

THE CONCORD TIMES.

JOHN B. SHERRILL, Editor and Publisher.

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A KING OF MOONSHINERS DEAD.

Believed to Have Sold More Contraband Liquor Than Any One Man Who Ever Lived in His Section.

B. Oliver Jenkins died at Chase City, Va., last week, after an illness of about four hours. He was a native of York county, S. C., and there is little doubt of the fact that he made and sold more contraband whiskey than did any single individual who has ever lived in that section. He was about 58 years of age at the time of his death, and was actively engaged in the making and selling of whiskey for a period of not less than forty years. For a number of years after the war he lived on a valuable farm, which he owned near Clover, and which now belongs to his estate, and made liquor and sold it all over that section of the country in defiance of the laws of the United States. Numerous efforts were made by the revenue office to catch and punish him, but with little success.

Along about 1883 his traffic became unbearable to the good people of that section, and he was waited upon by a committee composed of representative citizens, who informed him that he must either discontinue the sale and manufacture of whiskey entirely or leave the state. Jenkins knew the men who gave him the ultimatum and very correctly concluded that they meant every word they said, and, therefore, decided to leave. He moved into Cleveland county, N. C., and finally settled near Grover, erecting an enormous plant, part of which was in North and part in South Carolina, the state line running through his property. This outfit was operated under the auspices of the United States Government, but it is said that no opportunity to evade the law was allowed to escape.

He continued the business with more or less interruption from the Government authorities until the passage of the Watts law in North Carolina a few years ago, and owing to the fact that the law forbids the operation of a distillery outside of an incorporated town of less than a certain size, and that he could not get a site in Cherokee county that was two or more miles distant from a church or public school, he finally abandoned the work in which he had been engaged so long and attempted to content himself with more respectable and legitimate occupations, such as farming, merchandising and buying and selling cotton.

About two years ago he became interested in timber lands in Virginia and as a result invested heavily in that state and about a year ago moved there with his family. He was eminently successful as an accumulator of property, and it is estimated that at the time of his death he was worth in the neighborhood of \$200,000. He was twice married, and leaves a widow and nine children, six by his first wife and three by his last.

Jenkins was an illiterate man, but was looked upon as being a genius as a money-maker by his friends and associates, and as being strictly honest in all his dealings except where he came in contact with Uncle Sam in the manufacture of whiskey, and then he considered it his inalienable right to defeat the law.

A little girl about 4 years old, was coming with her father from the bakery, where he had purchased a small loaf of bread. When about half way home the little girl looked up her father and said: "Papa, I'll carry the bread if you'll carry me."

THE LONDON LIBEL LAW.

News and Observer.

The attempt to repeal or amend the London libel law ought not to succeed. The law was passed by the unanimous vote of both branches of the General Assembly six years ago, after it had been discussed and carefully considered for two whole years by the public. It has not caused any man injured by any publication to be denied full redress and gives no special privilege to any newspaper. As construed by the Supreme Court in the case of Osborne vs. Leach the law does not deny both actual damages and damages due to mental anguish caused by the publication. It is a moderate and just measure of protection to editors who in the hurry of printing the news may be imposed upon, but even then it is no protection from actual damages incurred, including mental anguish. It merely opens the way for an honest editor to make correction and to be free from vindictive damages. A full hearing on the pending bill to repeal or amend the law was given by Judge Winbone's Judiciary Committee last week and after hearing the argument pro and con, an unfavorable report was made upon the bill, the vote standing 6 or 7 for an unfavorable report to 2 for a favorable report. That ought really to settle the matter, for the committee heard full argument and their unfavorable report is a righteous report, worthy of full endorsement at the hands of the House.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the North Carolina Press Association held in Raleigh yesterday it was unanimously resolved to be the sense of the meeting that no legislation amending or repealing the London libel law ought to be enacted. That action is entitled and will no doubt receive the consideration that it deserves by the members of the General Assembly. It is not only the editors who are interested in preserving the very moderate libel law on our statute but it is a law in the interest of the public for a free press that is not at the mercy of a vindictive person who will accept no ample and retractive apology for an unintentional error.

The London libel law should stand untouched.

Thaw Killed White When Hypnotized, So Valet Says.

LONDON, February 22.—The South Wales Echo, of Cardiff, publishes a remarkable story told by a man who asserts that for five years until October, 1905, he was valet and confidential servant of Harry Thaw. The man's name is James Morley, and he is a Scandinavian by birth.

He asserts that he is in possession of evidence which, if given before the court, would have the effect of obtaining Mr. Thaw's acquittal. His employer, he says, on friendly terms with a certain Frenchman, who used to hypnotize Mr. Thaw, at first for diversion and afterwards for set purposes. Ultimately the Frenchman had complete and unbounded hypnotic power over Mr. Thaw.

Stanford White, the murdered architect, quarreled with the Frenchman over an actress. Mr. White accused the Frenchman of being an impostor, masquerading under a bogus title. This aroused the Frenchman's bitter hate, and Morley says that he holds letters proving the murderous passion which the foreigner harbored against Mr. White.

Morley declares that Thaw was the unconscious tool of the Frenchman, and committed the murder of Mr. White under hypnotic influence.

UNSATISFACTORY CROP.

Conditions Warrant Planters in Holding Best Grades for a Good Price.

The closing days of harvesting the cotton crop of 1906-7 reveal unusual conditions. The crop is admitted to be next to the largest ever gathered, but the scarcity of desirable grades is giving no end of trouble to the broker who sold to the manufacturer for monthly delivery.

Coupled with this scarcity is the disposition of the grower to hold back such choice grades as the brokers would much rather see come forward. The combination is developing a condition that is not at all satisfactory to the manufacturer.

The 1906-7 crop is the most unsatisfactory crop ever grown unsatisfactory to the producer because of such poor quality he could not realize above 9 cents per pound for the bulk of the crop; unsatisfactory to the broker because he cannot get the grades he contracted to deliver; unsatisfactory to the manufacturer because the cotton delivered to him will not measure up to the standard of the requirements of his mill.

And now the broker is begging to be released from his contract, saying the storm is the cause of it all. These same brokers sold contracts last spring believing that the farmer would be compelled to sell the crop around 8 cent basis middling. So Mr. Broker set his pegs to make a big profit off the farmer. Now he should take his medicine like a man. In fact he will have to do so, because the farmers who now hold the good grade cotton have no notion of turning loose.

North Carolina farmers are urged to study the cotton situation, hold stiff what is on hand until you are offered your price, reduce the acreage 10 per cent. from last year, and if any broker comes around trying to buy your 1907 crop before you have it gathered, sick your dog on him and run him out of your county.

Our cotton association is growing fast. Are you helping it to grow?

C. C. MOORE,
Pres. N. C. Div. S. C. A.
Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 20, 1907.

Two Years of Litigation Over a Hound Valued at Five Dollars.

After a legal battle extending over two and a half years the ownership of a speckled hound dog was settled by a jury in the Superior Court at Wadesboro last week. The fight was between Mr. Henderson Davis and D. B. Dunn, a well known colored man, both of Burnsville township.

The dog is hardly worth \$5 at the outside, but Dunn, by the time he pays his lawyers and the cost of the several proceedings will probably be out considerably more than a hundred dollars.

Proof of Merit.

The proof of the merits of a plaster is the cure it effects, and the voluntary testimonials of those who have used Alcock's Plasters during the past sixty years is unimpeachable evidence of their superiority and should convince the most skeptical. Self-praise is no recommendation, but certificates from those who have used them are.

Alcock's are the original and genuine porous plasters and have never been equaled by those who have sought to trade upon their reputation by making plasters with holes in them. Avoid substitutes as you would counterfeit money.

Time will tell—but gossips manage to tell it first.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD WORK.

A Cotton Mill Man Thinks That the Wave of Sentimentalism About Child Labor Scattered.

Charlotte Observer.

Yesterday a cotton mill man of this city was shown the article which is printed below, from The Chicago Inter-Ocean, on the subject of child labor. He read the story with much interest and said it began to look as though the wave of sentiment which has been going over the country against child labor had reached its maximum, and would soon begin to recede. "In the recession backward," he continued, "it may go further than it ought to go. Happily, however, the cotton mill men themselves were conducting movements of betterment before this wave set in and these have been going on throughout the agitation. Happily, also the cotton mill men will not abate in any degree this work of betterment after the professional reformers have expended their energies."

The article from The Chicago Inter-Ocean reads as follows:

"I am in favor of child labor. Every child ought to work every day in his life. Child idleness is worse than child labor. When the boy is given no chance to accomplish anything it is any wonder that he takes to the reading of blood and thunder stories and attempts to practice the acts of villainy he reads about? Is it any wonder that we are a nation of grafters? Four hours of school and a four hours of work alternating will make every child self-sustaining after the age of 10."

With this declaration William E. Watt, principal of the Graham school, yesterday afternoon delivered an address at the meeting of the Rouse Woman's Club, formerly the Anna B. Holmes club, in the clubrooms at Thirty-first street and Fifth avenue, in which he declared that child idleness is one of the greatest curses of the nation.

"With a peculiarly devilish intelligence society and the laws have prevented the boys from getting work that really is work," he said. "He may run messages and sit on a bench with a crowd of vitiated youths larger than himself. He soon absorbs their vices and quite soon it is a miracle that all of them do not go down to perdition right there. But there is such good stuff in our boys that they have, in spite of the folly of their elders, a real desire to become reputable citizens. This strong desire saves some. Others go to ruin."

"Those who have legislated against child labor have done a great thing. They have saved some thousands of children from degradation and decay by the operation of their laws, but they have permitted many thousands more to come up in enforced idleness where their bodies have been permitted to rest and grow, but where their minds and souls have been poisoned to a degree that makes it wrong to the laboring children and insignificant by the contrast. "Every child ought to work every day of his life. He is born into a world which requires work, and he ought not to be permitted to form habits of idleness and shirking. Child idleness is worse than child labor."

"Knowing this, we bring our children up in enforced idleness. We fill our houses with furniture and frangible things that the children must not get against nor handle. We leave no work in the house which they can do. We force them to feel that they are of no present use in the world, but a great source of annoyance. They must be dressed by others, their hair must be combed and cut for them, and they are subjected to years of training in the devil's shop, where these things are concocted."

Long Live the King! is the popular cry throughout European countries; while in America, the cry of the present day is "Long live Dr. King's New Discovery, King of Throat and Lung Remedies!" of which Mrs. Anna Ryder Paine, Truro, Mass., says: "It never fails to give immediate relief and to quickly cure a cough or cold." Mrs. Paine's opinion is shared by a majority of the inhabitants of this country. New Discovery cures weak lungs and sore throats after all other remedies have failed; and for coughs and colds it's the only sure cure. Guaranteed by all Druggists. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

The state legislature of Oregon has passed a compulsory pass bill which makes it obligatory on the part of the railroads to furnish free transportation to state and district officers and to county judges and sheriffs. The bill has gone to the governor for signature but what his action will be is problematical.

Many a deaf person has sound opinions.

THE CHILD LABOR BILL.

Charlotte Chronicle.

So well does the proposed child labor law recently agreed upon fill the requirements of labor conditions in this State that the few agitators who are yet unsatisfied are hard put to it for argument. Nobody has the interests of mill children more at heart than Mr. J. W. Bailey, editor of The Biblical Recorder, and Mr. Clarence H. Poe, editor of The Progressive Farmer. We have copied Mr. Bailey's endorsement of the bill. In this week's issue of The Progressive Farmer, Mr. Poe says:

"A splendid result of the spirit of goodwill and co-operation is shown in the agreement concluded between the organized manufacturers of the State and the North Carolina Anti-Child Labor Committee. This agreement contemplates the exclusion from the mills of children under thirteen years of age, provides that no child under fourteen shall work later than 10 o'clock at night, and also includes a compulsory school law for children under fourteen years of age. A feature of the compulsory school law proposal which is calculated to give it great practical working value is, that mills should not be allowed to employ any child over thirteen years of age who has not attended school at least four months during the preceding twelve."

The opposition to the bill is narrow.

rowed down to a small element that would be satisfied with nothing short of a law that would seriously cripple the hated mill corporations. The proposed bill is entirely too fair both to the children and the mill owners to suit them, but it will have the endorsement of all the conservative-minded people in the State.

Federal Anti-Pass Law is Repealed in Rhyme.

The strict construction that has been placed upon the anti-pass provision of the railroad rate law by the interstate commerce commission continues a source of complaint from many quarters. The commission has been bombarded from all sides.

One correspondent of the commission, who did not sign himself, dropped into rhyme, fashioning his ebullition after a well known song, as follows:

"Everybody walks but father,
He rides 'round all day,
He rides on a railroad,
He don't have to pay,
Little John is walking,
His brother will
Be the whole damn family,
Since Hepburn passed the bill."

The idler man does not know what it is to enjoy rest, for he has not earned it. Hard work, more over, tends not only to give us rest for the body, but, what is even more important, peace to the mind. If we have done our best we can rest in peace.—Lord Avebury.



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all night long from toothache
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