THE STANDARD.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
W. D. ANTHONY & J. M. CROSS.

TERMS:
ONE YEAR, CASH IN ADVANCE, - $1.25.
SIX MONTHS, - - .75.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1888.

RAILROAD.

Our correspondent, "S," in last week's issue, broached a subject that should be considered at once by our people. It is very evident that the people of Stanly are in earnest about a railroad, and if the terminus is permitted to be at any point save Concord it will undoubtedly be very damaging to her trade, not only cutting off all that from our neighboring county, but much of it from our eastern townships. And again, if Mount Pleasant, already moving in the matter, should secure a position on the line, Concord's future prosperity would have only a local dependence, based on her manufacturing enterprises. Her single railroad would be of no value save for the shipment of these manufactured articles, and her trade would be divided between points that now give her the benefit of a regular wagon trade. It is not necessary to say that in the near future a road will be built, and why not make Concord, with her already granted liberal charter, the terminal point? We believe that the people of Eastern Cabarrus and of Stanly would prefer it, in consideration of the close business relations already formed.

TRUSTS.

The erroneous evils resulting from combinations and trusts in this country has become very serious. Not an article of common consumption is now free from the danger of a sudden advance in price, and just at any moment these trusts or combines are able to pool their capital, reduce the wages of their employees or stop work altogether so as to decrease the product and advance the price. From these infamous institutions grow the strikes of the Northern and Western laborers, and the millions of consumers are forced to pay an advance in the price of the "cornered," article. The Newton Enterprise very aptly remarks:

"But the question is, how are these monster frauds on the public enabled to exist? Simply and entirely by the high and iniquitous tariff laws. These men are given control of the markets, because foreign goods are kept out, and competition between home manufacturers is not allowed on account of their combination.

Traced back, then, to their source, to the only foundation upon which it is possible for them to stand, we find the tariff, the Jumbo enemy of this country. To get rid of trusts, reform the tariff. Let us drop all minor issues, and let the battle cry be: Down with the tariff to a "revenue only" basis.

TWELVE-TWENTY-THIRDS.

Senator Vest's speech on the Dependent Pensions bill was to the point. The policy of Southern representatives in keeping silent during pension debates is no doubt praiseworthy; as an expression of their honest opinion and just indignation always results in the charge of rebel, rebel, and every Republican sheet teems with such expressions as "haters of the Union," "breeders of sectionalism," &c., giving to the masses a false representation of the honest and conscientious convictions of the frauds perpetrated under the garb of charity to those who served the Union.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that during the first year after the Arrears Pension Act of 1879 was passed there were about 30,000 applications pending; the very next year the number increased to 110,000, and the amount of disbursements jumped from thirty to fifty millions of dollars.

Of the 2,300,000 men who found their way into the Union army as soldiers during the four years of war there were applications from 1,200,000 on account of disability—twelve-twenty-thirds of the Union army rendered unfit for the ordinary duties of life!

What a tribute to the bravery and courage and shot-manship of the poorly-clad boys that wore the gray!

There is no one, North or South, who does not deem it the duty of the government to provide for the comfort and welfare of every Union soldier rendered unfit for the cares of life. And there is not, we assert, one of these supporters of the Pension bill now before the House who doubts that eight hundred and eighty-three million dollars, or thirty-eight millions a year, since 1865 has not been a very liberal outlay for the patriotism and services rendered.

This government, as it now is, is very near and dear to every American heart, and when such a bid is made for the soldier vote as this Pension bill, they should speak out openly and fearlessly. Is it possible that 1,200,000 men were so badly injured as to need government aid, and that, too, by a half starved and poorly-clad handful of rebels? This surely speaks bad for the military genius of Northern generals. If it is untrue, then the Pensions Act is a fraud under the guise of patriotism for political party ends, and should meet with its merited deserts—defeat.

THE MANIA FOR DECLINING.

The fact that within a few days three gentlemen, each of whom was named seriously for the presidency—General Sheridan, Mr. Blaine and Mr. Childs—should have declined the Republican nomination, is an event so unusual in our political history that it should be well considered.

Is there anything about the presidency that a citizen should be afraid of it? The salary is good, and the allowances are so liberal that the incumbent can save nearly the whole of the salary. If he should die and leave a widow she would have a large pension.

The work is easy compared to that of most busy men in civil life—of such men as the Washington correspondents of the New York press; nor does it, like the work of those gentlemen, require a high order of intelligence. There have been only three Presidents who could have earned their living on a New York newspaper—Jefferson, Quincy Adams and Lincoln. Perhaps Garfield; but Garfield, with his verbosity, would have been so condensed by the news editors that he would have returned to his canal boat in disgust. Old Jackson might have done good fire reporting, but in any other department would have had the journal he served in a dozen libel suits a week. What journal would now pay for what Madison, Van Buren or Buchanan could write, and what proof-reader would endure Andrew Johnson's spelling?

Mr. Blaine declines for tactical reasons. Sheridan says he would rather be a military man than a civilian. But has he not been a civilian since 1865, commanding an army in time of peace? Mr. Childs is, we presume, not so necessary to his journal that he could not be spared in Washington. To suppose that either would reject a public duty is to throw doubt upon their good citizenship.

This mania for declining the presidency is among the unexplained problems. Perhaps these modest gentlemen are like Benedict: "When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I were married."—New York Herald.

Senator Vance is always ready. Pending the discussion of the Nicaragua Canal bill in the Senate, he called the attention of the advocates of the bill (all Protectionists) to the fact that there was no provision compelling the corporation to buy their iron and steel from American manufacturers. He thought that this must be an omission on their part, inasmuch as they were in the Senate to legislate for the benefit of manufacturers and not for the whole people. His satire was good, and provoked repeated and frequent laughter. He also offered an amendment to the bill, as follows:

"And all laborers employed in such work shall be either native or naturalized citizens of the United States."

Supporting his amendment Senator Vance said:

"The section has provided, by amendment of the Senator from Vermont, that a majority of the directors shall be citizens and residents of the United States, and by another amendment that the president of the company shall be a citizen and resident of the United States. Now, if there is any good thing done there I want our workingmen to have a hand in it. So I offer the amendment.

A Texan tells the following snake story: "One night my wife and myself were awakened by a noise from the shelf which contained our small store of crockery, followed by a crash which showed that a great portion of our cups and plates had been flung to the floor. Springing up to discover the author of this 'attack upon China,' I found a large snake in a somewhat unpleasant 'fix.' He had crawled upon the shelf, attracted by a number of eggs which were scattered about. One of these he had swallowed, and in order to get at the next he had put his head and a portion of his body through the handle of a jug which happened to stand between the coveted delicacies. The handle was just opened enough to let his body, in its natural state, slip cleverly through, but not sufficient to let it pass when puffed out by the egg. His snakeship thus found himself unable to advance or retreat; and his floundering about to escape from this novel stock had caused the accident which had aroused us. I, of course, proceeded at once to execute summary justice upon the snake, as the egg he had swallowed were a dead loss."

A dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., says it is rumored that H. M. Flagler, the Standard Oil millionaire and proprietor of the Ponce de Leon Hotel at St. Augustine, has purchased the Indiana Hotel for $70.000. This is the first step in a grand scheme to extend his operations on a mammoth scale all along the coast from St. Augustine to the Indian river country.

THE DEAD EMPEROR.

By Cable to News and Observer.

BERLIN, March 10.—The body of Emperor William has been embalmed and now lies in State in the hall of the Palace. His features are placid, showing no sign of the pain he suffered. The weather is warm and favorable for the return of Emperor Frederick from San Remo.

The decree of the Emperor Frederick in regard to national mourning is universally approved. The newspapers say they hope theatres and other places of amusement will of their own accord observe the first week after the Emperor's death as a period of mourning. The municipal authorities will wear mourning for six weeks. All newspapers with the single exception of the Volksblatt are published with deep borders of black.

BERLIN, March 10.—The body of the Emperor will remain in the mortuary chamber until the requiem services take place today. The body will be clad in the uniform of the First Regiment of the Guards and will be enveloped in a military cloak. The guard of honor will be relieved every six hours. Adjoining the mortuary chamber, the Chamberlain of the palace, two jaegers and servants are constantly in attendance.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

BERLIN, March 10.—Funeral services were held over the remains of the Emperor in the mortuary chamber in the palace last evening. The chamber was profusely decorated with flowers. The Dowager Empress Augusta. Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden and other royal personages attended the services. The body of the Emperor lay in the same position which the monarch occupied when he expired. A crucifix lay on his breast and an ivory cross was in his right hand. Chaplaln Koegel in his sermon alluded to the moment when the Empress Augusta held the hand of her dying son. Lieutenant General Lehendorff and Lieutenant General Von Waldes acted as Guards of Honor at the dead monarch's couch.

The Military Woenblatt, in an article on the death of the Emperor, says:

"The army has lost its leader in arms, its commander in chief, its exemplar and its best friend. Our hearts are sorrowful and our eyes are tearful."

The late Emperor William's life presents a long array of brilliant achievements. He was almost cradled on a cannon and imbibed hostility for the French, and the Napoleonic dynasty in particular, with his mother's milk. As a stripling he galloped behind Bulcher at Waterloo and his career altogether has been as full of military incident as it has been long. He was a soldier by instinct, taste and training and won the hearts of his people mainly through military success. Statecraft he left to Bismarck and so in good hands.

BISMARCK ON THE SITUATION.

BERLIN, March 10.—Before the Reichstag opened today the Bundeerath met. Bismarck, with great empressement, alluded to the death of the Emperor in terms similar to those which he used in the Reichstag yesterday. He specially confirmed the statements made yesterday in regard to the Emperor's dying attitude between Russia and Austria. In referriyg to Emperor Frederick's accession to the throne and to the transfer of the imperial dignity connected therewith, Prince Bismarck said that the new Emperor, like his late father, would take as a guiding principle the conscientious maintenance of the constitution of the empire and the treaties on which it is based and on which the Emperor Frederick will count on the co-operation of his allies.

The New York Sun says: "Six of the nine members from North Carolina are Confederate veterans. Two of the six were majors and one was a colonel. The Colonel is W. H. H. Cowles, of Wilkesboro. He served in Lee's army and was twice severely wounded. He has the mark of a Federal bullet in his head today. Maj. Charles W. McClammy, a new member, was among those who surrendered at Appomattox, as was also Louis C. Latham of Greenville. The latter was a graduate of the Harvard Law School. The other Confederate veterans from North Carolina are Lieut. Alfred Rowland from Lumberton, Thomas S. Johnston of Buncombe county. Rowland was captured at Spottsylvania Courthouse, and was imprisoned at Fort Delaware for a year. Johnston received three desperate wounds at Malvern Hill, and is still suffering from them.

The House committee has reported favorably the bill to erect a statue to Gen. Nathaniel Greene on the battle field of Guilford Court House. We congratulate Judge Schenck.—News and Observer.

Secretary Fairchild in his report, submitted to Congress early in December, estimated that the treasury surplus would reach $140,000,000 by the end of the present fiscal year. It is now stated at the Treasury Department that, owing to the heavy receipts during the past few months, the estimate then submitted will prove to be too small, and that the surplus at the end of June, 1888, will probably reach one hundred and fifty millions.

STATE NEWS.

Statesville is preparing to vote on local option in June.

Amos Gnatt, a lad of fifteen, and Miss Laura Kistler, of Cleveland county, a school girl of twelve, were married Tuesday week.

The date of the laying of the corner-stone of the Teachers' Assembly Building at Morehead City has been changed from April 2nd to May 1st.

Prof. Foard reports 240 pupils enrolled up to date at the Greensboro Graded School, and has blocked out a public entertainment in the near future.

Greensboro Female College has a faculty of sixteen officers and teachers, and will graduate thirty-two young ladies at the next annual commencement.

The fair at Mount Holly will be repeated on a larger scale this year. The grounds will be enclosed, and, according to the Charlotte Chronicle, President Cleveland will be invited to attend.

The Directors of the Insane Asylum, in their annual report upon the condition of the institution, expressed the highest commendation of its general management and present condition.

Mr. E. G. Harrell, secretary of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, has received an offer from William Knabe & Co., through their representative, Mr. N. H. Bennett, of the use of one of their finest square grand pianos and a large chapel organ for the meeting of the Teachers' Assembly at Morehead City in June.

The Democratic Executive Committee for the Sixth Congressional district met at Wadesboro on March 8th and organized, with J. A. Lockhart, of Anson, as chairman, and H. B. Adams, of Union, as secretary. Delegates and alternates to the National Convention will be chosen by a District Convention to be held at Raleigh on May 30th, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the mayor's office, and the convention to nominate a candidate for Congress and a district elector will be held at Wilmington on Wednesday, June 27.

THE SOUTH STILL HATED VENOMOUSLY.

The speech of Mr. Ingalls of Kansas in the Senate Tuesday was a most remarkable production in that it afforded the first instance on record of a presiding officer of the most august body in the land coming down from his exalted place and indulging on the floor in the most disrespectful references to the President of the Republic and in language not always above absolute indecency.

As the Cincinnati Enquirer observes, Ingalls "richly deserved the scoring that he received from Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky; and all the evidences go to show that it was about as severe a scoring as any man ever received under the restraining influences of parliamentary law." Referring to the castigation, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Herald says amid the uproar of applause that greeted the admirable punishment applied by the Kentucky Senator the voice of Vance was heard in gleeful encouragement crying out, "Hit him again!" Moreover the Herald correspondent noted the fact that as Blackurn mercilessly laid bare the outrageous nature of Ingalls' attack on the President, the Rardical hater and sum of all that is rancorous winced under the merited infliction and looked as if he wished thoroughly that "He hadn't said anything at all about Mr. Cleveland." The truth is that the leader of the Northern irreconcilables was very thoroughly and deservedly rebuked for his unpatriotic and disgraceful utterances as well as answered and all people with any regard for the proprieties, to say the least, will rejoice in the fact.

This from a correspondent of the News and Observer is as near to the point as any one can write it.

To see all the phases of the Tarheel you have to attend court. A crowd on one of these occasions is composed of farmars, lawyers, doctors, newspaper men, tombstone men, insurance men, patent-medicine men, organ-grinders, tobacco drummers, men with lung-testers, men with patent medicines, cake sellers, hat sellers, out-of-door resturants, a sprinkling of gamblers, and a few stray capitalists, but the busiest individual of the lot is the proverbial horse-swapper, who "gets there all the same."

A patent for driving vehicles by electricity is said to have been sold for $250,000.

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee have incorporated into the tariff bill provisions repealing the tobacco tax and modifying the internal revenue laws. Such was the result of Chairman Battle's trip to Washington.

The police of Norfolk have arrested a gang of five Italian counterfeiters in that city who are supposed to have been circulating spurious silver dollars. For two weeks past the city has been flooded with the counterfeit silver dollars and the men arrested have been identified as having passed them.

Notice.

Having qualified as administratior on the estate of John Young, col, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated to the undersigned on or before the 28th day of January 1889, or this notice will plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and save cost and trouble.

This the 28th day of January, 1888.

J. F. WILLEFORD,
Adm's of John Young, Col.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as Administrator de bonis non of the estate of J. L. Honeycutt, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make prompt payment; and all persons having claims against said estate must present the same for payment on or before the 10th day of February, 1889, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

EDMUND HONEYCUTT,
Adm'r de bonis non.
By W. G. MEANS, Att'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of J. F. Green, deceased. I hereby notify all persons indebted to this estate that they must make immediate payment of their indebtedness, and all persons having claims against this estate that they must present the same, duly authenticated, to me for payment before the 3rd day of March, 1889, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

R. L. HARTSELL,
Adm'r of J. F. Green.

March 2nd, 1888.