

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

This is the last paper all those who are more than 18 months behind will receive, until they pay up. Our bills will be made out and put in the hands of a collector for immediate settlement. We regret this, but we can not run THE STANDARD on our own.

WHENEVER you see a man standing idle, wanting a fat job with little to do, and expecting to get something, something will invariably get him. And it is a God's blessing that something does get him.

AND Congressman Tom Watson, of Georgia, is not afraid of the force bill, and voted with the Republicans against sending copies of it to the people. Oh, well, who could expect anything better? As well try to drown fish in water as to try to make corruption ashamed of itself.

THE man who writes for the Charlotte end of the Salisbury Watchman fills most of his local columns with the political news of bleeding Kansas. It is right funny to read it till we get tired, which is pretty soon. Sossamon does not know that the war is over.

AIN'T the men who have been life-long radicals mighty conspicuous in the Third party move? This part of it makes us sick on the stomach.

If the people of this country are as badly demoralized as the third party preamble to the platform says they are, where is the People's party going to find honest, incorruptible voters enough to elect anybody?

THE most paying business in this world would be to buy some men for what they are really worth and sell them for what they think they are worth.

"THE color of the skin makes no difference." It doesn't, eh? Of course it doesn't to some men. But when you put any other than a white skin to rule over this chicken or to dictate to him, you will find out whether it makes difference or not.

TO HOLD a political meeting in a church and allow stamping and howling and hurrahing, and spitting tobacco juice over the floor shows the tendency of a rapid transit toward brutishness. Such a thing happened though very recently, and yet the people in this locality are rapidly becoming "educated." Rats!

Oh, Good Lord, tell us the way; We want more greenbacks, we say. Oh, Democrats, we're gwine away To do whatever WATT may say.

STANDARDISM.

The plank demanding that the Government pay to the ex-soldiers of the Federal army who took part in the war between the States the difference between greenbacks and gold at the time they were paid which was embodied in the St. Louis Third party platform, was drafted and presented by Gen. Weaver. Yet there are Southerners who say they will vote for Weaver. He not only presented it to the St. Louis party but for three sessions he urged it before Congress.

A BARREN IDEALITY.

When Governor McKinley addressed the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, he gave utterance to these sentiments:

"We stand for a protective tariff because it represents the American home and fireside, the American family, the American girl and the American boy and the highest possibilities of American citizenship. A protective tariff encourages and stimulates American industries and gives the widest possibilities to American genius and American effort."

An Ohio contemporary makes the above the text of a vigorous article on the Carnegies, from which we quote the following:

"If the tariff raises wages as promised, 'protects' the 'home and fireside,' why did the Carnegies lock out their 4,000 employees at Homestead and precipitate a bloody war because the men were not willing to accept a 30 per cent. reduction of wages instead of the increase promised them when the McKinley bill was passed? Where is the protection to the 'home and fireside,' to the 'boy and girl,' when the fruit of their labor through legalized extortion, is taken away and given to a favored few? Such 'protection' to home and fireside is in the language of the late Governor Allen, 'a barren idealism.'"—Raleigh Chronicle.

LET'S HAVE A DEMOCRATIC CLUB!

Fellow Democrats, of Concord, can you longer delay the organization, which alone can lead you to success? Can you afford to let the enemy carry off your rights? Can you afford to be bulldozed by them? Arouse from your slumbers! Shake off your feelings of despair, and let hope lighten the burdens of your soul! Success can be made ours if the right kind of work is done.

Let's organize a Democratic club! Let's fight the battle that is before us! Let's be men! If we are to be beaten let's be beat like men.

We are burning daylight. It is no use to longer delay the work that we should have done long ago. Thorough work will lead us to success. And don't you hate defeat? We don't want the humiliation of defeat, but we will suffer it if we don't get to work. The greatest and most momentous questions that ever confronted the American people are now confronting them, and the grandest fight is to be made—a fight against centralism, despotism, anarchy, prejudice and ignorance.

HOW CAN THEY DO IT?

How can the men who saw the flag of the South shot into shreds and saw the brave southern boys mowed down like wheat, lend their aid to the Republican party by consorting with the office-seekers of the Alliance? How can they forget the dark days when the cry of peace, be still! came over these troubled waters and there was no peace? How can they forget that once upon a time they pledged their lives to save their country, and then lend all their force and strength to aid and abet the black man's party?

The Globe is not a political paper. Its editor has seen the shades and shadows of all the parties—but he wants to know what any sane white man means by joining the Third party and giving to the Negro and his impudence a chance to run at large?

There are times and there are times. The office-seeking fellows who yell for a Third party offer no hope. If successful they would only wreck the government—but they do not propose to be successful. They want office and they want boodle. They will get both if the southern people give them a chance to get into the saddle.

As a northern and western man we want to say that down here we want no nigger business. This is the white of it—although the white and black expression is an old one.

A FALSE CHARGE AND AN UN-SUBMITTED ATTEMPT TO SHUT THE BURDEN OF PROOF.

The Salisbury Watchman, which rejoices in being known as a "reform" paper, said in its issue of last week that a vote for Cleveland is a vote for the force bill; North-eastern Democrats have threatened it as often as the Republicans. The Observer challenged this most remarkable declaration and this week's Watchman says:

Now the Watchman had good reasons for making that statement and did not make it for the purpose of deceiving anyone. We challenge the Observer to show that it was false or unjust. We throw the gauntlet down and dare the Observer or any other paper to show that the statement was false, unjust or wrong in any particular. Put up or shut up!

"Put up or shut up!" indeed! Stiff and nonsense—bluff and bluster. You challenge the Observer to do you? But the burden of proof is on you. We contradicted your false statement and it is your business to make out your case. You cannot take a man into the court house, lay a charge against him, and without submitting a particle of proof to establish it, demand that he acquit himself. Now bring in your evidence that "a vote for Cleveland is a vote for the force bill." Bring in your evidence that "Northeastern Democrats have threatened it as often as the Republicans." There isn't a word of truth in either statement and the Watchman knows it. It must show that "a vote for Cleveland is a vote for the force bill," and it must show what Northeastern Democrats have introduced force bills in Congress, and when they did so; and that Northeastern Democrats have raised their voices for a force bill, and when and where. You have printed something that isn't true and we don't intend that you shall either bluff or "shirk out of the responsibility for your charges. You print a libel on a man, accuse him, for instance, of having stolen something—and when he says the charge is false you "throw the gauntlet down" to him; you "dare him to show that the statement made was false." Bah! This is child's play. What would a court do with such a prosecutor as that? Come down with your proofs, Mr. Watchman. When your evidence is in will be time enough for the Observer to submit testimony in rebuttal. Come along, now; no bluffing—it won't work here. Come down with your proofs, as aforesaid.

WAS IT DISGRACEFUL OR NOT?

In another column of this paper may be found a communication which tries to defend a political meeting for invading the sacred precincts of the house of Almighty God. The article was written by G. Ed Keistler, who was one of the orators of that day, and who made his speech in the church. His remarks in today's issue were called forth by an editorial remark of my own, saying that the meeting, in its very nature, showed the "tendency of a rapid transit toward brutishness." I am not prepared now, nor ever have been, to state that I think I was mistaken, nor that it was "narrow-mindedness and partisan artillery;" and I believe that any sane man will form a just and accurate estimate of a man who will defend such uncommensurate and unbecoming proceedings of any party or clique. But in this day of secret political meetings, of signs and grips and pass-words, of boycotts and of utter forgetfulness of all the past and total ignorance of the present and future, I confess, with shame, that we need not be surprised at a political pow-wow in a church and any number of minds of sufficient depravity to defend it against the attacks of christian civilization and enlightenment.

You say, Mr. Keistler, that you are proud to belong to a "party that is pure enough to enter a church with its meetings—a party whose principles are in sympathy with the purity [of the church]." How do you reconcile the facts in the case? There were men in that meeting of every shade from a preacher to an infidel. They whooped and yelled and hurrahed and spat tobacco juice over the floor; they told old stale jokes (which passed for wit) and altogether it was the roughest, hulloingest political meeting that I have ever attended, and was no freer from corruption than any one I have ever witnessed. How can this conglomeration be called pure enough to enter a church? What I mean is that if the church of the land is worth anything at all for the elevation of the morals of the country, then that meeting was a disgrace to the church; and I do not hesitate to say that whatever church tolerates such things within its walls will always be a church of very limited influence and unlimited obscurity. And since I am called upon, by Mr. Keistler, for an explanation of the meaning of my words, I would like for him to explain publicly what he meant in talking privately when he said, "Of course, now, that meeting would not have looked very nice in any church in Concord, but that out there was in the country." Will you explain, please, to those people "out in the country" what you think of their church?—will you please tell them what you think of them anyhow? Will the people of the "country," and especially those in the immediate neighborhood of Rocky Ridge church, ask this young political advisor, this guiding star, to please explain what he meant and what he thinks of them?

I assure you, Mr. Keistler, it was no misprint—I meant every word of it and a good deal between the lines. The truth of the matter is (you being a member of that church) instead of defending that meeting, you ought to go to your room, get down on your knees and ask God Almighty to forgive you for taking part in it.

You ask the estate of my conscience for the part I took in the day's proceedings, and I will answer by trying to recall all that passed through my mind as I sat in that house erected and dedicated to the worship of God. The whole thing seemed strange to me. I knew the church, of which it was an integral part, had for fifty years regarded itself on being non-political; that they had boldly said they would know nothing among men but the crucified and risen Savior. I had heard in the dedication of its churches the solemn words: "We dedicate it to His service, &c;" and again I have heard them pray: "Preserve this house which we set apart to thy service from injury and desecration." Then I thought of the joy expressed by our sainted fathers and mothers, as they gathered around their sacred altars and rejoiced in the blessings which they brought them. And again my mind reverted to the word of Eternal Truth, as contained in Matt. 21:13 and Mark 11:15; Luke 19:45 and John 2:15 and 16. (Please read the references.) I confess that my mind was in great doubt as to whether I should remain silent, rebuke this desecration, or make a simple statement of my political preferences. While in this reverie the third call came, and I said to myself there sits a preacher in the pulpit cheering this unseemly conduct in God's house; yes, and there are deacons and private church members—even one who could look across a State Convention and read what a man thought—and I said to myself I WILL SPEAK. And under this chain of circumstances I did speak. But the words still ring in my ears; "My house shall be called the house of prayer."

J. F. NEWELL.

WEAVER! WEAVER!

A BLIND HATER OF THE SOUTH!

The Way He Talked When in Congress—Denouncing "Rebels," and the "Rebellion;"—The Author of the Pension Bill.

If the third party ever had a possibility of carrying a single southern state, or if its leaders ever dreamed of securing a large vote in any of them the nomination of Jas. B. Weaver must have destroyed their hopes.

Weaver is a political hack who has been a member of every political party organized in his time and has been true to none.

He is a wild, visionary individual, a fluctuating mortal, who is your best friend today; your bitterest enemy tomorrow; who praises you today; damns you tomorrow.

HE IS THE PENSION MAN.

Weaver was perhaps the author of the twelfth plank of the St. Louis platform.

Here is a bill he introduced in two congresses. He introduced it in the fiftieth congress on January 4th, 1888. Its number is 1356.

Mr. Weaver introduced the following bill:

For the relief of the soldiers and sailors who served in the army and navy of the United States in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and to restore to them equal rights with the holders of government bonds.

Whereas, The soldiers and sailors who served in the army and navy of the United States in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion were, from the necessity of the case, compelled by law to receive for their services a depreciated currency, greatly inferior in value at the time to the gold coin of the United States; and

Whereas, The congress of the United States has therefore, in the most solemn manner, affirmed, that good faith requires that all government obligations shall be paid in coin or its equivalent; and

Whereas, The obligation of the government to the soldiers and sailors who hazarded all, including life, that this nation might live, is of the most sacred and binding character; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid to each private soldier, non-commissioned officer, sailor, teamster, or musician regularly mustered into the service of the United States during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, or to his or their legal representatives in case of death, as soon as his or their claim shall be examined and audited by the second auditor of the treasury, the sum found due him or them, the amount thereof to be ascertained as follows: The second auditor shall ascertain the amount of currency paid said soldier or sailor at each date of payment during his term of service, and shall ascertain the gold value of said currency payment at the time, by reference to the quotations of gold, as compared with the currency in which said soldier or sailor was paid, at the city of New York at that date; and said soldier, sailor, or his legal representatives shall be allowed and paid the difference in value between the currency which he received and the standard gold coin of the United States in which he should have been paid.

Section 2. That to enable the government to meet the payments required by this act the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to cause to be issued three hundred million dollars of United States notes, or so much thereof as shall be found necessary, of the denominations of one, two, five, ten, twenty, and fifty dollars; and said notes, when so issued, shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and shall be kept in circulation in manner as now provided by law for other United States notes.

Section 3. That the sum of three hundred million dollars, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make the payments required by this act, is hereby appropriated out of the money by this act authorized to be issued.

SOME OF HIS SPEECHES.

In a debate in the house of representatives on July 11th, 1888, Mr. Henderson of Iowa quoted some extracts from Mr. Weaver's old speeches against the democratic party and the south. Mr. Weaver instead of denying them said they were true.

The southern man who can desert the democracy and vote for Weaver after reading these extracts is not worthy the name of a southerner. Here are some of Mr. Weaver's utterances in speeches in Iowa when he was not a democrat: "I want to congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the suppression of purely democratic rebellion, gotten

up by the democrats for the democratic purpose of discovering this union and perpetually establishing human slavery. Now and forever it is established as an eternal truth that the democracy in no place or state can ever be trusted with government. As a party it should disband, just as a section of it did at Appomattox."

Again he said of the democracy: "I am astonished beyond measure that a party with a record so utterly vile and wretched and wicked should be so lost to all shame and decency as to make an appearance before the people of Iowa."

In another he said: "What is the use of further arranging the default democracy with all its hoary crimes at the bar of public opinion? We know that its acts comprise murder, treason, theft, arson, fraud, perjury and all crimes possible for an organization to commit."

Here is another: "No republican can ever, under any circumstances, have any part or lot with the hungry, rebellious, man-hating, woman-selling gang corporated under the name of democracy, a name so full of stench and poison that it should be blotted from the vocabulary of civilized man and handed over to the barbarism that it so fitly now and in all the past has represented."

And another: "But, then, what could you expect from the poor, blind, diseased, decrepit, dismal, damned old democratic party?"

Here is still another: "There can be no doubt about the question at all. With greenbacks and national bank notes our business needs are well met. There can be no better paper currency than these. But the assaults of a party which through its financial legislation inflicted untold wrongs and robberies upon the people by permitting banks without a solid basis to issue a circulating note."

"The fact is, gentlemen, the democracy never has been able to comprehend the financial question. Between its inherent dishonesty and apparent sensibility, it makes a petty, but not unusual exhibition of its corporate consolidated idiocy."

A picturesque specimen, this, for a party to nominate or any man to cast his ballot for.

VERY APPROPRIATE NOW.

"When Philip of Macedon was dividing and conquering the States of Greece (for the policy of tyrants is to divide and conquer) it is said that Demosthenes, in order to stir up the Athenians to a defense of their liberties, used this fable, 'The shepherds fell out with their dogs because it took so much to keep them, and so as a matter of economy they put them all to death. When the watch dogs were put to death the sheepfolds were left unguarded, so the wolves rushed in and destroyed the flocks.' Tyrants always want the old watch dogs of liberty slaughtered that the people, like innocent sheep, may be at their mercy. When the old watch dogs that have stood by the fold for years are beheaded, the sheep may prepare themselves to catch it."

Nothing could be more appropriate for the present political fight than the above. The old watch dogs are being harassed by the new and economic party, and if they succeed (and there is no chance of it) the wolves will rush in and destroy all good government and give us a reign of sectionalism and despotism. The flock will be destroyed.

Nearly 8,000 Carnegie Workmen Already Out, and 8,000 at Work.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dispatch to Philadelphia Record. The extent of the Carnegie workmen's lockout at Homestead, the strike at the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third street mills, Pittsburg and the strike at the firm's Beaver Falls mill is apparently in this summary of the number of men ordinarily employed at each plant:

Table with 2 columns: Plant Name and Number of Men. Homestead: 3800; Twenty-ninth street mill: 1500; Thirty-third street mill: 1500; Beaver Falls mill: 1000; Total: 7800.

Other Carnegie plants, while not necessarily nor even probably to be closed by sympathetic strikes, may be affected by the situation. The Keystone Bridge Works here certainly will be so affected. Summarized, these plants employ:

Table with 2 columns: Plant Name and Number of Men. Braddock (including furnace men): 5000; Duquesne: 2000; Keystone Bridge Works: 1000; Total: 8000.

The Homestead workmen have lost \$125,000 in wages already, the Carnegies, nothing as their contracts all contain strike clause.

The steamer Cotterthun, which has arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, reports that when she touched at the island of Sangier in the Malay Archipelago had been destroyed by a volcanic eruption and that the whole population, comprising 12,000 souls, had perished. The Cotterthun steamed for miles through masses of volcano debris.

Adlai E. Stevenson Will Attend a Big Democratic Rally in Charlotte This Fall.

Some weeks ago it was suggested that a great political rally be held in Charlotte some time in September and that Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency be invited to address it. The suggestion was acted upon at once and a letter of invitation was dispatched to Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Charles W. Tillett Friday received a reply from Mr. Stevenson. It was written at Bloomington, Ill., on the 11th. In his letter Mr. Stevenson says it would give him great pleasure to visit Charlotte, but he is not now able to set an exact date for his visit. He further acknowledged his indebtedness to the North Carolina delegation in the Chicago convention.

Mr. Stevenson says further that he will write again at a later date more definitely. It is quite safe to say that Mr. Stevenson will be in Charlotte in September and the citizens of that city will have the greatest political rally ever known in the history of the Queen City.

Stevenson Will Come to North Carolina.

The Hon. A. E. Stevenson wants to speak in North Carolina. He is really a native of North Carolina and is a strong friend of the South. Col. Thos. W. Strange, of Wilmington, furnished the Messenger with the following letter from Mr. Stevenson:

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 13, '92. Hon. Thos. W. Strange, Wilmington, North Carolina: MY DEAR SIR:—Your very kind letter of June 30th came duly to hand. This is the first opportunity I have had to reply. I beg to assure you of my full appreciation of the great honor done me by the delegation from your State. If I can in any measure repay it by speaking at the places indicated in your letter I will gladly do so. Until I return from New York it will be impossible to state when I can go to North Carolina. After my return I will know better what is expected of me by the National committee. I will say now, however, that I fully expect to be able to make five speeches in North Carolina. I will leave it to the committee, of course, to name the places. I hope they will include Wilmington, Fayetteville and Charlotte. Will you please consult with Col. Green, J. P. Caldwell and other prominent Democrats of your State and advise me as to the time it would best suit your people for my visit. Yours very truly, A. E. STEVENSON.

UNWARRANTED, UNJUST AND UN-TRUTHFUL ATTACKS.

There are some editors who have no conscience that is ever smote by being guilty of lying. In fact they can lie unblushingly. Recently it has been stated everywhere in the "reform" papers that Cleveland was a force bill man; that Northeastern Democrats were in favor of the force bill. Among that kind of papers the Salisbury Watchman and the Progressive Farmer have recently made just such utterances. It went so far that some "reform" fanatics started the news that Democrats had introduced in Congress a bill or bills for a force bill. This thing went so far that Hon. Charles Tracey, of New York, was singled out as a man who had introduced such a bill. Letters began pouring in on him for copies of his bill. To stop the infamous slander he wrote the following letter to the editor of the Charlotte Observer:

House of Representatives U. S., Washington, D. C., July 14, 1892. DEAR SIR:—Letters have been received here by members of Congress requesting copies of a force bill introduced by me. Why I should be selected as the victim for a malicious lie I do not know. In the Fifty-first Congress I made a speech against the force bill and voted against it. There has been no force bill introduced in this Congress. The Democrats of the entire country are against a force bill, and to try to deceive people with stories to the contrary ought to react on the rascals attempting the fraud. Yours respectfully, Charles Tracey.

The following are the I. O. O. F. officers elected for the ensuing year: Grand chief patriarch, George H. Glass, of Raleigh; grand high priest, T. F. Reynolds, of Winston; grand senior warden, James L. Yopp, of Wilmington; grand junior warden, P. H. Pelletier, of Newbern; grand T. K. Phillips, of Fayetteville; grand treasurer, T. W. Blake, of Raleigh; grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge, C. B. Edwards, of Raleigh.

THE STATE FAIR.

The New Premium List—Full of New Things and Interesting Announcements.

The premium list for the State fair of 1892 has been received. I will, as soon as seen, assert itself to be one of the most interesting documents ever issued by the State Agricultural Society. The premiums are more numerous than ever before and are the most liberal ever offered; and there are premiums for everybody to compete for. We note particularly a cash premium of \$200 and a town lot worth \$500 to be given to the county making the best exhibit at the fair. Fifty dollars in gold is the premium offered to the lady making the best exhibit of fancy and domestic work. There are in all about eight hundred premiums, exclusive of racing purses which will aggregate \$1,700.

There are some special announcements which will interest everybody. The great special attraction this year will be Pawnee Bill's Wild West show. This organization carries fifty wild and wily mustang ponies and bucking bronchos, fifty Indians from the wild Alkali deserts and prairies of the West, twenty cow-boys, twenty cow-girls and twenty famous Indian scouts, besides a herd of buffalo, all of which will nurse in giving realistic illustrations of wild western life. They will show how the settler's cabin is attracted and the inmates killed and scalped; how a stage coach is robbed; how a horse thief is dealt with—the thief being captured after a hot chase, lassoed and jerked off his horse, dragged on the ground and finally hanged to a tree and apparently riddled with bullets. Other thrilling scenes will be presented such as are famous in song and story. This show will be given everyday of the fair and will be free to everybody. Railroad rates will be one cent per mile, and special trains will be run. H. W. Ayer, Secretary, at Raleigh, will send lists and particulars to all who want them. Other attractions will be in the programme during the week. The city of Raleigh will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary. This will be characterized by gorgeous allegorical floats, trades floats, decorative scenes and brilliant illuminations and fireworks that have never been equalled in the South.

Machine for Sheep Shearing.

There is a shearing machine in use in Australia and New Zealand by the large flock owners, but although this is an American invention, it is not in use here for this purpose. But it is used for clipping horses and also by barbers for cutting persons' hair. The machine works well and easily, and does not cut the sheep or twice out the wool, as often happens with shearing.—[New York Times.

More than likely will advance later on. If you want

OATS

for Spring sowing, place your orders now. Call at FETZER'S Drug Store and see samples of

WHITE SPRING OATS, BLACK SPRING OATS, RED RUST PROOF OATS.

Our stock of clover and grass seeds for Spring sowing are now arriving. We will not be undersold. Call on us. N. D. FETZER, Manager

The Grip Has You

But we retain our grip on a large and increasing raid in the

FURNITURE LINE!

We attribute our success to our spot cash method of buying that gives us the go on all our competitors. If you will call and see our line of Coaxers and Teasers in Walnut, Cherry and Oak chamber suite and hear pieces you will understand why we have trade during the dull season.

DO YOU NEED AREFRIERAR?

A Hammock, a Canopy or anything in the Furniture Line. If you do don't stop until you get to the Furniture store of

Cannons, Fetzter & Bell.

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—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Buggies, Wagons and Hacks, and just received one car load of

MOWERS AND REAPERS

One carload of Horse Rakes. Also keep in stock at all times

CANE MILLS AND EVAPORATORS, NEW HOME

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STANDARD BRANDS OF ACID

AND GUANO AND ALL

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