

THE VERY BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. TERMS: ONE YEAR, CASH IN ADVANCE, \$1.25. SIX MONTHS, .75.

Piedmont Air-Line Route Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Condensed schedule in effect June 24th, 1887. Trains run by 2nd Meridian Time.

Table with columns: DAILY, No. 50, DAILY, No. 52. Rows include destinations like New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc.

Table with columns: DAILY, No. 51, DAILY, No. 53. Rows include destinations like At Home, Arrive, Greensboro, etc.

Daily, except Sunday. SLEEPING CAR SERVICE. On trains 50 and 51 Pullman Buffet sleeper between Atlanta and New York.

The Weekly News-Observer.

The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State.

Concord Female Academy.

The next session of this Institution opens Monday, Aug. 13th, 1888. Having secured the services of competent teachers, the Principals offer to the community the advantages of a first class school.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Next session begins the first Monday of September. Location healthy. Terms moderate.

LADIES' PEERLESS DYES.

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home. They will dye everything. They are sold every where.

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J. LEE CROWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PRACTICE in the Courts of Cabarrus, Stanly and adjoining Counties. All business promptly attended to.

For Sale Cheap, A SECOND HAND OMNIBUS.

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

GREAT BARGAINS!

In order to close out my stock of Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, etc., I will offer great inducements to purchasers until the same is disposed of. Call and see me. I mean just what I say.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY.

Against loss or damage by fire, with J. W. Burkhead, Ag't.

For the Phoenix Insurance Co., of Brooklyn; Continental Insurance Co. of New York; Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia, and the North Carolina Home Insurance Co. All good Companies.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Aaron Ritchie, dec'd, all persons who are indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and settle, and all persons holding claims against the said estate will present them for payment within twelve months of this notice, or the same will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY, NOV. 27th, AT my residence, in No. 11 Township, I will offer at public sale the following property, to wit: Two good horses, 1 two horse wagon, 1 mule, 3 fat hogs, 1 sow and pig, blacksmith tools, elder mill, 150 bushels of cotton seed, 150 bushels of corn, and all my farming implements.

Land For Sale.

Any person desiring to purchase the tract of land known as the Taylor place, adjoining Cabarrus, Boston and others, or the tract of land known as the Reed and Allison land, adjoining the Barnhardt land and others, will please apply to me. They are both for sale.

NOTICE.

As administrator of John J. Allison, deceased, I will sell at public sale court house door, in Concord on first Monday in Dec., for assets to pay debts of said deceased, a valuable tract of land, containing fifty acres, adjoining the lands of Stafford Goodman, John F. Allison and Davis Brumby. Terms of sale, one-third cash, balance of purchase money to be secured by note at 8 per cent interest, payable twelve months after date.

Sale of Land.

By virtue of a mortgage executed to me on the 21 day of January, 1888, by E. L. Shinn and wife, Laura C. Shinn, and registered in Book No. 1 of Deeds of Trust, Page 422, etc., in Registers office of Cabarrus County, I will sell for cash on the 1st Monday of December next, at one o'clock, p. m., at public auction, in front of the Court House door in Concord, a tract of land consisting of 26 acres, more or less, situated in No. 5 Township, said County, adjoining the lands of James Yost, Margaret Krimminger, Levi Fink and others. Title to said land supposed to be good, but I sell and convey only as testator. This 2nd day of November, 1888.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of authority vested in me by a deed of trust or mortgage executed by C. F. Smith and wife, Julia A. Smith, on the 25th day of February, 1876, which mortgage or deed of trust is recorded in Register's office for Cabarrus County, North Carolina, in book No. 26, page 501, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door in Concord, North Carolina, on the 4th day of December, 1888, to the highest bidder, for cash: One tract of land lying on Dutch Buffalo Creek, adjoining the lands of Eph Bost, M. T. Teeter, John F. Furr, and others, containing 110 acres, known as the Tobias and Rachel Furr lands; also, one undivided half interest in the Mill tract, formerly belonging to Jno. F. Furr and said Smith. Title to said property is supposed to be good, but the purchaser only takes such title as I am authorized to convey under said mortgage.

Concord Male Academy, CONCORD, N. C.

JAMES P. COOK, A. M., BREVARD E. HARRIS, A. B., Principals.

Primary, Preparatory, Commercial and Academic. The course of instruction is practical and thorough.

It is the aim of the Principals to give each pupil a thorough English education, and prepare him for the active duties of life.

To complete the Academic course, the students will be required to take all the branches necessary for entering the Freshman or Sophomore class in our best colleges.

Medals and Prizes. At the end of the session, medals and prizes will be awarded for proficiency in studies, and for punctuality and behavior.

Board, including room, lights &c., can be had in private homes at \$8.00 per month. Lower rates can be had by club arrangement.

Principals, Concord, N. C.

MT. PLEASANT.

Happenings in and Around our Neighbor-Town Last Week.

Mr. B. S. Nunnaker has returned from a visit to Columbia, S. C. He attended the State Fair and reports large crowds, fine stock &c.

Mr. L. A. Lentz is making preparations to move to Mt. Holly, N. C. Mr. Lentz would have gone last week, but he had a very sick child, which detained him. We are glad to say the little one is some better.

Mrs. Laura Fisher, wife of Thornton S. Fisher, of No. 6 township, died on Wednesday, the 21st inst. Mrs. Fisher was a stout, healthy looking woman, but that dread disease, typhoid fever, found an easy victim in her, she being sick only about two weeks.

Sheriffs Proprietor of Cabarrus, and Blalock of Stanly, met in Mt. Pleasant on 16th inst to compare the votes cast for the several candidates.

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THINK IT ALL OVER.

Farmers' Friend.

Here are some figures: The people of the United States spend each year \$900,000,000 for drink, \$505,000,000 for bread, \$600,000,000 for tobacco, \$303,000,000 for meat, \$237,000,000 for woolen goods, \$210,000,000 for cotton goods, \$195,000,000 for boots and shoes and molasses, \$85,000,000 for education and \$55,000,000 for religion.

Yes, sir; \$1,500,000,000 for drink and tobacco and only \$948,000,000 for bread, meat, education and religion! In the United States we have 2,300,000,000 acres of land, and only eight individuals in each hundred of our population who are owners of the soil. The total wealth of the United States is \$47,475,000,000; Texas has of that amount \$530,000,000 or \$330 to each inhabitant in her limits.

We have in the United States 54,138 men employed at carpentry and their average annual wages are only \$540, and this is about the average of the trades and artisans. The highest average wages, board furnished, by the year paid on the farm is \$24.45 in California, while South Carolina pays \$8.10, the lowest, and the average wages paid on the farm in Texas is \$13.03, and the English lord makes 14 per cent on his investment in national banks.

The total agricultural products of the United States amount to \$2,721,000,000, while there is no single-handed farmer whose profits (from the production of the soil) after all the cost of the production is deducted, can show more than 26 cent per day net earnings, if that.

Who gets the balance? The United States has 194,000 square miles of coal field, or bed, which cost on top of the ground at the mine about \$2.35 per ton; yet consumers pay from \$5.50 to \$8.

The total cost of federal States, county and the city governments annually is about \$15.25 per capita.

One Thick, But Cauter Detective.

A lady and a gentleman were traveling together on an English railway, says the New York Graphic. They were perfect strangers to each other. Suddenly the gentleman said: "Madam, I will trouble you a few minutes; I am going to make some changes in my wearing apparel." "Certainly, sir," she replied, with politeness, rising and turning her back upon him. In a short time he said: "Now, madam, my change is complete, and you may receive your seat." When the lady turned behold her male companion transformed into a dashing lady with a heavy veil over her face.

Horses in Battle.

War horses, when hit in a battle, tremble in every muscle and groan deeply, while their eyes show deep astonishment. During the battle of Waterloo, some of the horses, as they lay upon the ground, having recovered from the first agony of their wounds, fell to eating the grass about them, thus surrounding themselves with a circle of bare ground, the limited extent of which showed their weakness. Others were observed quietly grazing on the field between the two hostile lines, their riders having been shot off their backs, and the balls flying over their heads and the tumult behind, before and around them caused no interruption to the usual instinct of their nature. It was observed that when a charge of cavalry went past near to any of the stray horses already mentioned they would set off, form themselves in the rear of their mounted companions, and, though without riders, gallop strenuously along with the rest, not stopping or flinching when the fatal shock with the enemy took place.

Whistles Supplant the Engine Belts.

The South Carolina Railway Company is gradually dispensing with bell and cord on its passenger engine and coaches, which custom has heretofore been so long in existence. Instead of the bell in the cab of the engine, connected with the passenger coaches, serving as a means for signaling the engineer by the conductor, a whistle is placed in the cab directly in front of the engineer's seat, and this is operated on the same system that the air brakes are controlled. The whistle is connected with the air reservoir, and when the conductor desires to signal the engineer he simply presses a button, which is connected by the air-pipes with the whistle, and the signal is instantly given. The button and the whistle are very sensitive, so as to speak, and the slightest touch of the button will discharge the air into the whistle, instantly giving the desired signal.

Deep Wells.

The silk manufactory at Northampton, Mass., has the deepest well in this country, that is, it is 3700 feet deep and eight inches in diameter, but at a depth of 150 feet from the surface a sedimentary sandstone was struck, which continued the whole depth, and water was never obtained. At St. Louis there is a well 3108 feet deep, which yields an abundance of sulphur water.

Before and After.

When a man is going out to the races he calls them "pointers." When he comes back he calls them "disappointers." Wise men make more opportunities than they find.

THAT WORD "TACKY."

The New York Herald of a few days ago has the following learned philological thesis on the word "tacky":

The Atlanta Constitution, Washington Post and other esteemed and learned contemporaries throw a flood of light upon the slang word "tacky."

According to the Post, "tacky" is any person or thing in bad form or common. Thus it says before the war Kentuckians regarded Ohio people as "tackies." Or, to modernize the simile, aristocratic Philadelphians would call North Broad street residents "tackies." To go still further, there is a suspicion that Fifth Avenue might call Brooklyn "tacky."

The Atlanta Constitution gives additional light. It mentions an old lady (who, if she were living, would be 102 years old), who as a girl had visited a "community of tackies in Burke county." These "tackies" were lazy, mean, thriftless, shabby and uncouth. Hence the name tacky passed into currency with this meaning, so that a scrub pony is called to this day in North Carolina a "tacky." Does the Constitution know where this tacky community got its name?

[We do not recall ever having heard the word applied to a scrub pony. None of the above learned authorities seem to have caught the true in-wardness of the word as it is used in North Carolina. Here it means old fashioned, "hack woods," or a t-off-date. More delicately used it means un-conventional.]—News and Observer.

A Very Curious Stone.

There has lately been found in Colorado a white opaque variety of hydrophane in rounded lumps from five to twenty-five mm in diameter, with a white chalky, or glazed coating, and which is of peculiar interest to scientific men. For its power of absorbing liquid this substance is quite remarkable, and when water is allowed to slowly drop on, it first becomes very white and chalky; and then gradually perfectly transparent. This property is developed so strikingly as to give rise to the name "magiestone" for it, and has suggested its use in rings, lockets, charms, etc., or other objects which the wearer wishes to reveal only when caprices might dictate. In an examination of several specimens of this curious material to determine its specific gravity, etc., the fact was readily disclosed that hydrophane—the weight being taken both dry and wet—absorbs more than an equal volume of water.

No Leap Year in 1900.

Although the year 1900 will be divisible by four without a remainder, it will not be leap year. It is well to be informed on this in time. Twelve years must elapse before the interesting event takes place, but it was just the same in 1800 and 1700, but not in 1600, for that was a leap year, and the year 2000 will be a leap year also. Why this should be is, as much a problem to the general readers as the silver question or the tariff issue. To explain in detail would be a tiresome task, but it rests on the principle that a difference of 11 minutes per year exist between a true time and calendar time. Thus a year is computed at 365 days, three years being 365 days long and the fourth year 366 days. In fact the year is 365 days, 5 hours and 45 minutes long, or 11 minutes short of 365 1/4 days. The leap year every four years is said to have been an invention of Julius Caesar's. To allow for this difference of eleven minutes per year, one leap year was dropped every hundred years. But this was found not to be exact, and Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 made an improvement and decreed that every centennial year divisible by four should be a leap year. Thus, by omitting the leap year for three centennial years and letting it remain as usual on the fourth centennial year, a system is obtained so close that it would take thousands of years to make up another day's difference in time. The calendar time is still not exact mathematically, but as no change will be necessary for 4,000 years the present generation need not worry about the trifling discrepancy remaining.—Wilmington Messenger.

Why Colonels are Numerous.

Bill Arry explains, in a recent letter to the Atlanta Constitution, "that in old time militia musters the Governor was the Commander-in-Chief, but as he could not be personally present, the militia were reviewed by proxy. Every county had an aid-de-camp with the rank of Colonel. He held his rank and title as long as the Governor held his office, and he was expected to holler for him and talk for him and boom him, and, if necessary, he must fight for him on a suitable occasion. If the Governor failed of re-election, these Colonels had to retire too, and a new set were appointed, but the old set never lost their title, and so the State in course of time got pretty full of Colonels."—Progressive Farmer.

DESTRUCTIVE SCHOOL METHODS.

American Magazine.

The originality and native precocity of youth are often lost in the automatic drills of the class room. Incipient talent and genius must die out in the mind of the possessor from sheer lack of appreciation and sympathy on the part of those to whom the youth trustingly looks for aid and encouragement. Perhaps it would be regarded as extravagant to assert that the end of a long course of instruction leaves nine-tenths of graduates wholly at the mercy of the world which they have been led to believe themselves fitted to enter and conquer. They may soon discover, however, that the wide fields of experience and knowledge are yet before them, and that the inclination and disposition for their further pursuit have been left dull and apathetic by the scholastic training received. Books and literature are now distasteful to them. They will be but too happy to ignore the classics; history has been studied too much. Admit that their minds have been filled with the elements of knowledge, that their intellectual powers have been disciplined and strengthened till they are sinewy and tough, how is it that the mind which comes to the tasks of life with a training and knowledge gained out of the schools, by reading, private study, self-help, often measures up to, nay, outstrips the college-bred mind? The question is easily answered: The methods of the schools destroy originality and versatility of mind by anticipating and preventing the very self-help necessary to give every mind self-reliance and independent power.

Denying a fault doubles it. Boasters are cousins to liars. Knavery is the worst of trades. Foolish fear doubles one's danger. He has hard work who has nothing to do. Confession of a fault makes half amend.

Learning makes a man fit company for himself. A grain of produce is worth a pound of craft. It costs more to avenge wrongs than to bear them. Contentment does not demand condition, it makes them. Now is always the very best time if we will only make it so. Whistling don't make the locomotive go, it is the silent steam. The ups and downs of life are better than being down all the time. To be really yourself you must be different from those around you. A little knowledge wisely used is better than all knowledge dissipated. Man may growl, grumble and fight, but it has no effect upon natural right. The lightning is vivid against a dark cloud, so the bravest lives sometimes are amid trials. We build barriers against the flood tide, we should place some restraints to all prosperity. Flugs, brass bands and fireworks may influence weak minds, but they are not real arguments. The nearer we get to the ocean the grander and greater it appears. The same is true of truth.

Peculiarity of Macaroni.

Macaroni is now largely manufactured in this country, one pound in ten of that consumed being imported. The industry, however, is solely in Italian hands and under Italian control. One peculiarity of this staple article is that it is almost proof against climatic changes and influences. In one of the cakes constructed by Sir John Franklin's party a box was found intact and unrotted for forty years after, and at the time of the Greely rescue the first food served the survivors was macaroni soup. Dr. Livingston always endeavored to keep a supply while engaged in his African explorations, but a few weeks since, the statement was published that Henry M. Stanley's supplies had been reduced to a quantity of vermicelli.

Writing About Rich Girls.

The manner in which the society papers discuss the chances of an heiress's marriage in America nowadays is rather startling to the old school journalists of the town. Every suitor who presents himself to a rich girl is duly written about in print, his chances discussed and his eligibility weighed. He pursues his loverlike way under the vigilant eye of the vast horde of society gossips who contribute to the weekly papers, and every move is duly chronicled and set forth. The positive or prospective fortune of the girl is constantly printed and commented upon, and altogether the courtship assumes a phase of publicity which is decidedly a new feature in journalism in New York City.

A Barrel Making Machine.

A Philadelphia man has invented a machine that, with the help of six hands, will turn out as many barrels in a day as sixty men can make. The machine has been successfully operated, and coopers are taking a good deal of interest in it. It proves financially successful it will probably revolutionize the cooper's trade.

Each Soldier in the Netherlands.

Each soldier in the Netherlands is to be supplied, in case of war, with a cartridge three inches long by two wide, containing antiseptic dressings. These will consist of a bandage about three yards long and two pieces of gauze, and rendered antiseptic by a sublimate solution. Many a political candidate beats his opponent by a scratch.

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J. B. Burdson, for State Librarian

Raleigh N.C.