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Concord, N. C.

Peerless Brick Is Large Concern

After a life time spent in the manufacture and distribution of bricks, J. Leonard Brown is today secretary-treasurer and general manager of one of the most successful building supply enterprises in the county—the Peerless Brick Company.

Mr. Brown, who was born and educated in Concord, entered business with his father, the late R. A. Brown, on leaving school and for 16 years was associated with him in brick-making and contracting. In 1910, some time after his father's death he formed the Peerless Brick Company. The chief product is common building brick, the plant having a daily output of 35,000 but of such excellent quality is Peerless brick that it is often used for face brick, and it has entered into the construction of most of the leading buildings in Concord, Kan-

napolis, Mount Pleasant and also Charlotte in all of which centres the Peerless Brick Company is well and favorably known owing to the high standards set and adhered to rigidly by the company. Mr. Brown has been identified with the building trade all his life, and has the reputation of being thoroughly reliable. He attends the Presbyterian church and is a member of the Manufacturers Club and is popular in a wide circle of friends.

Negro Wisdom.
"Some ob de gloomy talk yo' hear," observed Uncle Ezra, "am caused by de fact dat it's easier to talk hard times dan it is to do hard work."
—Boston Evening Transcript.

Where Time Has No Value.
Among many African races, there are no words to indicate time of day.

Overwarned by Dream.
Some years ago I was engaged in zinc mine prospecting with headquarters at Joplin. One night I dreamed so vividly of seeing my father killed by a falling tree that instead of going on to work I went back to Joplin for my mail. There I found a telegram telling me of my father's death. Had it not been for my dream I should not have received the word, as my address was "here" to day, "there" tomorrow.
—Chicago Journal.

Success in Concentration.
I never could have done what I have done, without the habits of punctuality, order and diligence, without the determination to concentrate myself on one object at a time.
—Charles Dickens.

Too Fickle a Lover.
When I was in the second grade I considered myself quite a lady. One day, after school, while I was passing out of the cloakroom, he leaned over and kissed me and then whispered, "Will you be my girl?" That night I was talking to my best friend, when suddenly she blushed and said, "If you never tell this to anyone I'll tell you something." I consented. She then confided to me that he had asked her to be his girl.
—Exchange.

The Work of the Sower.
A great wide world, and here is a tiny speck in the midst of it, a sower. Little showers of grain dung out from his hand; a kindly cloudy sky, with a promise of the faintest little misty rain.—Knut Hamsun in "The Growth of the Soil."

R. M. McKIMMIE



Supt. of Poultry

THE CONCORD RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

(By A. H. JARRATT, President)

In every town of any size there is a need, and in most towns a demand for some organization of the business interests of the town to insure proper co-operation among the various interests. Another need for such an organization is the development of the town in every way and the promotion of the work of advertising the town and securing new businesses and new professional men and new institutions which will be advantageous to the town.

Usually this work is done chiefly by a Chamber of Commerce, but where there is no chamber of commerce there is frequently a Merchants Association; and there are often both of these organizations in the same town and this is really the best arrangement of all.

In Concord at the present time we have no Chamber of Commerce, but we do have a Merchants Association which is as far as its limited means allow, functioning in both capacities. We hope in the near future to have a Chamber of Commerce which will absorb the Merchants Association or co-operate with it in the work of developing our city.

The chief aims of our Association at present are several.

First: We have for some time been engaged in the effort to secure a full and approximately correct estimate of the credit standing of all the citizens of Concord and the County of Cabarrus. We have at last done this in what we feel is a satisfactory manner. We have in our offices a book covering a vast majority of the people residing in Concord and Cabarrus County and also of many of the nearby counties. In a short time we will have two more books which will give us a fairly accurate rating on a majority of the people of North Carolina and a section of South Carolina.

These records are, of course, primarily for the use of our members, but we have never refused to give information to any legitimate merchant of Concord and will be glad if any of our friends in business in the county will call on us for information whenever they wish. These records are not only a help to the merchant but to all honest men and women in our section, because they protect the honest and prompt person and assure them a reasonable credit when needed by letting the merchant know whom to count on for prompt payment of obligations. No person who intends to pay his debts has any objection to having his credit investigated.

Another thing we try to do is to stimulate trade in a proper and fair way and to see that all trade events are fairly conducted and that when a member advertises a bargain sale, the prospective customer is going to get his money's worth and that all prizes given away are really worth working for by the public.

When a new man or woman comes to our town we are glad to see him or her and we always write to his former town and get all the dope, good and bad that there is obtainable and file same in our records.

We answer many letters of inquiry about our town and its advantages and if the party asking information seems desirable we do all we can to help him locate. On the other hand if we feel that he will not help the town we do all we can to deter him from coming among us.

We have a secretary in our office all the time who will be glad to give courteous and prompt attention whenever you ask information or wish to give us information. Our phone number is 444. The merchants and public in general of the town of Concord and the entire county can be of considerable benefit to us, their fellow merchants and the whole section by co-operating with us in carrying out our work for the public benefit. We wish to be the friends and helpers of all who are worthy of help and to hinder no one in an honest effort to make good.

Hethcock's Shop Prosperous Place

After 22 years' residence in Concord W. J. Hethcock is owner and manager of a prosperous electrical contracting business and in addition has a retail stock of electrical supplies, equipments and fixtures and also does a general electrical repair business.

For 17 years he was with the Concord Telephone Company, beginning as night operator and working through all the mechanical departments to be trouble man, the position which he held when he left to be foreman of outside construction work for Tucker and Laxton, then one of the largest firms of electrical contractors in the state. Desiring to leave the road Mr. Hethcock established his present business in 1920 and has done well, having executed such important electrical contracts as the Parks-Bell building, work on the Jackson Training School and many other smaller contracts. He attends the Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church and is a member of the Moose club.

Facts About Early Concord

The story has often been told of how Stephen Cabarrus persuaded our hard-headed Scotch-Irish people and the sturdy Germans of Eastern Cabarrus to agree upon a town site, and how the county seat was named Concord in celebration of the harmonious adjustment of the difficulty. But no one has told the story of the laying out of the town site.

The General Assembly of 1795 authorized John Means, James Scott and Leonard Barbrick to act as Commissioners of Public Buildings for the new county. On February 4, 1796, they purchased 26 acres from Samuel Huie, and on April 18, 1796, we find these Commissioners conveying certain lots in the town of Concord to a number of citizens. The 26 acres platted and laid off into lots was about 800 feet wide exclusive of Union street and about 1320 feet long exclusive of Corbin street. The Court House was built in the middle of the intersection of Union and Corbin streets, and was built of logs and upon stilts or log supports high enough for people to ride underneath the building. We find that taking Union street and Corbin street as they now run, the town was laid off into what they called the North East Square, the South East Square, the North West Square and the South West Square, although so-called squares were in fact parallelograms 400 feet by 600 feet. The North East Square included the part of present city now running up North Union street 600 feet from Corbin street at Allison's corner, and running out East Corbin street 400 feet. Without attempting accurate measurement we may say that the North East Square stopped at the town line somewhere between the old Trifer building and the Dove and East store and cornered on Church street near the marble yard, and thence with the town line down Church street to Corbin street. This square was laid off in 11 lots, every one of which was sold on April 18, 1796. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 fronted on Union street; Lot 7 ran through 392 feet and then extended back down in rear of Lot 5 and 6.

Lots 8 and 9 were on this rear street unnamed, but later called Church street when the first Methodist Church was built thereon near the present cotton platform lot. Lot 10 was on the corner of Church and Corbin. Lot 11 in the middle of block on Corbin, with Lot 1 extending 133 feet on Corbin and 165 feet on Union. This lot No. 1 was bought by Samuel Huie.

The first owners of these lots may be of some historical interest, hence I shall give them:

Lot No. 2, beginning 165 feet from Allison's corner and runs North 82 1/2 feet, thence 264 feet deep, was purchased by Henry Furrer (doubtless an ancestor of the numerous Furr family of our day).

Lot No. 3, 247 feet from Allison's corner, and running thence with Union street 82 1/2 feet, being a part of the Court House lot next Means street, was purchased by James Scott.

Lot No. 4 was bought by Philip Kress (Cress).

Lot No. 5 was bought by Frederick Miller.

Lot No. 6 was bought by Samuel Ferguson.

Lot No. 7 was purchased by George Harris.

Lots Nos. 8 and 9 were bought by Rynhold Abenshine.

Lot No. 10 was bought by Geo. Masters.

The South East Square extended down South Union street 600 feet and out East Corbin 400 feet. A visit to this part of the town will cause you to doubt the wisdom of the Commissioners in laying off into lots land so hilly as to be still unavailable. Doubtless, you will be amazed to learn that in spite of the unfavorable topography, all of these lots were sold the very first day they were open to sale, except Lots 2 and 3 on Union street which commenced 165 feet south of Corbin, and Lots 6 and 7 extreme lower end of town down South Union, that is to say about 500 to 600 feet from Corbin street. Lot 8 which lay in the deep ravine in rear of Lots 5 and 6, was also unsold. The other lots in South East Square were Lot No. 1, fronting 133 feet on Corbin and running down South Union 165 feet sold to Robert Smith. Lot 11, fronting 133 feet on Corbin and 165 feet deep was sold to Joshua Bradley. The corner Lot 10, fronting 133 feet on Corbin and 165 feet deep was bought by Charles Harris. The strangest fact of all is that Lot No. 9, lying 165 feet south of Corbin and 247 feet East of Union was purchased by David Carlock on April 18, 1796. Lot 4 on South Union 330 feet from Corbin was sold to John Shaver and the lot next below to Richard Founable.

The North West Square extended up North Union street 600 feet and then ran at right angles 400 feet to a store in Huie's line North of a Rocky Spring, thence with Huie's line a line parallel with Union street down to the corner, and then up Corbin to the corner. Here again we are unable to understand why some of the purchasers chose such undesirable lots. For example, who can surmise what was in the mind of John Means, one of the commissioners, when the only lot he bought in the entire town was Lot No. 9, which was 165 feet from Corbin and 246 feet from Union street. All the lots in this square were sold on April 18, 1796, except Lots 4 and 7 fronting on Union street, although Lot 7 ran down into the hollow near the rocky spring. This spring was in the line of the present storm sewer of the city in rear of the First Presbyterian Church. Lot No. 4 was not sold.

Samuel Huie not content with owning all of the Allison property, also purchased the property opposite, Lot No. 1, extending 132 feet on Corbin and 165 feet on Union street. Hector McCachran bought Lot 2 on Union, now owned by Morris Realty Company. Lot 3 on Union street beginning 247 feet from Corbin was bought by John Barringer.

Lot 5 was bought by Henry Platt.

Lot 6 was bought by Geo. Masters.

Lot 9 was bought by Francis Ross.

Lot 10 on Corbin by Thos. Maxwell and John Simianer, first Register of Deeds, bought Lot No. 11, now owned by Mrs. Jno. M. Cook.

The South West Square covered the property within the following lines. Running down West Corbin 400 feet thence across to South Union street 400 feet.

Strange to say, that Lot 1, where the Lutheran Church stands, was not sold, and it was, doubtless, reserved for sale by the commissioners as the site for a prospective court house. This must be true although the Court House was later located on the Samuel Huie Lot No. 1, across the street. There are no records to show whether Samuel Huie exchanged lots with the county or sold to James Leonard Barbrick, one of the Commissioners after whom Barbrick street was named, bought the middle lot on Corbin street, which is now owned by Mr. Thos. H. Webb. Silas Shinn bought the corner lot below, near present corner of Corbin and Spring. Lot No. 2 was sold to John Furrer. Lot 3 to Adam Cauble. Lot 4 to Wallace Furrer. Lot 5 unsold. Lot 6 sold to Wm. McKnight and Lot 7 which was last lot next to town boundaries and had 50 feet on Union and extended back to Huie line and also laying rear of Lots 5 and 6, was bought by Michael Winekauf. Stephen Hadley bought Lot 9 which law 165 feet from Corbin and 247 from Union street. This is the chronicle of the first and most successful lot sale ever pulled off in Concord.

It is interesting to note the number of Scotch-Irish names as compared with the German purchasers. Among the list of Scotch-Irish purchasers we find Huie, Smith, Scott, Ferguson, Harris, Masters, Bradley, McKnight, Spears, Hadley Maxwell, Ross, Means, McCachran, Carlock. Among the German purchasers were Barringer, Kress, Winekauf, Goodman, Furrer, Abenshine, Miller, Cauble, Shinn, Platt, Shaver.

Such was the beginning of what is now the City of Concord with its magnificent buildings, with its corporate limits extending more than 12,000 feet in length, where formerly it was only 1320 feet in length and only 800 feet wide. Lo, the 26 acres has increased to 1920 acres. But with all this progress and material growth let us not despise these men of the pioneer days. They wrought worthily and well deserve our praise and emulation.

MORRISON H. CALDWELL.
Concord, N. C., Sept. 15, 1923.

In a Changing World the Negligee Alone is Constant

Fashions for deshabille are the least temperamental of all the modes. The lovely gracious lines are very apt to flow in the same direction for several years. Therefore according to the best rules of feminine logic and geometry it has been proved that at least one silk negligee is a great economy.

The place of the tea gown seems permanent. Pyjamas, once so highly favored have fallen from grace. All that remains of the trousered style is a few tea gowns which still show a tendency towards wide and puffy half pants and half skirts inspired by oriental models. Wings and trains and delicious swirling draperies are now seen most frequently in Paris, according to a letter from Henri Creange, the fashion authority, who is now abroad.

Silk dyers have rivaled the rose in getting the shade of the pink Mirokrep negligee here illustrated. The material falls in an unbroken sweep from the drooping neck line, held only by the sort of silver buckle that is concealed in almost everyone's jewel box. Silver tissue lines the skirt for about eight inches from the bottom, and silver slippers carry out the bright scheme.

The huge sleeves are of white silk lace, held to a puff just above the elbow by narrow silver ribbon.



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