

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Yorke & Wadsworth, composed of N. F. Yorke, J. C. Wadsworth and Cannons & Fetzer as silent partners, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 24th day of May.

This the 6th day of August, 1895. N. F. YORKE, J. C. WADSWORTH, CANNONS & FETZER.

We, N. F. Yorke, J. C. Wadsworth and O. J. Harris, under style and firm name of Yorke, Wadsworth & Co., will conduct and carry on the former business of Yorke & Wadsworth, and we assume all liabilities of Yorke & Wadsworth, and collect all notes, accounts and other indebtedness due Yorke & Wadsworth.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. YORKE, WADSWORTH & Co. August 6, 1895.

House For Sale.

That five-room house on East Depot street, now occupied by Mrs. J. F. Willeford, is for sale. Interested parties will call on Dr. L. M. Arthey for terms and other desired information.

j26 1m. (MRS.) ANN FINK.

YOU SAVE 50% IF YOU BUY A HIGH GRADE Oxford Wheel

For men, women or boys at prices ranging from \$15 to \$80. We ship from factory subject to approval and are the only manufacturers selling direct to consumers. We have no Agents. We offer greater value in our Oxford Gladiator wheels at \$60 to \$80 than other manufacturers with prices from \$100 to \$150. Every wheel fully warranted. Don't pay local dealers a profit of Fifty per cent. Cut this out and write to-day for our handsome catalogue. Address, OXFORD MFG. CO., Bicycle Department 11 110, 1235 Wash Ave., CHICAGO.

SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of authority vested in me as commissioner by a decree of the Superior Court, made in the case of Lawson Blackwelder and others, plaintiffs, against N. M. Starnes, defendant, I will sell at public auction in front of the court house door in Concord on Monday, Sept. 2, 1895, to the highest bidder, the following real estate of which John C. Starnes died seized.

1st. Tract known as the Rowland tract adjoining J. E. Furr lands, Martain Furr and others and on which Henry Croyton now lives, containing 114 acres, and known as the home place. This tract of land will be sold subject to the dower of Mrs. John C. Starnes which has already been allotted, and consists of about 67 acres.

2nd. Tract known as the Adam Honeycutt tract adjoining Jackson Honeycutt, the tract above mentioned and others, and contains about 46 acres, and on which O. V. Mauney now resides.

3rd. Tract known as the Alexander Shoe tract adjoining Nathan Lambert, Mac Cox and others, and contains about 15 acres.

4th. Tract known as the John M. Shoe tract adjoining Jackson Honeycutt, Thomas Swinson and others, and contains about 83 acres.

Terms:—One-third cash, one-third in twelve months and the remaining third in two years; the deferred payments to bear 6 per cent interest from day of sale until paid, but the purchaser will have the right to anticipate them by paying cash if he desires to do so. JAS. C. GIBSON, Commissioner.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of authority vested in me by a Deed in Trust or Mortgage executed by C. W. Robinson on the 1st day of January, 1893, which mortgage or Deed in Trust is duly recorded in Register's office for Cabarrus county, North Carolina, in book No. 7, page 572, 573 and 574 I will sell at public auction at the court house door in Concord, North Carolina, on the 14th day of September, 1895, to the highest bidder that tract of land known as the Col. Thomas H. Robinson place at Poplar Tent. This is a chance to secure a good home in one of the best neighborhoods in Cabarrus county near the church and school house. There are good buildings, orchards and conveniences for home comfort on the place. Terms made known on day of sale. 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.

JOHN P. ALLISON, Trustee. Dated 15th day of August, 1895.

MONEY.

(Concluded from first page)

the conscientious, cautious business men of a country who are real promoters of commercial and industrial life. But that the confidence of business men may be secured there must be no threats to change the standard of value. A doubtful and greatly changing measure of value would be fatal to industrial and commercial life.

It is always desirable to have money circulate freely. But there can be no circulation where there are no products of labor to move. Money cannot move itself. There must be a counter movement of something else. If a country has nothing to exchange for money, money will not flow into it, and there can be no circulation.

Now it is a well known fact that money is very timid, and will hide itself very quickly and safely, if the danger signal is hung out. One of the dangers it is most fearful of is lowering the standard of value. Lowering the standard of value is no new thing in the history of the world. The experiment has been tried and the result has been exhibited to the world.

In the latter days of the Roman Republic the government changed the standard. The As or Pondo was the unit of value. It weighed twelve ounces. At the time we are speaking of it was thought that the standard was too high, and accordingly the As or Pondo was divided into twelve equal parts. In that case the unit was an ounce, whereas before it had been a pound or twelve ounces. Of course values were not increased. Dividing a pound of sugar into twelve equal parts does not increase the quantity of sugar. But if values did not increase, as we would say, the number of dollars did. By a simple act of government one dollar became twelve dollars. A Roman who was worth one thousand dollars was suddenly enriched to the amount of twelve thousand dollars. The pound of copper had felt the magic power of the legislator, and was suddenly transformed into twelve pounds. Copper was the money. The As or Pondo was the unit. It originally weighed one pound. When it was divided into twelve equal parts each part was still called an As or Pondo. All this no doubt looks very pretty, but let us remember that the act of the legislator did not save copper which ultimately had to give way to silver, and what is of greater interest to us, the act did not save Rome. The great Republic fell, and the liberties of the people buried in the ruins.

How much the change of standard of money had to do towards hastening the downfall of the mighty Republic it may be impossible to say, but that it contributed its share, whatever that share was, cannot be doubted. The reckless speculation that would naturally follow such a speedy rise of prices, no doubt contributed to the ultimate result more than we would be willing to admit.

Now, it is one of the attending results of high prices that, where a credit system prevails, the amount of debt is correspondingly increased with high prices, a hundred dollar debt is more easily and quickly made than with low prices, when the reaction comes, which must come, the people are caught more largely in debt, than if prices had been low. Their downfall is more sweeping, and their ultimate recovery more hopeless. What is wanted is not change, but invariability of standard. It should be kept in mind always that the change of standard is not so

much a change of the material which forms the standard as of the value of the material. The standard of value is not a material something, but the value of a material something. Material can no more measure value, than a yardstick can measure bushels of wheat. If a note be given for one hundred dollars, the number of dollars is a fixed and definite quantity, but the value of the dollars may change and will change if the standard by which it is measured keeps changing, and since notes are given as promises to pay numbers of dollars and not values of dollars, it follows that whilst the number of dollars to be paid and received remains the same. Their value may be greater or less at the time of settlement than it was at the time the note was given. If the value of the dollars increases then the debtor will be wronged, but if the value decreases the creditor will be wronged. It is to prevent this wronging of either party to the contract, that has caused the most enlightened nations to seek that standard, which has the greatest stability of value. A contract being made to pay dollars and not to pay value of the dollars, it is very evident, that any rise or fall in the value of the money, has no effect on the agreement to pay dollars. The agreement being to pay dollars, dollars must be paid regardless of any change of value that may have taken place since the contract was made. It is for this reason that shrewd business men try to settle all claims promptly on short time. Short time notes are less subject to great variation of value than long time notes. Government banks, railroad, city and other banks that do not mature soon, but leave long periods to run, are more likely to be affected by a change of standard. It is for this reason that the holders of such bonds require that the standard shall not fluctuate in value. To secure themselves in this respect, they usually require that the bonds shall be paid at maturity in money based upon the least variable standard. The least variable standard at this time seems to be gold, as the most intelligent and progressive nations have decided.

The value of money should be uniformly the same, not only from year to year but from decade to decade or as nearly uniform as the nature of things will permit. Constancy of the value, depending, of course on the invariability of the value of the standard, will inspire confidence, and confidence is the hidden power which keeps the wheels of commerce and trade in motion. Any demonstration which has a tendency to destroy this confidence is hostile to the best interests of the people, and should be treated as it deserves to be treated. The violation of an economic law is just as injurious to the body of the commercial and industrial world as the violation of a hygienic law is to the body of man. The one can no more take place without its attending evils than the other can. Unfortunately, a mistake in the economic world is most grievously felt by those least able to bear the evil. Unfortunately, too, it may happen that, under the plea of seeking better conditions, demanding reform may really mean asking for economic ruin. SAVIGNY.

To the Citizens of Concord.

On and after the 20th day of this month of August, I will open out a first-class meat market and will be glad to serve the public with their needs in the fresh meat line. My place of business will be in the Hurly store room, first door below Lowe & Son. Respectfully, J. F. DAYVAUER.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and cures feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHLOP, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass. ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.



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"DON'T"

Lose your life's blood foolishly, don't spend sleepless nights on account of the villainous murder, just step into the furniture store and at a very small cost and get you a PATENT TURNOVER CANOPY that will starve a mosquito to death in twenty-four hours by the clock. Did you say

FURNITURE?

You can come nearer getting anything in the Furniture line from us than from any house in North Carolina. Our stock of molding for room and frame is not surpassed anywhere. Our prices are the lowest. Come and see

Cannons, Fetzer & Bell.