

## ARP ROASTS SLEDD.

The Creator Made the Negro Inferior and He Will Remain So.

NO MATTER WHAT IS WRITTEN.

Sledd, Bill Says, Must Have Had a Diseased Imagination When He Wrote That Article

Little things fret us more than big ones. If I write that Neptune is sixteen hundred millions of miles from the sun and it comes out in print sixteen millions it worries me. If I write that the doctor sewed up hare lips and it comes out hair lips, I don't like it. The type didn't know that a rabbit had a slit under its nose. If I write that I walked out into the garden to let my choler down, meaning my anger, the typo thinks I meant my shirt collar, and so changes the spelling to suit his own idea. But since I read an editor's defense in a New York paper I feel better, for he says it is amazing how few of these mistakes are made in the great dailies that have to be rushed through with lightning speed. The constant pressure on type setters and proof readers is tremendous, but they rarely make any serious blunders, and the intelligent readers can generally correct them in his mind. And so I will not worry any more about it. There are some other little things that are of more consequence just now. Our cook has quit, and so has the house maid—gone off to Rockmart for a week or two—gone to a house party, I think. That is all right, for the cook has been faithful a long time and needed rest. She is a good servant and keeps a clean kitchen, and we have had a house party ourselves for several months. I have been sick, but now we are reduced to the regular family of five and have but little to cook and can get along on two meals a day. My wife arranged it for me to fire up the stove and fill up the kettles and grind the coffee and put on the hominy and then ring the bell for the girls to get up and finish up the breakfast. She said that if I felt like it I might sweep out the hall and the front veranda and settle up the front room. Well, of course, I had to split up some kindling and bring in the stove wood, but I am getting along fairly well and my wife thinks the exercise is doing me good. Last night she hinted that the veranda was badly tracked up since the rain and needed a good washing. So this morning I turned loose the hose pipe on it and she praised me right smart and I brought her some roses from my garden. We let her sleep until breakfast is ready, for she cleans up her room and makes up two beds and then sews all day for the grandchildren. But I want that colored house party to break up as soon as possible, for I don't banker after this morning business as a regular job. Mrs. Mimms says she likes it, and I think she does. She has a good room in the back yard and good furniture and a handsome lamp to read by, and her little grandson lives with her, and I don't know of any colored woman that has a better time. In fact, I know of lots of good negroes in town who are contented with their situation and will continue so if they are let alone by the northern fanatics and southern cranks.

What craze has come over that man Sledd to cause him to write such a fool piece for the Boston magazine? What good can it possibly do, even if it was true? But it is not true and only the product of a diseased imagination. I would write hard things about him but for his family connections. For their sake he had better have smothered his feelings and his pen. The Atlantic Monthly has never shown any love for the south, and why he should select that as his organ passeth comprehension. Professor Sledd says the negro is an inferior race. Then why does he insist that we give him a place in our own churches and hotels and railroad cars?

It was the work of the Creator that made him inferior, and he will remain so—and neither education nor miscegenation will ever change it so far as social equality is concerned. Moses violated the law of God when he married that Ethiopian woman, and he had to dis card her, and Aaron and Miriam chided him for it long afterwards. Numbers xii. The story goes, according to Josephus, that the Egyptians were at war with the Ethiopians and had suffered defeat in every battle until Pharaoh was advised that no one could command his army successfully but Moses. So Moses was given command and he marched with the army to the borders of Ethiopia and met the enemy and defeated them and then marched on to Saba, the royal city, and attacked the walls, and Tharbis, the daughter of the king, saw Moses from the window of her tower, and he was so handsome that she fell desperately in love with him and sent a messenger to him to say that if he would marry her she would surrender the city and army to him. Moses agreed to this and their marriage was at once consummated. Then Moses returned with his victorious army to Egypt. He did not take with him his Ethiopian wife, but not long after he married Zipporah, the daughter of Jethro the Midianite.

So we must suppose that Moses married the Ethiopian princess as a war measure and with no idea of keeping his promise. At any rate it caused trouble and shame in the family, and so it has done ever since whenever a white person mates with a negro.

What a monstrous falsehood to say that the southern negro is dehumanized. Right here in our town every negro mechanic is employed at good wages. Blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, painters, draymen are all busy. Cooks, nurses and washerwomen find constant employment—and they are not only contented, but sometimes dare to be merry and laugh. Where did Sledd get all that rot about kicking and cursing and beating the negro? We never hear of such treatment in this region. Mr. Milam, a truthful gentleman, whose business keeps him on the street, told me the other day that he had heard but one oath uttered by anybody within a year, and that was by a northern man towards a negro who asked him a civil question. Dehumanized, indeed? Ask Tribble and Brown who give their shops the most patronage. What ridiculous folly to demand seats in our churches for the negroes. They have churches of their own that were built mainly by the charity of the white folks. They don't want seats in our churches. They have schools of their own that we support, and they have excursions and baseball and watermelons and funerals and Daughters of Zion. Oh, for shame on Sledd! I pity his family and his kindred. He thinks he has found a mare's nest, and for lack of something fresh has raked up Sam Hose again. He laments the lynchings, but not the outrages, and he proposes a remedy. Mr. Sledd can set this down—that the lynchings will not stop until the outrages do. When a negro dehumanizes himself and becomes a beast he ought to be lynched, whether it is Sunday or Monday. Let the lynching go on. This is the sentiment of our people, and let Boston and the Atlantic Monthly and Sledd howl. We are used to that. Not long ago we had a lynching in Rome that was to my notion. The beast was strung up in Broad street in the daytime and shot to pieces and nobody was disguised. The judge lived there and sheriff and town marshals and policemen and a military company, and the governor wasn't far away, but not a soul said nay. That suits me exactly.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

### Bryan Would Not Refuse.

Masson City, Ia., Special.—W. J. Bryan addressed an audience of over 2,000 persons at the Clear Lake assembly Wednesday. He was asked if he had been correctly quoted when it was reported he refused to be a candidate again for President. He replied that only a part of the interview was used. He said he was not a candidate, in the light of seeking again to lead the Democratic party, but if the party should decide he was the proper man to head the ticket he could not honorably say "no."

### Cotton Oil Notes.

The Longview Cotton Oil Co. of Longview, Texas, has been chartered, with a capital stock of \$40,000. The incorporators are C. W. Lawrence, J. J. Flewellen and G. A. Rogers.

The directors of the Planters' Oil Mill Co. at Cardis, Miss., held a well-attended meeting last week for the purpose of filling vacancies on the board. The mill thus far has proved a splendid success, and the outlook is very encouraging.

### NEWSY CLEANINGS.

Good peaches were never more plentiful nor cheaper.

It is estimated that there have been 28,000 cases of cholera in the Philippines.

Mrs. Neal Campbell has been arrested in Chicago, on the charge made by a child of trafficking in infants.

Orders have been issued to electrical companies in Baltimore, Md., to place wires under ground within six months.

Richard Henry Stoddard pronounced an eulogy on his dead wife at her grave, this being the only funeral ceremony.

The anti-trust conference proposed by the Czar will be ignored, it is said, by all the Powers, including the United States.

A mammoth plant will be built at once in Richmond, Va., by the Imperial Tobacco Company, of Great Britain, to fight the American Trust.

Archbishop Island in a sermon counseled Catholics to refrain from agitation of the Philippines friar problem, and defended the Administration.

Mrs. Anna V. L. Pierson, widow of Dr. William Hugh Pierson, inventor of celluloid, committed suicide by hanging at her home in Glen Ridge, N. J.

With the black cap over his head, George Robinson waited to be hanged at Wise Court-House, Va., while the Sheriff went to buy a second rope, the first having broke.

It is authoritatively announced that Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford will visit the United States this fall to study the United States Navy and inquire into the workings of Morgan's shipping trust.

A ring has been constructed in the yard of the State prison at Jackson, Mich., and a circus performance, lasting an hour and a half, given for the convicts. The full program of the circus was given, and the audience enjoyed the show immensely.

Director Roberts of the United States mint estimates that peace in South Africa will add \$100,000,000 a year to the world's output of gold. The Rand mines had about reached that mark, when hostilities practically closed them. Mr. Roberts believes that South Africa can easily increase its gold production beyond any former figures.

## THE WHITE MAN TO THE REAR

Made a Bitter Speech at the Atlanta Negro Congress.

Atlanta, Special.—The negro young people's Congress that met here Wednesday is largely attended and full of interest.

The activities of the day began with sunrise prayer meetings, at which the general subject of the conversion of the world was considered. At the regular morning session of the conference, addresses upon the general theme of moral and social reform were delivered by Mary Lynch, of Salisbury, N. C.; Rev. G. L. Blackwell, of Philadelphia; Rev. J. A. Bray, of Athens, Ga., and Rev. Revery C. Ransom, of Chicago. R. E. Jones, of New Orleans, declared that the time had come when it was not for the white man to decide the policy of this country, but for the negro. "If the white man won't help us, we will make him. It is no longer for the white man to say. It is for the negro to say, and say he will. If the white man does not extend to us the helping hand, we will force him to do it." Jones also declared in bitter tones that the negro in the South was not given a fair chance and that he must make for himself his position among the people.

Rev. J. A. Bray, of Athens, Ga., in his speech on the good of secret societies among the negro race said that, if the white man would co-operate with the negro in lawfully executing criminals and hunting them down, the negro would go to the very mouth of hell to protect the women of this country. The civic and material status of the race was the subject touched upon at the night session.

### Militia Made a Charge.

Shenandoah, Pa., Special.—A platoon of the Governor's troops of cavalry went to Turkey Run Hill on an errand of mercy and rescued a small family from violence of the neighbors. There had been petty acts of violence reported from that territory nearly every day for a week. Brigadier General Gobin received a pathetic letter from the wife of a non-union workman who is employed in the Giberton colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, in which she tells of the treatment accorded her by strikers in that vicinity. Among other things she said rocks had been thrown through the windows at night, one of them nearly striking her sleeping child; the house was damaged and while she was out doors one night a shot was fired at her.

The woman also said crowds gathered around the house, hooted and jeered her and the children and hung crapes on the door. Her husband, she concluded, was compelled to stay in the mine in order to earn money to keep them from starving and as he could not leave his work she asked the commanding officer of the troops to protect her. Turkey Run Hill has no police protection and General Gobin decided to help the women. He learned that she was not in the best of health and it was decided that she had better be taken from the place to the Pottsville Hospital. To carry this out the general ordered a platoon of cavalry to make a demonstration in that section and while there to escort the woman and child to the railroad station. This was done.

The troops rode all over the territory and found that the population, which is made up of foreigners, was not in the best frame of mind. The soldiers were hooted and jeered and called uncomplimentary names. Only one stone was thrown at the horsemen and this was done by some one in a crowd on a high ridge out of reach of the soldiers. The cavalrymen stopped their horses and the crowd scattered instantly.

### Will Render Decision.

Quebec, Special.—Messrs. Gaynor and Greene appeared before Judge Caron, in the Superior Court and were again remanded. Judge Caron informed counsel that on Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m. he would render judgment on the motions of the United States government to dismiss the writs. Should the writs be dismissed the case against the prisoners for extradition will be heard on the merits.

### Dynamite Explosion.

Bradford, Pa., Special.—A terrific explosion at Irvin's Mills, seven miles from here, shook the earth over a wide radius and annihilated two hundred beings. A team of horses, a wagon and 40 ten-quart cans of glycerine went up also in the flash of cloud and smoke that accompanied the explosion. Jos. Gilson and Oscar Bergvall were taking a load of glycerine from the Pennsylvania Torpedo Company's magazine to Olean. It is supposed a wheel of the wagon dropped into a rut in the road causing the jar which brought on the explosion. Nothing was left of the outfit but a small portion of one horse.

## SOUTH'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Remarkable Development Shown By Analysis of the Census.

Baltimore, Special.—The Manufacturers' Record has made a critical analysis of the census bulletins, which enables it to make for the first time an exact statement of the development of the agricultural interests of the South in connection with a review of the industrial advance of the section. This shows that the South is now a \$3,000,000,000 section, the value of its agricultural and manufacturing products now annually aggregating nearly that sum.

Between 1880 and 1900 the total value of Southern agricultural, manufactured and mineral products increased from \$1,134,586,228 to \$2,844,646,440, or 157 per cent., while during the same period the increase of population was 44 per cent. During that period the capital invested in manufactures increased from \$257,244,564, as the total of 1880, to \$1,153,002,368 in 1900, a gain of \$895,757,804, or 348 per cent. In the same time the value of manufactured products increased from \$457,454,777 in 1880 to \$1,463,643,177 in 1900, a gain of \$1,206,188,400, or 220 per cent. In agriculture the value of farm property in the South increased from \$2,290,364,321 in 1880 to \$3,951,631,632, a gain of \$1,661,267,311, or 72 per cent., while the value of farm products increased from \$660,131,452 to \$1,271,654,273, a gain of \$611,522,821, or 92 per cent.

In the South the greatest actual increase in manufacturing capital was \$104,404,876 in Maryland, Louisiana being second with \$101,621,826, Texas third with \$81,188,321, Virginia fourth with \$76,701,993, Georgia fifth with \$69,177,246, North Carolina sixth with \$63,452,255, and Alabama seventh with \$60,702,073. In agricultural advance Texas leads with an increase in the value of farm property of \$706,391,909, while Louisiana was second with a gain of \$121,756,359, Kentucky third with \$112,342,024, Georgia fourth with \$85,216,329, Mississippi fifth with \$82,204,759, Arkansas sixth with \$82,056,424, and Tennessee seventh with \$81,745,855.

The rate of increase in the capital invested in manufactures in the South during the twenty years from 1880 to 1900 was 348 per cent, while during the same period the rate of increase for the United States was 252 per cent., and in the value of products the rate of increase in the South was 220 per cent., whereas the rate of increase for the United States was 142 per cent. Thus, both in the capital invested and in the value of products the rate of increase in manufacturing in the South was much greater than that of the country at large, notwithstanding the enormous expansion of the industrial interests of the United States during the two decades under review.

During the same twenty-year period the value of farm property in the South showed a gain of 92 per cent, while the total gain of the farm property of the United States was 67 per cent., the value of farm products for the South showing an increase of 92 per cent., compared with a gain for the country at large of 113 per cent.

In studying these figures which show the very remarkable advance of the South as compared with the entire country, (the only point in them in which the South did not more than keep step with the growth of the country being in the value of farm products), we should take into consideration the complete wreck and ruin of the South by the war and its subsequent poverty, leading if of necessity when it was able to resume farming operations to devote itself almost exclusively to the one-crop idea and also the demoralization of much of its labor element, creating at the same time in other parts of the country misapprehensions regarding the opportunities in Southern agriculture. Thus, starting under these adverse conditions, with a disorganized labor system, with poverty almost beyond our ability to comprehend, and without any of the advantages of the enormous immigration which has poured into the far West many millions of farmers, the South has been able to more than hold its own, both in industrial and agricultural advancements with the growth of the United States. No greater tribute to the inherent strength of the South's natural advantages and of the ability of its people to master the overwhelming difficulties could be given. The world has no record of greater achievement.

One interesting phase of the conditions now prevailing is that in 1880 the value of farm products exceeded the value of manufactured products in the South by more than \$200,000,000, while in 1900 the value of manufactured products exceeded the value of farm products by more than \$190,000,000. During that same period the number of persons engaged in agriculture in the South increased 36 per cent while the number of wage earners in manufacturing increased 157 per cent., both rates of increase in the South being greater than the rates in the country at large. In this industrial upbuilding the South is to find full fruition of its agricultural potentialities. The development of manufacturers, creating quick, steady and remunerative markets for the diversified products of agriculture, will give to the farmers of the South advantages which they have never before possessed.

## ECHOES FROM WEDNESDAY'S STORM

Many Points in Middle North Carolina Suffered.

### Killed By Lightning.

Charlotte, Special.—During the severe electrical storm Wednesday afternoon a great light seemed to rest above the tent that surrounds the merry-go-round at the park and there was a loud crash of thunder. A moment later Morson McManaway, a son of Dr. C. G. McManaway, one of the owners of the machine, came from under the canvas cry for help; and those who responded to the alarm found that Engineer Ira McMillan had been instantly killed by the stroke of lightning; Fred Smith, a colored employe, was unconscious and severely injured; and Will K. Young, a white workman, had been knocked down and slightly bruised.

### Damage at Durham.

Durham, Special.—A terrific wind and rain storm here Wednesday afternoon about 3 o'clock did considerable damage to property. Trees and wires in the city fared badly and a large number of windows and awnings were destroyed. The greatest damage reported came from Hickstown, west of Durham. A brick building used as a residence was blown down and the furniture destroyed. The building was owned by Sid Mangum, of this city, and occupied by J. H. Crabtree. Fortunately every member of the family was out visiting at the time of the storm. The loss is between \$600 and \$800.

In East Durham the steeple to Carr Methodist church was blown off, causing a loss of about \$100. This loss is covered by cyclone insurance.

Below East Durham, a colored church, almost new, was blown down, causing a loss of \$400. The lumber yard of J. E. Bowling was damaged to the extent of \$50 or \$75. The engine shed was lifted into the street and the engine damaged.

At Trinity Park three trees were blown down and the home of Prof. Albridge damaged. In East Durham the sanctified tent was blown down and Mr. Brooks, who has been assisting in the meetings, was caught in it. He escaped unhurt.

Windows in the East Durham Cotton Mills were damaged to the amount of \$15 or \$20. The direction of the storm was from west to east and seemed to get worse east of the city.

### High Point Hard Hit.

High Point, Special.—A terrific wind storm passed over High Point Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, doing considerable damage at some of the factories and uprooting trees in different parts of the city.

The large smoke stack at the Snow Lumber Company's plant was blown down, demolishing a shed. On the yard the lumber was scattered in every direction. A large smoke stack at one of the Globe-Home Furniture Company's plants was disarranged. The chimneys at Mr. J. K. Grimes' residence were blown down. The number of trees uprooted, outhouses blown down and fences demolished cannot be estimated at this writing, as damage is reported on every street.

The storm struck the town suddenly. The wind was followed by a heavy rain which literally swept the streets. A storm is an unusual occurrence here.

### Death of Mrs. Senator Pritchard.

Asheville, Special.—Mrs. J. C. Pritchard, wife of Senator Pritchard, died at an early hour Friday morning at the Barker Memorial Hospital, at Biltmore. Death did not come unawares, either to the patient or to relatives. She suffered from an internal cancer. Shortly after being taken to the hospital, one week ago, the physicians gave some hope, which at all times lacked positiveness, that the cancer might not be fatally malignant. Later this hope was dispelled and a dangerous surgical operation was held out as the only means by which life could possibly be prolonged. This operation was performed about noon. For awhile, during the forepart of the night, a brief period of consciousness permitted Mrs. Pritchard to say some parting words to husband and relatives. Then she lapsed into unconsciousness again and in about two hours, it then being 1 o'clock, she came.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Wood, of the Marshall Baptist church, Sunday at 2 p. m.

### Train Ditched By Water.

Florence, Col., Special.—A Elko Grande special train from the East, bound to California, and carrying 300 tourists, was ditched just east of Florence, near Swallows. The wreck was caused by the train being struck by a wall of water eight feet high, coming down Peck creek, caused by the heavy rains in the mountains south of here yesterday. No lives were lost.

### State News.

A county treasurer made a charge of ½ per cent. commission on receipts of school funds in 199-1900 and 2 per cent. on the State appropriation to schools for 1900-1901. He was called on to refund, the State Superintendent ruling that the commission on receipts was illegal. The treasurer in reply declined to refund and said the county board, by advice of its attorney, had all owed him the commission. The State Superintendent has referred the matter to the Attorney General, who decides that the treasurer must refund the commissions in question. The county board had refused to refund the funding of the commission.