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THE CONCORD WEEKLY TIMES

Leading Paper in This Section.

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BILL ARP'S LETTER.

Atlanta Constitution.

Some fifty years ago there was a dogmatic old squire in the seventeenth district of this, Cass county, whose name was Jim McGinnis. He had plenty of what is called good horse sense, a determined will and abundance of prejudice. He won the J. P. machine in that district for about twenty years, and his final judgment in a case was the law of the settlement. Nobody dared to appeal or carry the case up for fear of offending him and losing the next case they had in his court.

One time a fellow sued another fellow for the hire of a negro. Judge Parrott was on one side, and Colonel Abda Johnson on the other, and when the judge started to read his law from Greenleaf on "Evidence," Colonel Johnson stopped him and made the point that Mr. Greenleaf was a very smart man and had writ a power of good law, but that he was a yankee and lived in Boston and knew no more about hiring negroes than a heathen knows about Sunday. The old squire asked for the book, and looked over the title page, saw that it was printed in Boston and so he ruled it out of his court, and Parrott lost his case. The squire said that Mr. Greenleaf lived a little too far off to be familiar with the business.

I've seen a good many pieces of late about the negro and the great southern problem. The people up north begin to admit that they can't see through it.

Ever since the war they have been telling us what to do with the darkies, and they have been watching us to see whether we did it or not, and they actually think we would put 'em back in slavery again if we could. They are in earnest about this business, I reckon, for some of 'em die and leave a whole passel of money for the poor negro and I'm glad of it. I wish that more of 'em would die and do the same thing, but what I rise to remark is this: They know no more about the negro than Mr. Greenleaf did, and their judgment ain't worth a cent. I would not give a farthing for any man's judgment about darkies who hadn't been born and raised with 'em and owned 'em. It takes a long time to learn the traits and instincts of a race of people. The yankee never will know what the negro is, for he never knew him in a state of slavery. The yankees who came south sixty years ago, and domiciled with us know all about him, and I will take their opinion, but when I hear these modern ones philosophizing and dictating about him in a consequential manner, I unconsciously raise my foot to kick somebody. There are lots of folks up about Boston who are looking over their spectacles at us, and didn't know they had a Tewksbury almshouse. If they would lower their sights they would have a power of work to do at home. I bought a leather purse for Mrs. Arp once and she won't use it for it came from Boston, and she is afraid it was made out of a human hide that was tanned from Tewksbury.

I've got no pathetic sentiment about the nigger. The yankees passed a whole lot of amendments to the constitution to put him on an equal footing with us, socially and every other way, and they were the first to break 'em. If the Indians had been down here in place of the nigger, the whole yankee nation would have been their friends, but now they are their enemies and keep driving them further and further into the wilderness and cheating 'em out of all the government gives 'em. We have got to study races just like we do horses and cattle. The Anglo-Saxon has got his traits and instincts and so has the Indian and the nigger and the heathen Chinese. We cuss the Jew and the Italian, and why shouldn't we consider the nigger with the same philosophy. Some folks seem to think we owe him a good deal because he didn't cut up and rip around during the war, but I don't. He didn't care anything about it and he don't care now. It is not his nature. He had little rather have a master than not to have him, and the truth is most of 'em have got 'em and they always will have 'em.

We are tired of all this nonsense about slavery. It was no blot. It was nature. There are a heap of people now in the south who look upon slavery like it was Achen's wedge of gold and perished under the condemnation of God and man, but I don't want anybody to teach my children any such slanders, for I know it was in the main a humane institution, and if the nigger is any better off now than he used to be, I can't see. The whites are better off, a long ways, but the nigger ain't. I've great respect for the old time darkies. I know lots of 'em I would fight for. If I was to see a man imposing on my good old faithful friend, Tip, I would fight for him like I would fight for my children. I love these good old darkies. I am willing to live with 'em and die with 'em, and be buried with 'em in the same grave yard, and when Gabriel blows his horn I can rise from the dead with 'em without any fear that it will destroy the hilarity of the occasion, as General Toombs said.

I love these old darkies, not as my equals, but as I love my children. I love them because they love me and are dependent upon me. The relation between the white and black race is by nature one of protection on the one side and dependence upon the other, and when it ceases to be that I have no use for the nigger. It is always a pleasure to me to befriend 'em when they want my friendship and my help, but when they aspire to be my equal and put on independent airs, I've got no further sympathy. I have been raised to look upon negroes as children, children in youth, and children in manhood and old age. I didn't have any hand in making 'em that way. It is their human nature and they can't help it, and I have a sovereign contempt for any effort their people are making to change their relation to us, for it can't be done.

The education of the nigger is a humbug, so far as to make him a good citizen. It has been tried already, and has proved a failure. His best education is one of contact, close contact with the white race. If we will let the negro alone and keep him out of politics he will get along very well and there will be no problem to solve. There never would have been any problem if he had been let alone. He has no business with office or in the jury box or in the legislature, and he never will have. This is a white man's government and the white man must govern it. The Anglo-Saxon is the dominant race. We don't want the Chinaman nor the Indian to make our laws. As a laborer and a servant and a dependent I had rather have the negro than any race upon earth and that relation to us just suits him, and when you try to lift him out of it you make him a fool and a vagabond and render him unhappy. I don't want him a slave any more, for his slavery was no advantage to us. I had a lot of 'em myself and I know they were no profit to me. They were no profit to anybody except a few exacting masters who made of slavery all the "foul blot" there ever was in it. There is no problem to solve unless we make one.

The white folks can't all be Vanderbilts and the niggers can't be white folks. Let us all be content with our destiny and not fuss around because somebody else is better off. Let us take things as we find 'em and do the best we can. Folks are very much like horses. If you breed 'em too fine they are not fit for the wagon or plow. We have got to have different sorts of folks, and nature knew it, or she wouldn't have made 'em different.

This morbid sympathy for the poor negro is wasted. Why not have it for the Indian? We robbed him of his land and run him off and have been cheating him ever since. He is, by nature, of a higher order of humanity than the negro. He has more pride and more emotion. He has more revenge and more gratitude, for these two things always go together. You can't wean him from the forest, for that is his nature.

The negro loves to depend upon the white man and the white man loves the homage of the negro. It suits and fits both races and I hope it will stay so. I heard an old physician say that he had never seen a great-grandchild that descended from mulatto parents in a mulatto succession. The crossing of races has never improved them. Not even will the Jew and the Gentile mix with harmony. John Randolph boasted of his Pocahontas blood, but I reckon it run out in John, for that was the last of it. History makes no record of two races living together in peace unless one was in a state of dependence upon the other. Our modern philanthropists are deceiving the negro when they flatter him with a capacity equal to the whites in fitness to invent or to govern, or to rise to the heroic or the sublime. I reckon if one of our millionaires was to die and leave his money for the education of poor white children it would be a violation of some of the constitutional amendments. We want to help the negro, but we want him to help himself first. He has got to work out his own advancement by industry and by saving what he makes before education will do him and good.

What the bad negro wants is less chaingang and more whipping and the bad white man should be punished the same way.

BILL ARP.

Cholera Infantum.

This has long been regarded as one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases to which infants are subject. It can be cured, however, when properly treated. All that is necessary is to give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and castor oil, as directed with each bottle, and a cure is certain. For sale by M. L. Marsh.

The charter of the Cooleemee Cotton Mills, of Davie county, has been amended in the office of the Secretary of State so as to increase the capital stock from $500,000 to $3,000,000.

THE EMIGRATION OF NEGROES.

Why So Many of Them Are Induced to Leave the South.

Charlotte Observer.

Some one has figured it out that, at the rate the negroes are emigrating from this city at present, it would take just about 16 years to depopulate Charlotte of its colored citizens, provided there were no accessions to the colored race in this city during that time. This calculation may be a little overdrawn, but the exodus of negroes from Charlotte during the past few years has been sufficient to be felt. The other towns and cities in this section of the South have been affected in the same way, for the emigration has been general.

When they leave Charlotte, the negroes go North to find employment as house servants and to West Virginia and other States to work in coal mines and railway construction. Numbers of good cooks have gone to Philadelphia, New York and other cities, the majority to New York, and hundreds of able-bodied men have gone to the coal mines. They are attracted by alluring promises of big wages, agreeable work, short hours and pleasant surroundings. The negro is a highly imaginable creature, and the inducements held out by the labor agent appear to him most promising. The women are promised employment as cooks at wages of $12 and $15 a month and the men are assured that life will be one grand, sweet song in a coal mine or on a railroad for $1.25 and $1.50 a day. How often are the poor creatures undeceived!

It has been said, and it must be true, that many of the steadiest and best workers are among the negroes who leave, for never before was there as much complaint as to the scarcity of labor here at home. Probably a majority of the farmers in Mecklenburg county are this year short of help, and it is certain that so many housekeepers in Charlotte never before found it impossible to secure reliable servants, indeed if they are able to secure any at all. The emigration of negroes from Charlotte and Mecklenburg county may not have materially reduced the colored population in this locality, but there seems to be no doubt but that the number of good laborers and servants has been reduced.

The negroes go to New York and West Virginia for the same reason that so many white people formerly went to Texas and Kansas—to better their condition. As was the case with many a white man who left a comfortable home in North Carolina for the untried realities of the West, the negroes often find but the substance for what they were promised in their new homes. Their wages may be higher but the expense of living is also greater, and their privileges are almost invariably fewer. They exchange a life of comparative ease and freedom from care for an entirely new and rigorous existence. It is no wonder that many of them soon tire of the exactions and hardships of the new life and seize the first opportunity to return to the South.

Aunt Judy was a faithful old soul who was persuaded to become one of a company of 15 cooks who went to New York to take good positions. After a stay of three months in the metropolis, she returned home. Meeting one of her old friends who expressed surprise at seeing her back so soon, Aunt Judy exclaimed:

"Lawdy, nigger, you would't be s'prised ef you'd been whar I'se been. I never wuz so lonesome in all my bo'n days, an' I sho' is thankful dat de Lawd sent me back home safe an' soun.' I tell you what, New York, ain't no place fur er nigger, leastways not fur er old-fashioned nigger lack me. Why, bless yo' soul, dem folks up dar don't know nuthin' 'bout niggers nohow. Dey don't know how to make us feel at home, an' you know er nigger's got ter feel at home ter be happy.

"Yes, dey wuz p'lite enuff, but dey won't considerate. De S'uthe'n people may not be so powerful p'lite ter er nigger, but dey is most gin'rally consid'rate, so long as you behaves yourself. Why, dat job I tuck fer $15 er month wuz worth $40 ef et wuz worth er cent. Dem Yankees sho' do know how to mek er pusson work, an' dere's so much ter do that you never gits through. Why didn't I come back sooner? 'Cause I couldn't git back. It tuck mo' den my fust mont's wages to pay my railroad fare up dar an' de fee dat agent man charged me fur gittin' de job, but you bet I skinned out jes' ez soon ez I had de price uv a ticket back to Charlotte."

Mrs. Mildly—Mrs. McFadden your neighbor, Patrick O'Donnell, has applied to our society for work. Is he a steady man.

Mrs. McFadden—Steady? Whist, ma'am! If he was any steadier he'd be dead.

No man or woman in the state will hesitate to speak well of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets after once trying them. They always produce a pleasant movement of the bowels, improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. For sale by M. L. Marsh.

MOTHER AND SON.

Joe Mitchell Chapple, in National Magazine.

On the Boston express the other day I witnessed a scene which I wish I could describe as it impressed me. I was the "four o'clock express," and an elderly woman, evidently a foreigner, stepped on the train, with that peculiar, square rigged, canvass covered, broad valise so much used in Europe. Directly behind her was a sturdy young man, who carried the remainder of her luggage on his shoulder. He, too, was evidently a foreigner, whose dress and appearance indicated that he was now a prosperous adopted American citizen. With a peculiar motion the little woman shrank from taking a seat in the coach among finely dressed people. Although I heard her inquiry as to whether they were to go "first class." The son—for I had gotten that far in conclusions—went toward the center of the car to select a good seat, while the mother had had seated herself in one near the door. His bright face beamed as he ushered that little, stooped mother to the seat as tenderly as if she were his bride. What happiness was reflected in those faces! They were seated in front of me, with their luggage carefully stowed away overhead and rough; her little bonnet was very simple; her gray hair was smoothed down in front, and was twisted into a picturesque Norwegian knot behind; her features were irregular, her face wrinkled, her nose large and sharp, and she had no upper teeth—and yet, I never saw a more beautiful face when, after the son was settled, this little woman turned and stroked the hair of her son as only a mother can, regardless of the curious eyes in the coach; and then, unable longer to repress the joy of a mother's heart, she kissed him. Such tenderness in those eyes, glistening with tears—she was with her boy again! The heads came just above the top of the seat and how close they were together, as they talked and talked over the past. What memories of the old home were awakened in the heart of the young man while the mother recounted, as only a mother can, those things which he was most anxious to know about. When he brought her a drink, when he pulled the shade, every act was devotion. If I could only impress upon sons and daughters the priceless heritage they have in their mother,—and every little act of devotion and love will some day be a treasured memory.

Charlotte Doctors to Charge Ministers Half Rate.

Charlotte Observer.

The Charlotte Medical Society, composed of most of the physicians of the city, at a meeting held Tuesday night, decided that hereafter the members of the associaton will charge ministers to whom they render professional services, half rates. For many year in the city the preachers have been served free by the doctors, so their recent move comes as as a decided change and surprise.

Three or four members of there association argued against the proposed change, but the motion was carried by a very large majority.

Horse Stung to Death by Bees.

Dr. N. C. Hunter, lost his horse in a very unusual manner recently. While making a call the animal was hitched near a bee gum. The bees attacked the horse and completely covered him. He was cut loose and an effort made to brush the bees off, but so vigorous were the insects in their attack that all efforts at rescue were of no avail and the horse died in a very short time.

M. L. Marsh Will Buy It Back.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. M. L. Marsh will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable.

The Iola mine, which is situated in Montgomery county, is today the richest gold mine in North Carolina. It was opened about two years ago, and, while it has not been operated very extensively until recently, its output during 1902 was half the entire gold production of North Carolina for that year. The expense of operating the mine is about $1,600 a month and the net profit of a month's operation will average about $8,000.

The twenty-fifth annual Masonic picnic will be held in Clement Grove at Mocksville on Thursday, August 13th. The address will be delivered by Rev. J. A. McMurray, of Mecklenburg county. The picnic will be conducted in the interest of the Oxford Orphan Asylum and there will be exercises by a chapter of orphans.

No Pity Shown.

"For years fate was after me continously," writes F. A. Gulledge, Verbena, Ala. "I had a terrible case of Piles causing 24 tumors. When all failed Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. Equally good for Burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c at Fetzer's Drug Store.

Subscriptions to the Greensboro Female College fund now aggregate $17,022.

FOR TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN.

The North Carolina Sowpaw Manufacturers are Right There.

Charlotte News.

Mr. J. E. Denton, of Herring & Denton, is of the opinion that for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the North Carolina mountaineer who makes and sells the illicit sowpaw is peculiar. He says that he once went to the house of a mountaineer who was afterwards known to have been running a flourishing distillery in the cellar. There were two thick floors and sawdust packed tight between them, so as to deaden the sound, and it was impossible to hear or smell anything going on beneath. In fact, the cellar was under the bed and you would not suspect the existence of a cellar at all. A big fire was kept going in the fireplace all the time, winter and summer and a pipe from below connected with the chimney, carrying the smoke out so as to cause no suspicion. The water was run into the cellar from a nearby stream through a blind ditch and the residuum from the mash was carted away in the still watches of the night. The existence of this still was never discovered. The man carried on the business for years and finally abandoned it. He got in the clutches of the law afterward for retailing "moonshine" and the matter finally came out.

Mr. Denton relates an incident of a fellow who had a shrewd trick for drawing either liquor or molasses from a barrel. He had the barrel arranged into three partitions, with five or ten gallons of molasses in the middle and about twenty gallons or so of liquor in each end of the barrel. When the "red-legged grasshoppers" would come around he would innocently draw molasses for them from the middle of the barrel. But when they were out of the way he would fix his spigot to the end of the barrel and draw whiskey. If revenue officers spoke of the odor while around he would pull out his flask and tell them that was what they smelt. He would have successfully evaded the law indefinitely but for the officers catching him once in flagrante delicto drawing from the end instead of the middle of the barrel. He dashed a cup of whiskey in the face of the officer and made good his escape. His team and stuff were captured and on examination disclosed the secret of the barrel from which both treacle and sowpaw were dispensed.

Mr. Denton recalls the good old days gone by when the big rallies were held on Cherry Mountain and thousands would gather from all the country round about for a day of revelry. Uncle Amos Owens would dispense his famous "cherry bounce" to the thirsty crown and there was always something doing. But those days are no more.

This Doctrine is Entirely Correct.

Monroe Enquirer.

The doctors of Charlotte have decided to charge ministers one half regular fees. The doctors have heretofore given their professional services to ministers. If we were an M. D. the minister who was faithful in his work and did not send for the doctor just just because his service were free and was grateful and showed appreciation would never be charged one cent, while the ministerial gentleman who was in the pulpit for what he could get out of it and sent for the doctor every time one of his family sneezed, just because his services were free and had no regard for the time of day or night he called the doctor, would be charged a plenty. This way of giving the preachers professional or other service is all wrong, when you get down to facts, any way. Preachers should be paid what they are worth and charged for everything they get just like other folks.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by P. B. Fetzer.

The University of North Carolina.
Academic Department, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy.
One hundred and eight scholarships. Free tuition to teachers add to sons of ministers. Loans for the needy.
608 Students. 66 Instructors.
New Dormitories. Water Works. Central Heating System. Library, 40,000 volumes.
Fall term, academic and professional departments, begins Sept. 7, 1903. Address,
F. P. VENABLE, PRESIDENT,
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Teachers Wanted
We need at once a few more Teachers for Fall schools. Good positions are being filled daily by us. We are receiving more calls this year than ever before. Schools and colleges supplied with Teachers free of cost. Enclose stamp for reply.
AMERICAN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION,
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Horse Health!

For putting in prime condition any horse or mule the best of all remedies is Ashcraft's Condition Powders. These Powders are wonderfully effective because they create appetite, the digestion is made perfect, worms and parasites destroyed, and the system cleansed of all gross humors. The Powders fatten but never bloat.

Ashcraft's Condition Powders are wrapped in doses. In fact, in their preparation the same care is used that a druggist would exercise in the filling of a physician's prescription. High grade and real merit is the first consideration.

Ashcraft's Powders consist of small doses, prepared from the purest and highly concentrated ingredients, that have been found beneficial to horses and mules.

Ashcraft's Condition Powders—always high grade—are not to be classed with the many bulky, good-for-everything powders now on the market.

Ask for Ashcraft's, the kind put up in doses, and good for horses and mules only.

"Having tried many kinds of Condition Powders, I consider Ashcraft's the best on the market. I take pleasure in recommending them to my friends and customers.—H. CAMPBELL, Hickory, N. C.

Price 25c. package Sold by
M. L. MARSH

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7 to 12 Horse Power Engine and boiler wanted.
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Concord, N. C.

Piano to exchange for good horse or mule.

Cabarrus Savings Bank.
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Surplus and undivided profits, - $22,000.00.
Resources Over $300,000.
General Banking Business Transacted. Accounts of individual, firms and corporations solicited. We cordially invite
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Glorious Mountains of Western North Carolina
THE
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
invites the attention of all Health or Pleasure seekers.
THE TOURIST SEASON
opened June 1, 1903, and on that date
Low Rate Summer Excursion Tickets
went on sale from principal points in the South and Southeast, to the noted resorts located on and reached by Southern Railway. Tickets on sale up to and including September 30, 1903, limited to October 31, 1903, and return.
"The Land of the Sky"
AND
"Sapphire Country,"
Asheville, N. C., and Hot Springs, N. C., offer every attraction to the Summer Traveler or Invalid.
The East Tennessee and Virginia Resorts
also offer many inducements for Health and Pleasure.
Ask any Southern Railway Agent for Summer Homes Folder, descriptive of the many Delightful Resorts reached by Southern Railway.

Worry
Almost Unnerved Me—Heart Pains.
Short of Breath, Faint and Languid.
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"It has been five years since I was cured of heart trouble by your Heart Cure and Nervine, and I am just as sound as a dollar in that organ today. For several years I had been suffering with my heart. Breathing had become short and difficult at times, short, sharp pains about the heart, sometimes accompanied with fluttering would make me feel faint and languid. The least excitement or mental worry would almost unnerve me. I felt that the trouble was growing worse all the time, and after trying many remedies prescribed by physicians without obtaining relief, I was induced to give your remedies a trial. I was relieved the second day, and after taking three or four bottles all symptoms were removed and have never showed signs of returning.—REV. GEO. W. KERKOFF, Chincoteague, Va.

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