

# THE STANDARD.

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## INGALLS' VILLIFYING.

It is not American to keep silence. It matters not what is the subject, be it fashion, science, religion or politics we will have our say, and this peculiar trait of the American vocal organs is not confined to any one portion of the great republic, but to all. We do not take the vow of silence, Pythagoras-like, but speak out on each and every subject, and sometimes we wander about over two or three themes almost in the same breath. To these subjects we always manage to have two sides, and, in spite of our teeth, succeed in keeping up a general warfare of words unequalled by any other nation.

Thus far the late oratorical production by Senator Ingalls before Congress is not un-American, and his mixing up of the names of the dead heroes of the Union with those of Southern rebel Democrats in his "rectified essence" of oratory in gall might be attributed to the American way of talking about two or three things at once, but it seems to us quite the contrary of political warfare to bid for the support of any one class—say, for instance, the soldier vote—and at the same time traduce its honored leaders. It is quite easy to see the Kansas Senator's point in upholding the Dependent Pensions bill and villifying Southern Democracy, but the weaving of the names of Hancock and McClellan, whose names and deeds are dear to every Union soldier, is too utterly too un-American, and looks as if the Senator allowed his party hate to get the better of his political chicanery and cunning.

Such speeches as this of the Kansas Senator will not only keep the South solidly Democratic, but will open the eyes even of those "who wore the blue" to the shallowness of the patriotic pretensions of Northern fanatics who are ever harping on the disloyalty of rebel brigadiers and a non-reconstructed South. If Congress should be regaled with many more such bad-tempered outbursts of party spleen the probability is that a solid Democratic North, with the Grand Army of the Republic in the lead, will be the result, as is already slightly evidenced by the many tributes of thanks to Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, for his manly defence of the dead and his scathing rebuke to Senator Ingalls.

The question, Why is the South solidly Democratic? is very easily answered by us of the South. There is no unionist or rebel in the case. We have tried both Republican and Democratic rule. The first to us was high taxation, bankruptcy, ruin. It was legislation by adventurers and carpet-baggers contrary to the wants, not of the wealthy, but of the common class, who, with us, till their own soil. The change to Democratic State government has given us stability, lower taxes and a continued prosperity.

The coming election will develop the fact that North Carolinians at least appreciate this change for the better. They have not forgotten that Republicanism not only did not do away with the infamous revenue laws, but upheld them. The Democratic party is not free from faults, we admit, but to us its State administration has not been like that of the Republican, all bad, and our people are intelligent enough to know it.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Charlotte Chronicle, in its issue of the 14th, very truthfully and pointedly says:  
"The question before the people in making up their minds, as they must be doing at this time, is not a decision of the question whether or not this or that party is made up of good or bad men or contains most good or bad men; nor the question whether or not this party or that has done improper things. But the real question is, which party, judging by its personnel, its past fidelity to principle and the people, and its present record is most worthy of support. In other words, which of the two parties, in the light of experience, can be expected to do most for the material, mental and moral weal of the State in the future."

It is quite a remarkable coincidence that the wording of our editorial of the 9th instant should be so exactly like that of the Hickory Clipper of the 17th. How "great minds" often run in the same channel!

## THE ALLIANCES.

There are five hundred and thirty-one Alliances this morning, thank you, and only twenty-one counties heard from, says Col. Polk; and then he strokes his beard and laughs from the bottom of his belly up.—Correspondent of the Landmark, March 13th.

The above would indicate that the Alliance is spreading itself, and that in the near future it will have on its roll the names of a majority of North Carolina farmers. We are glad of it. The great drawback heretofore has been a want of combined consultation and deliberation among themselves. Constituting, as they do in our State, the class most interested in every legislative enactment, it would seem that their own interest demanded some well defined course laid down after mature reflection among themselves. They, that is the majority of them, may have no political ambition, but the official aspirant who succeeds in capturing their good will "gets there all the same."

It is not in the power of combinations and town rings to manipulate nominations and manage elections provided each and every farmer begins at the beginning of a campaign and lays down his own ideas, fits them in with the views of his neighbors, and then they as a whole (Alliance, Grange or any other named deliberative body you choose to call them), mark out the platform on which the recipient of their votes must stand. In National and State politics a convention is a necessity, and the farmers should see to it that they, as a body, are fully represented. We hope the farmers, after our next primaries, may be able to join Col. Polk in his happy vein of humor, and go through the same motion.

## STATE NEWS.

The deposits in the Greensboro Savings Bank are now over \$16,000.

Stanly Superior Court will convene in Albemarle April 9th. Judge Avery will preside.

The Mount Holly Mills are busy on large orders for warps and yarns for Philadelphia orders.

Oxford is to have a grand railroad jubilee on the 18th of April. It will be on the true Oxford scale—GRAND.

The State Convention of the Prohibitionists of North Carolina will be held in Greensboro on Wednesday, May 16, 1888, at ten a. m.

There are more pigs and shoats in Stanly county this spring than has been for several years, and there is enough corn here to feed them.—Stanly Observer.

Col. John R. Winston, of Caswell county, who has several times run for Governor on the Grebeback ticket, died at his home last Friday of consumption.

Rev. E. A. Wingard, of Columbia, S. C. has been selected to deliver the annual address and preach the annual sermon at the commencement of the Gaston College, Dallas, N. C.

Winston has organized a Five-Cent Savings Bank. Mr. E. A. Ebert is president and Mr. V. W. Long clerk. The vice-presidents and the board of trustees are among the best men in Winston.

We learn from undoubted authority that four gentlemen of this place have raised within themselves the entire sum sufficient to build and equip a cotton factory in Hillsboro. Hillsboro Recorder.

The Superintendents of Public Instruction of the Southern States are invited and are expected to convene at Morehead City on the 20th and 21st of June, during the session of the Teachers' Assembly of North Carolina.

All the "hitches" in the building of the railroad from Winston to Wilkesboro have been adjusted and the work of grading will be commenced at once. This road will develop one of the richest sections of North Carolina.

The committee appointed to prepare the premium list for the fair of the Catawba Agricultural and Industrial Association, to be held in Newton this fall, promise some fine attractions. Its premiums will aggregate about \$3,000.

We are glad to know that the government, in a spirit of genuine improvement, is about to make many necessary and important repairs, alterations and additions to the United States Marine Hospital in this city. Wilmington Star.

Col. W. J. Martin, acting president of Davidson College, recently received from a lady, who withheld her name, \$100, with instructions to use to the best advantage. He divided it equally between two poor boys struggling their way through college.

Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, widow of the Southern cavalry hero of the late war, has notified the secretary of the North Carolina Teachers' Association that she will be with them at their meeting in June at Morehead City. Mrs. Stuart is president of the Episcopal Female College at Staunton, Va.

Mrs. Col. Cowles, while on her way over from Wilkesboro to Taylorsville to take the train, last week, was thrown out of the buggy, on the mountain, with her baby in her arms. She was scoured about the head but the infant was not hurt.

"There is going to be a big crowd of delegates with homespun clothes on, and mighty few railroad passes in the hands of delegates, at the next State Convention," said a Syd. Alexander man from away back at Charlotte last Saturday.—Correspondent of Landmark.

## THE GREAT STORM.

We give below telegraphic descriptions of the great storm that visited the North last week. We of the old North State can scarcely realize how it is possible to live in such a climate as the North and Northwest, and we are more surprised that emigration from these storm-ridden countries has not long ago moved southward:

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 15.—The snow storm now prevailing here is the worst of the century. Not even sleighs can pass on any road in the county. Not a train has moved on the Boston and Albany road between Springfield and Albany during the past twenty hours.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The weather is mild and spring-like, and the effect of the storm is rapidly disappearing and will soon probably be entirely overcome. Good progress has been made in repairing the telegraph and fire alarm wires, and both systems are now in good working order. The experience of the last few days has never before been witnessed. All efforts to reach New York either by mail or wire have thus far proved futile.

PITTSBURGH, March 16.—The first through train from Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania road reached here this morning. It carried only thirty pounds of mail matter from Philadelphia and not a pound from New York. Another train is expected this evening from New York but the railroad officials can give no definite information. Passengers who have been on the delayed trains tell of suffering of passengers at points between Harrisburg and Philadelphia. The snow had drifted to the depth of fifty feet. Many houses were completely covered, and the only sign of habitation was smoke curling from the chimneys. In many places the occupants of houses had not even attempted to dig their way out. There are about one hundred and twenty-five tons of mail matter due in this city from the east. The postmaster is taking all possible measures with the limited capacity at his disposal to handle it promptly when it arrives. The weather is bright and moderating.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Reports at the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company this afternoon state that the late blizzard was of a comparatively local character. It did not extend farther south than Alexandria, Va., west farther than Pittsburg and Buffalo, north farther than Saratoga and east farther than Boston. Boston can only be reached by one wire by way of Albany and points in the west by way of Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Buffalo.

It is expected that everything will be in good shape by tomorrow. This morning thousands of business men made their first appearance since Saturday. Over 1,100 were snowed in at Roseville, on the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad, and hundreds were compelled to stay in the cars over twenty-four hours, although their homes were within four miles. The cold was intense and food scanty, but no lives were lost at that point. The food supply is running very short in these New Jersey towns, and but little fresh meat and no milk, eggs or vegetables can be obtained at any price. The chances of getting relief from New York are small, as the supplies here are decidedly short.

CHICAGO, March 15.—A special from Boston, via London, England, says: A storm has now raged incessantly for two days all over New England as far as the security communications reach. Every railroad out of the city is blocked completely and telegraph communication is by the Commercial Cable Company's cable to Lockport, Me., and thence by cable to London. Never before was there such a complete prostration of business, and the damage to property must amount to an enormous sum.

It is fifty years since Boston has been so affected by a storm. The morning and afternoon papers of Tuesday were devoid of all telegraphic information.

A dispatch from New Haven, Conn., says the steamer Elm City brings word of terrible suffering and loss of life on the Southern coast. The great storm has severed all connections between Connecticut and the metropolis for the past forty-eight hours. Not a train is moving on any railroad throughout the State, and telegraph connection between this city and the outside world was entirely cut off at an early stage of the storm. Trains are snowed up all along the line. In many cases they became stalled far from stations or at places where supplies could not be obtained. Reports have been coming in of terrible suffering throughout the State, and especially on the coast. Many lives have been lost by accidents and exposure to the storm. Snow has been falling almost constantly since Sunday morning.

THE COURSE OF THE STORM.  
The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the most remarkable feature of the storm was the length of distance it travelled and its zig-zag course. It gathered in the Pacific coast and burst upon the coast of California, southward to the south of San Francisco, at midnight on the 7th instant. It deflected to the north, swept over San Francisco, and, after traversing nearly the entire breadth of California, again deflected to the south. It gained strength and fury as it entered along, and midway through Colorado it broke by the force of its own weight, and the two sections parted company almost at right angles. One-half, with its burden of snow and rain, dropped from its unstable bosom over Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa and Michigan; the other half crossed the broad waters of Ontario into Canada, where its track was lost sight of far up in the north at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, almost at the same moment that Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York were beginning to feel the full force of the blows of the other half. The latter half, starting from Colorado Springs, for a time travelled due south, moistened the fields of New Mexico, touched with its torrid four great cities at one and at the same moment. Shortly thereafter, but leaving its imprint on State after State, it, too, passed into the British dominions, and then, by way

of Nova Scotia, it bid final adieu to land, and late Tuesday afternoon rushed into the Atlantic, to be at last swallowed up, perhaps a thousand miles away.

Thus these clouds of storm, which were born in the Pacific, probably in their erratic course traveled ten thousand miles before meeting their graves in the Atlantic. The rapidity and course of that section of the storm which struck the Southern Atlantic coast produced those disturbances and disarrangements in the atmospheric currents which resulted in so marked a lowering of the temperature. Great bodies of cold air which were moving down from the north were sucked in as through a funnel. This admixture turned rain into snow, and set the seal of winter once more where the first touch of spring had been gently felt.

## A VIRGINIA DUEL.

"T. M. J." in Harrisburg Telegraph.  
My Virginia friend—I was going to say my old Virginia friend, but he is only forty years old and doesn't live in old Virginia, but in West Virginia—was telling me of the code duello in the south. He raised his hat and with his forefinger traced a deep scar on his forehead just at the roots of his hair. It looked as if made by a red hot brand.

"That," said he, "was received in a duel. The duel is going out of fashion in Virginia, but there are still some hot headed men who think that their wounded honor can only be satisfied with blood."  
Said I: "How did you get that scar?"

Said he: "I'll tell you. I was making a stump speech one night in the heat of a political campaign. Excitement ran high, but I was never my temper right along, and never got angry at the frequent interruptions. In the crowd was a man who was a power in the community, and he was just drunk enough to be offensive. He had interrupted me several times and I passed it off good-naturedly, until at last he said something that stung me. Well, I am a Virginian born and bred, and I answered back that when he made his mouth was put at the wrong place, that it should have been fastened on top of his head and filled with hog's lard and sawdust. There was no wit in reply—it was brutal, but it turned the laugh on the fellow, and I knew I was in for it. The next day he sent me a challenge, and I accepted, naming pistols at ten paces. He was a good shot, and I know that I am. We were both excited, and when we got the word to fire, both pistols cracked at the same instant. I shot him through the lungs, and the ball from his pistol struck me on the forehead, ploughed this ear and glanced upward. I had aimed to shoot him through the leg, but the pistol jammed with the pressure of the trigger, and my ball went through his body. He had aimed to shoot me through the breast, but his pistol went up from the same cause and struck me on the forehead. I'm glad to say he did not die, and today I haven't a better friend in the world."

Then my southern friend explained that a short-armed man fired quicker than a long-armed man because the distance from the brain to the finger tip was less; and he also said that the better class of people in the south were bent on extinguishing the duello, and its death was only a matter of time.

## ABOUT FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

On the files of the War Department are two spicy dispatches, one addressed to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, by Secretary of War Stanton and the other is Gov. Curtin's reply.

It was late in the war that Gov. Curtin went to Washington to see the Secretary of War and appeal to him to save the Federal prisoners in Andersonville, Ga., by consenting to an exchange with the Confederate authorities.

Mr. Stanton said he did not see how he could do anything.

"Why?" said Gov. Curtin, "we have thousands of prisoners in our hands, let there be an exchange."

With some heat the Secretary asked him if he meant to propose that the United States Government should take back a lot of diseased and enfeebled men, who could not return to duty, and give in their stead an equal number of men who would recruit the armies of the Confederacy.

Gov. Curtin said that was just what he was after.

"Well," said Stanton, "a man who professes to be loved by the government ought to be ashamed to make such a suggestion."

Immediately after he returned to Harrisburg he received from the Secretary the following dispatch:

"In the interest of loyalty to the government, and the speedy suppression of the rebellion, you should resign at once and retire to private life, which you should never have left."

Governor Curtin replied as follows to Stanton:

"In the interest of humanity you should die and go to hell, where you should have gone long ago."

## A GREAT MAN DEAD.

Hon. C. C. Memminger, of Charleston, S. C., is dead. He was a great man in deed and in truth. From an humble birth he won fame and distinction as a statesman and great financier. As the Wilmington Messenger well remarks: "Mr. Memminger was not born to fortune, and there was no silver spoon in his mouth when he was cradled. He was a waif in Charleston when friends rescued him. He owed his education and advantages to men who were not only strangers to him, but were also of a different nationality. That he was conscientious and appreciative, that he repaid them for their kindness in the most practical manner—by making a man of himself—is abundantly true from the fact that the orphan boy of Wurtemberg became one of the most distinguished and useful citizens of South Carolina. As the first Senator of the Confederate States, and afterwards Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, he made a brilliant record as a financier."

The committee of the stockholders of the Richmond Terminal Company advise against allowing the stock to be used for election purposes.

1888. SPRING, 1888.

## NEW SPRING

### Millinery.

With every changing season comes a change in styles of Millinery, and already in these early Spring like days

Mrs. J. M. Cross will be found with the first invoice of goods of the very latest fashion, ready for both old and new customers. Jaunty Hats, lovely Bonnets, Corsets, Bustles, of the latest styles, just received, Ribbons, Collars, Laces, &c.

FACE VEILINGS.

Don't forget to see my large assortment of charming Face Veilings, the prettiest lot ever shown in Concord.

I also have the prettiest line of SCARFS in town, from 75c. to \$5.

With many thanks to the Ladies of Concord, Cabarrus and surrounding counties for their former liberal favors—let me assure you that, as in the past, you will find me at the

HEADQUARTERS FOR MILLINERY GOODS,

every ready to please, with the latest, best and most

### STYLISH MILLINERY

In the market. "The best is the cheapest," and taking into consideration the quality, my prices will be below competition.

Very respectfully,  
Mrs. J. M. CROSS.

P. S.—Owing to the difficulty in making collections—and entire failure in a great many instances—I am compelled to adopt strictly a CASH system.

## Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of 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 be in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and save cost and trouble.

This 28th day of January, 1888.

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

## 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 in bar of their recovery.

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

## For Sale Cheap,

### A SECOND HAND

## OMNIBUS,

with a capacity for two passengers in good running order. Call at this office.

## Removal.

Having removed to the next store room on Litcher's corner I am prepared to furnish old and new customers with good goods, nice goods and cheap goods in the grocery line.

Thankful for many past favors I trust to merit a continuance by strict attention to business and fair dealing.

Respectfully,  
H. M. GOODMAN.

## YORKE & WADSWORTH

### Hardware Headquarters.

## SEE HERE,

## MERCHANT, MECHANICS, ENGINEERS, MINERS, Farmers and Everybody Else

Can be suited in Hardware at YORKE & WADSWORTH'S at bottom prices for the CASH. Our stock is full and complete. A splendid line of Cook Stoves and cooking utensils in stock. Turning Plows, Plow Stocks, Harrows, Belting, Feed Cutters, Cornshellers, Tinware, Guns, Pistols, Knives, Powder, Shot and Lead, Doors, Sash and Blinds, Shingles, Glass, Oil, White Lead, Paints and Putty a specialty; Wire Screens, Oil Cloths, wrought, cut and Horse Shoe Nails, and in fact everything usually kept in a hardware store. We will sell all these goods as cheap, quality considered, as any house in North Carolina.

Our warehouse is filled with Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Reapers, Mowers, Hay Rakes, of the best make on the market, which must and will be sold at the lowest figures. Be sure to come to see us, whether you buy or not.

## YORKE & WADSWORTH.

P. S. We have always on hand Lister's and Waldo Guano and Wardo Acid, at prices to suit.

## NEW

### MILLINERY STORE.

I would inform the ladies of Concord and surrounding country that I have opened a new

## Millinery Store

At ALLISON'S CORNER, where they will find a well selected stock of

## Hats and Bonnets

Ribbons, Collars, Corsets, Bustles, Ruching, Veiling, &c., which will be sold cheap for CASH.

Give me a call.  
Respectfully,  
63m MRS. MOLLI ELLIOTT.

## STOP THAT COUGH.



Fer to delay is dangerous: Moose's Cough Syrup is the best, for coughs, colds, hoarseness, Bronchitis, croup, whooping cough and diseases of the throat and lungs as many attest who have used it. For sale at Fetzer's drug store.

## 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 in bar of their recovery.

R. L. HARTSELL,  
Adm'r of J. F. Green.  
March 2nd, 1888.

## MOOSE'S Blood Renovator,

This valuable Remedy is adapted to the following diseases arising from an impure blood. Eruptive and Cutaneous diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples, Tetter, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic, Mercurial, and all diseases of like character.

It is an Alternative or Restorative of Tone and Strength to the system, it affords great protection from attacks that originate in changes of climate and season. For sale at Fetzer's Drug Store.

## The Weekly News-Observer

The Weekly News and Observer is a long way the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, check full of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price \$1.25 a year. We will furnish the Weekly News and Observer until January 1st, 1886, for \$1. Send for sample copy. Address:

NEWS AND OBSERVER CO.,  
Raleigh, N. C.

## WALTER & SUTHERS, GROCERS,

Are fully alive to the people's interest, and are prepared to make things lively in the sale of heavy and fancy

## GROCEREIS,

By putting them down to bottom prices for

## Cash or Barter.

Their stock during 1888 will be as the very choicest and freshest, and if bought to please.

Don't forget the place, one door below Cannon & Fetzer.

WALTER & SUTHERS.

18m

2,000 BUSHELS COTTON SEED for sale.

COOK & FOIL.

Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

52t