badly he generally gets left when the good things that the Republicans can give are issued out to the faithful.

We do not desire that color should come in politics in the county at all but where the county and legislative ticket has such a bright complexion and such dark constituents we feel that while color is not publicly mentioned its power is severely felt in our nominations, or may be is understood among the few that Tweedledum and Tweedledee is what must be used in our county conventions.

We have twenty-two voting precincts in the county and in the convention we have sixty six delegates with as many more alternates or about one hundred and twenty-five delegates in all of these fifteen or twenty are white Republicans! This delegation about properly represents the constituents that sent them or about four to one so that any one can easily see who does all the voting in this thing, now, when the ticket is made up it generally takes the small portion of white delegates present to fill the bill while the other or black delegates go home, organize Republican clubs shout themselves hoarse for the ticket and vote enmasse, with not a single representative of their race upon the ticket. It may be that this is caused by the colored people themselves; if it is it is owing to bad leadership; for the people; that is the honest voters want one of their race upon the ticket and will have them if they stand shoulder to shoulder.

It is claimed by some of the white Republicans and some colored ones too that it is not policy that we have a colored man either on the Legislative or county ticket; that it will hurt the ticket; and drive off a great many good Republicans; to the first assertion we will say that we have voted for some white Republicans so much for the last ten years that a Republican ticket with their names on it would look as lonesome as a "dry policeman" running a bar-room against the protest of the County Commissioners. Again this stereotype ticket gets beaten every time, yet it has not the smell of a negro on it. We think a negro can stand being beaten as well as the "old folks at home" this whooping for a losing ticket is getting as monotonous as the democratic cry for an honest count. We think as to the assertion it would drive white

Republicans from voting the ticket would say that if the negro is too bad to be voted for he must not be the proper one to be a constituent of such men. This cry of not placing the negro on the ticket is too common to be appreciated, if the colored men of the eastern portion of the State are capable of being candidates on the Republican ticket it must surely be a vile insinuation to say that there are none in the West worthy of such honors. We want to see at least three colored men run for some position this fall and if the colored men who always attend conventions here will see to it that we have them, there are a number of white Republicans setting fires for nomination this fall, these men will be nominated from Sheriff down to constable will be nominated by a convention which will consist of four fifths negroes and they should see to it that not one of these men get a nomination who will not promise to support the colored nominees put up by the convention, if they don't promise, don't nominate them. We only want one or two minor places so that we know that we are at least recognized by the party, and if we can't get them we should drive sub men in their holes, for he who does not recognize the colored man politically is no Republican, these are from facts not written in a bitter spirit but the case stated in plain English.

These men, white Republicans, who desire men placed on the ticket and who will lend their cordial support to such a move, to such men we say you are right and the negro voter will stand by you.

Yours.

BAD AXE.

President Arthur can afford a \$100,000 residence at Long Branch. The Northern newspapers give a gorgeous description of it. The President is expected to occupy it as soon as Congress adjourns.

New Advertisements

A. W. CALVIN,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

CONFECTIONARY, TOBACO,

CIGARS, CHICKENS EGGS,

AND BUTTER.

**All kinds of Vegetables
on hand all the time.**

Consignments solicited and personal attention given to such sales.

SODA WATER,

A Fine Soda Fountain in connection with the Store where cool and refreshing drinks are dispensed every day.

A. W. CALVIN,

West Trade street Charlotte, N. C.

7-22-82.

Barber Shop.

The coolest and neatest shop in town. Experienced and polite workmen always ready to give you a

Neat Hair Cut

AND

A CLEAN SHAVE.

JNO. S. HENDERSON.

South side—East Trade.
7-15-82.

Carolina Central Railway

TRAIN No. 1 GOING WEST.

| | | | |
|-------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Leave | Wilmington | 4:30 p m | |
| .. | Lumberton | 5:37 p m | |
| .. | Laurensburg | 6:35 a m | |
| .. | Hamlet | 7:15 a m | |
| .. | Wadesboro | 8:00 a m | |
| .. | Monroe | 8:04 a m | |
| .. | Matthews | 8:58 a m | |
| .. | Arrive | Charlotte | 9:00 a m |
| Leave | Charlotte | 9:00 a m | |
| .. | Monroe | 9:37 p m | |
| .. | Tuckasee | 9:32 a m | |
| .. | Lincolnton | 11:06 a m | |
| .. | Arrive | Shelby | 12:00 a m |

TRAIN No. 2 GOING EAST.

| | | | |
|-------|-------------|------------|----------|
| Leave | Shelby | 1:00 p m | |
| .. | Lincolnton | 2:22 p m | |
| .. | Tuckasee | 4:52 p m | |
| .. | Arrive | Charlotte | 5:40 p m |
| Leave | Charlotte | 7:55 p m | |
| .. | Matthews | 8:57 p m | |
| .. | Monroe | 9:37 p m | |
| .. | Wadesboro | 11:45 p m | |
| .. | Hamlet | 2:00 a m | |
| .. | Laurensburg | 3:07 a m | |
| .. | Lumberton | 4:52 a m | |
| .. | Arrive | Wilmington | 5:50 a m |

Each of the above trains connect with the R. & A. Airline for Raleigh. So trains leave Charlotte for Wilmington, on Saturday near Wilmington, on Sunday.