

THE STANDARD.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1888.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT

Grover Cleveland,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Allen G. Thurman.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:

THOMAS M. HOLT.

For Secretary of State:

WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS,
of Orange County.

For State Treasurer:

DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake County.

For State Auditor:

GEORGE W. SANDERLIN,
of Wayne County.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:

SIDNEY M. FINGER,
of Catawba County.

For Attorney-General:

THEODORE F. DAVIDSON,
of Buncombe County.

Associate Justices Supreme Court:

JOSEPH J. DAVIS,

of Franklin County.

JAMES E. SHEPHERD,

of Washington County.

ALPHONSO C. AVERY,

of Burke County.

For Presidential Electors at Large:

ALFRED M. WADELLE,

of New Hanover County.

FREDERICK N. STRUDWICK,

of Orange County.

THE BUSY SEASON.

The busy season of spring and summer work, among our farming community ever makes a town dull. This year, this busy season has more than ever before made our streets bare of visitors from the rural precincts. To the good effect of the Alliance meetings we must attribute partly this change. These meetings and the exchange of ideas between our country folk is fast making good farming a rule instead of an exception.

A trip over a goodly portion of Cabarrus and Stanly counties convinces us that the crops are generally better worked and, notwithstanding the partial drouth, are much more promising than in years before under the same circumstances. Energy and perseverance will tell, and we are glad to note that our rural population is fast becoming a self-supporting and independent people.

The people of Cabarrus and Stanly have ever been a model people for industry and application to the duties of every day life and we are glad that another step forward in progress has been made. The old one crop cotton system of a few years past is done away with. Diversified farming is now the order. Our market is stocked with chickens, eggs, butter, vegetables and fruits of all kinds, and our merchants, with an eye to aiding the farmer, have been shipping day after day these products to less favored points. Cabarrus people have struck the key note to success when they, with these addendas to the regular crop, pay their summer grocery bills, which heretofore were necessarily paid for in the fall. We hope the Alliance will continue to grow and its influence be extended over all the land.

In the end let us say that in the coming fall Cabarrus will have her first truly County fair. Every farmer is interested in it. We are as a people able to make it second to no exhibit, agriculturally, in the State. Let us do it. After a Spring and Summer work that has no equal in our history let us all come together with an exhibit of our products and make our agricultural record one long to be remembered.

JUDGE RUSSELL says the typical negro rule in the South has been "a parody on civilized institutions." Yet Judge Russell did what he could to maintain this rule. His party still endeavors to maintain such. Where are the people whose fathers established our institutions going to stand when it comes to a contest between the renewal of such a parody and the honest, efficient and creditable government the Democracy affords us?

WHITE AND CROSS.

The agony (to the public) is over. White and Cross, the Raleigh National Bank Boudlers, have been tried, convicted and sentenced. The first gets five and the second seven years in the chain gang. There are few who sympathize with these men now. But how different the case a few short months ago when they were distributing their stolen money with liberal hands! The Observer's sympathies are with the innocent sufferers of White and Cross. White, it will be remembered stated on his return from Canada that through all his career he had never lost his religion. It is to be hoped that he will still hold on to it, and by the time his sentence has expired, its quality will have improved. They have appealed.

The above from the Charlotte Observer fully expresses THE STANDARD'S opinion. We are glad, aye truly glad, that boodle and hypocritical religious gush have failed to cheat the law.

DOCKERY, THE DEMAGOGUE.

A demagogue is a flatterer of ignorant people. For the sake of gain he confirms them in their errors. He does not make men better or wiser. He does not instruct them. He finds them ignorant and he keeps them so. An artful flatterer, whether he is trying to steal the virtue of a giddy girl or to deceive an unlearned people, is always the worst enemy of mankind. The devil could never have cheated Eve out of her home in Eden if he had not flattered her. Flattery is still the natural weapon of the demagogue. The more inexperienced the victim the easier to accomplish the mischief.

In the Democratic party, banded together for mutual protection, around the mechanic, the farmer, the merchant, the physician, the lawyer, and the minister of the gospel. They have now and have always had common interests. They seek a common protection against a common enemy—against a combination of capital North and a combination of ignorance South—against the rule of dirty demagogues South and the rule of monopolists North—against stealing by Special Tax Bond legislation South and stealing by Tariff legislation and Dependent Pauper Pension bills North,—and against corruption everywhere. It is no wonder these men of different occupations are banded together in the Democratic party. They have suffered together. Together they have borne the iniquities of Radical misrule.

Now nobody knows all this better than Dockery. He was here when the Radicals were stealing in 1868, and when the National Republican party, assisted by O. H. Dockery and the State Radicals, with devilish malice, was trying to ram down the throats of our prostrate social equality. He voted for them and nobody has heard his repentance since—therefore he is their lawful representative today, co-worker in their iniquity, joint heir of their rascality, and partaker of their sins. Is it possible that Dockery can pose before the country as a reformer after all this? Looking through the thin gauze of his pretenses it is possible that anybody can fail to recognize in O. H. Dockery of '88, O. H. Dockery of '88?

Dockery proposes to get the \$150,000,000 out of the United States Treasury. If he is honest, why don't he first denounce the party whose internal revenue and tariff legislation took this money out of the pockets of the people? Can the people trust the Radical party to undo the mischief itself has wrought? Does anybody seriously believe that the hair of such a dog is good for such a bite? Is it possible that the Radical party can quietly suck internal pap for twenty years in office, and then honestly propose, in order to get back into office again, to destroy the system—a system created and fostered and milked by themselves and for themselves? Does anybody except a Radical or a disguised Radical believe that Dockery is honest when he says he wants to scatter the one hundred and fifty million dollars now in the Treasury among the people, and still, at the same time, proposes to retain the Tariff machinery by which he knows that hundreds of millions of dollars are annually wrung from the poor farmers of this country?

With what sort of face can Dockery join the Farmers' Alliance, an organization devoted peculiarly to the interest of farmers, and yet, at the same time, boldly advocate the high tariff which was invented by the monopolists by and with the consent and advice of the devil for the purpose of wringing out the hard earnings of farmers to centralize this government, to build up the

interests of corporations and put the capital in the hands of few. Yes, Dockery has adjoined the Alliance, and he will be an active member until November. The organization is non-political in character, but if the leaders don't watch there will be a little politics wherever Dockery goes along. He will try to make his membership pan out something in the campaign. After belonging to a party of money changers and monopolists for twenty years, would he suddenly undertake to pose as a farmer's friend for nothing? Dockery is an Alliance man "for revenue only." He hopes to make more by cultivating men than cotton. He is a professional man engaged in trying to make his living by his profession of politics. His party is not big enough to elect him. He joins the Alliance, and now he is seeking to negotiate a union between the Radical party and the Farmer's Alliance. This union would be adulterous, and therefore must be secret.

In this attempt Dockery has a hard job. The Alliance is non-political—Dockery and his party are altogether political. The Alliance is composed of white men—Dockery's party are mainly all black. The Alliance is organized for the benefit of farmers—Dockery's party is organized to tax farmers for the benefit of our infant manufacturing interests, corporations and monopolists. The Alliance is opposed to the National Banking system—Dockery's party inaugurated it. Nothing but the most adulterous union could ever be effected between the Farmer's Alliance and Dockery's party. If Dockery could effect this union, it ought to be secret—it would be too scandalous to bear the light.

No member of the Farmer's Alliance can vote for Dockery unless he is a Radical at heart. If he believes in Dockery it is about as good a test of his principles as need be had—he is a Radical by whatever other name you call him, and all the whitewashing in the State can't make him otherwise.

Dockery intimated in his speech in Raleigh that he did not like lawyers. This is not without cause—fact it is personal—so many of the leaders of his party have been prosecuted by lawyers. Lawyers have not always done their duty, but Dockery hates them because they do sometimes do their duty in relating Radical rascality upon ten thousand stumps. The lawyers in the Radical party, who are the servants of monopolists (one of them is the Republican candidate for President) Dockery does not hate. He has formed an Alliance with them to enslave this State. He does not hate Loge Harris, J. C. Pritchard, T. P. Devereux, and J. B. Mason who are Radical lawyers and co-workers with him in iniquity. Oh, no, he hates Democratic lawyers, and more because they are Democrats than lawyers. It is true that no man can read the laws of the State without becoming acquainted with iniquities of the Radical party, and Dockery hates them for this; but he hates them especially because in nearly every county he went into in 1882, a democratic lawyer jumped on him, and rode him out of the country like a bee martin on a sparrow hawk. Not even Dockery's own early devotion to the law, and his favorite son's fondness for the profession can reconcile him to such treatment.—S. T. Chronicle.

The Joint Canvass.

On Saturday last Col. Dockery caused Judge Fowle to be notified that he would be at Raleigh on Monday to make joint appointments. Judge Fowle abandoned his appointment at Charlotte and came back to meet him. On Monday morning Judge Fowle wrote asking for a meeting at 10 o'clock, and at the meeting the following agreement was entered into:

At a conference this day held at the Yarrowborough House, it is agreed between O. H. Dockery and Daniel G. Fowle that they each shall fill his appointments heretofore made and published to and including the 24th of August prox, each being at liberty to be present for a joint discussion on equal terms at any appointments made by the other; and that a list of joint appointments shall be made for them after the 24th prox, by mutual friends selected by them, to wit, T. R. Purnell and R. H. Battle, Esqrs., such list to be published by the 10th of August.

DAN L. G. FOWLE,
O. H. DOCKERY.

It is officially estimated that the losses by fire in the United States and Canada for the first six months of the present year amount to the enormous total of \$68,280,000, a sum far in excess of the losses in corresponding periods of several former years.

JERRY WAS SOLD.

An Old Livery Stable Keeper Earns the Acquaintance of a New Idea.

Jerry S.—kept a livery stable not very far from our city. One bright morning a well-dressed gentleman, a stranger to Jerry, called for a horse and carriage, to be used for the day; and he was particular to be accommodated with the best.

"I can let you have as good a horse as there is in the city, sir," said Jerry; "but you are a stranger to me, and I must have some—some—"

"Security, you want, eh?"

"Exactly."

"Very well," said the well-dressed gentleman, "what do you call your horse worth?"

"Six hundred dollars—the one I will let you have."

"Then suppose I leave with you that amount?"

"That will do, sir."

"All right. Bring out the horse."

The horse and buggy were soon at the stranger's service, and having looked them over, he remarked to Jerry:

"I think I'm safe enough to take that horse at six hundred."

"Every dollar is there, sir; and you'll say so when you draw the lines on the road."

The well-dressed gentleman took from his pocket-book a five-hundred and a one-hundred-dollar greenback, which he passed over to the stable-keeper, after which he jumped in and drove off.

At night the well-dressed gentleman returned, having had a fine drive of about forty miles.

"Ah—got back, eh? said Jerry, as the gentleman entered his office.

"Yes, sir—and I would like for you to come out and see if the horse is as good as it was when I took it. We want these things all done straight, you know—no after-claps."

Jerry was pleased with the well-dressed gentleman's manners. He went out; and after due examination, pronounced the horse as good as ever.

"Worth as much as it was when I took it, isn't it?"

"Certainly."

"All right. You may give me that six hundred, if you please."

They stepped back into the office, where Jerry passed over the two greenbacks. The well-dressed gentleman put them into his pocket-book, buttoned his coat, gave his hat a brush, and said:

"Good evening, sir."

"Hold on," cried Jerry. "You haven't paid me for the use of the horse, sir."

"Paid!—use?—use of what horse?" returned the well-dressed gentleman, in surprise.

"Why, the horse you've been using all day!" answered Jerry, emphatically.

"Bless you, my dear man," said the man with an affable smile. "I have been driving my own horse. I bought the horse, buggy and harness of you this morning at your own price; and you have now pronounced them worth as much as I paid for them, and have bought them, in turn, of me. Really, sir, it is a legitimate transaction. If you don't think so, you can consult some legal friend. Good evening, sir."

And the well-dressed gentleman went away, leaving our venerable stable-keeper sorely puzzled over this new problem. Jerry had flattered himself that he was thoroughly posted in all sorts of equine mysteries; but, certainly, this was entirely a new idea.—N. Y. Ledger.

The Republican Senators do not appear to have as yet agreed on their course in regard to the most important matter before the country—tax reduction. What a spectacle does this Gone-Up party present. In the House, they said at first, we propose to offer a substitute; but they could not formulate a measure that would suit themselves even—and so they slunk off and day by day stoop the taunts and jeers of Democracy, who were practically a unit. Then it was given out that the Republican Senators would prepare a bill—and in that body they have had a committee at work for more than a month pretending to prepare a bill. Now it turns out that they themselves, like the Republicans in the House, can't agree. Our hope is that a few Republicans may stand up with the Democrats and that the Mills bill may yet be passed. But what shall we say of a party that so far trifles with the interests of the people as to have no policy in regard to such a vital question.—News and Observer.

The discussion of the tax matter is often obscured by the use of the word surplus as applicable to two different ideas. The amount of money in the treasury today over the needs of the government is spoken of as the surplus. The amount of taxes collected during the year over and above the needs of the government for the year is also spoken of as surplus. The latter should be called the surplus taxes, and it is well to estimate it by the month. We collect each month about ten millions more than there is any need for. The amount of money which the government owes because of these unnecessary taxes is \$129,000,000.—News and Observer.

The Joint Institute.

The Institute, which closed on the 20th at Misenheimer and Lentz's Mineral Springs, having been in session for twelve days, was a decided success in every respect.

The officers of the Institute were as follows: Prof. Jas. P. Cook, County Superintendent of Cabarrus, President; J. A. Bivins Esq., Secretary; Prof. Eddins and G. F. Barnhardt Esq., Corresponding Secretaries. Committee on programme: Superintendents, Jerome and Cook, Prof. Spinks and Ludwig and Miss Cora Rose. To this committee is due, in a great part, the success of this the Joint Institute.

The manner of conducting the Institute was quite popular with the teachers present, inasmuch as there was a total absence of "gush work" and "spread eagle style," so often witnessed in work of this kind. The Institute was really a school.

The corps of instructors consisted of Practical and experienced teachers. The instructors present were: Dr. L. A. Bikle, Profs. W. H. Spinks, H. T. J. Ludwig, E. F. Eddins and J. A. Bivins. During the second week, Miss Clara E. Query, of the Charlotte Graded School, taught a model class in primary arithmetic and reading and spelling. Miss Query's manner in dealing with little children and gaining their attention and interest were indeed interesting and profitable to the teachers. Perhaps the best lesson taught by Miss Query was unconsciously done by the love she manifested in the work. The instructors gave their all to the success of the Institute.

One hundred and twenty-one teachers were enrolled, and every teacher encouraged the managers of the Institute and the officers of the School System of the two counties with promptness and interest.

On Saturday the 14th, the County Boards of Education of Cabarrus and Stanly met in joint session, at which meeting a large number of the school committeemen were present. Messrs. Sam. J. Pemberton, H. C. McAllister and others made practical talks on the school law, calling special attention to the duties of committeemen and their relations to the boards.

Dr. L. A. Bikle preached on Sunday to the members of the Institute one of his pointed, practical and interesting sermons. During the session of the Institute, addresses on subjects of interest to teachers were delivered by President Schaidt of Mt. Pleasant, Prof. H. C. Duun, Prof. H. T. J. Ludwig, Revs. J. C. Rose, T. W. Smith, G. H. Cox, and Prof. Walter P. Andrews.

Drs. R. S. Young, Moose and Pemberton delivered addresses on Physiology and Hygiene, which were most interesting and instructive.

Three debates were held during the exercises of the Institute on the following subjects: Compulsory Education; Corporal Punishments, and The Blair Educational Bill. The discussion of the Blair bill was warmly discussed by Supt. Cook and Prof. Eddins on the affirmative and Supt. Jerome and Prof. Andrews on the negative. The committee on decision decided in favor of the affirmative.

A good work has been done; the teachers have been benefitted, the results of which we may expect to be shown in our next schools. Thus closes the first Joint Institute ever held in the State, the success of which is evident from the complimentary terms in which it is spoken of. The cost of conducting the Institute was just what the expenses would have been in conducting a single Institute.

A dispatch from Tiskitwa, Illinois to the New York Star represents a big revolt among Republican farmers in that section against the Chicago platform. Ex State Senator Whiting, fifty years an Abolitionist, is out against his party. He says: "No protected lumber barons can interpret to me the Republicanism which was taught by the lips of Owen Lovejoy. In the old days the Republican party was not run in the interest of factory and mine owners, and a railroad man controlling \$300,000,000 of capital was not supreme dictator."

The North Carolina members of the general committee of the National Association have issued a call for a convention of Democratic clubs, for the purpose of organizing a State Association. Morehead City has been selected as the place, and Wednesday, August 15th, as the time. Let there be a grand rally of Democrats at the Convention.

Raleigh is the place for holding the following meetings: On 14th August the Farmers' State Alliance meets; the North Carolina Fruit Fair on 16th August; Inter-State Farmers' Association on 21st August; Annual State Fair on 16th October.

Shiloh's Tonic is what you need for Consumption, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale at D. D. Johnson's Drug Store.

Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale at D. D. Johnson's Drug Store.

CLOTHING AND HATS

CANNONS & FETZER'S!

WE HAVE DECIDED NOT TO WAIT UNTIL THE END OF THE SEASON TO

PUT PRICES DOWN,

BUT HAVE PUT THE KNIFE IN RIGHT AT THE START

Now Catch On.



WE HAVE A BIG STOCK OF

CLOTHING, HATS AND SHOES,

AND THEY MUST GO! WE OFFER:

A BLUE FLANNEL SUIT, men's size, at.....	\$ 5.00	worth \$ 8.00
A GOOD UNION CASSIMERE SUIT, men's size, at.....	5.00	" 9.00
A GOOD WORSTED SUIT, men's size, at.....	5.00	" 8.50
A GOOD UNION CHEVIOT SUIT, men's size, at.....	6.00	" 8.00
A GOOD UNION CASSIMERE SUIT, men's size, at.....	4.00	" 7.00
A GOOD TWEED SUIT, men's size, at.....	4.50	" 6.50
A GOOD ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT SUIT, men's size, at.....	8.50	" 11.00
A FINE ALL-WOOL CASSIMERE SUIT, men's size, at.....	10.00	" 12.50
A FINE ALL-WOOL WORSTED SUIT, men's size, at.....	12.50	" 15.00

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF PANTS at 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50, worth 25 to 50 per cent. more. All kinds of LIGHT SUMMER FABRICS AT VERY LOW PRICES.



HATS, HATS.

Boys' Malaga.....	10 cent
Men's Malaga.....	15 "
Men's Malaga, extra wide.....	20 "
Men's Mackinaw Sunday Hat.....	50 worth 75
Men's White Canton Sunday Hat.....	40 "
Men's White Canton Sunday Hat.....	50 "
Men's White Canton Sunday Hat.....	65 "
Men's White Canton Sunday Hat.....	65 "
Men's White Canton Sunday Hat.....	1.00
Men's Fine Manila, six different styles, all good.....	1.25 "
Men's Brown Manila.....	1.00 "
Men's Brown Manila.....	1.50 "

ALL OTHERS IN PROPORTION.

Ladies' and Gents', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

AT PRICES TO PLEASE THE MILLIONS.

IF YOU DON'T CATCH ON, COME AND SEE US, AND THEN YOU WILL DON'T SAY NO!

BUT TAKE IT IN,

CANNONS & FETZER.

No. 3903.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1888.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Concord National Bank," in the town of Concord, in the county of Cabarrus and State of North Carolina, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now therefore I, Jesse D. Abrahams, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Concord National Bank," in the town of Concord, in the county of Cabarrus and State of North Carolina, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section fifty one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 26th day of June, 1888.

J. D. ABRAHAM,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

LADIES' PEARLESSE DYES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home. They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Package or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Quality. They do not crack or stain, 40 colors. For sale by

For sale at
FETZER'S DRUG STORE, and D. D. JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.

Broad Brim Hats!

A new and pretty lot just received, which will be sold cheap.
Mas. J. M. CROSS.

Friend and Patron of the FARMERS' STORE,

We are now prepared to make you special prices, spot cash, on

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, & C

as well as other lines of our goods preparatory to making

Special Prices

in our entire line of merchandise. We promised you some time since to make this reduction in case you gave us your trade, and we are glad to thus publicly state that your increased patronage compels us to make good our promise, so study your interest by examining our bargains. To our

City Trade

we thank you for your support, and you will find with us a general line of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

country flour, country bacon and choice fresh butter on ice.

Thankfully,
BELL & SIMS, Agr'ls.

KEEP COOL!

A large lot of square palm leaf fans at the Millinery Store.
Mas. J. M. CROSS.