

Daily Concord Standard.

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CONCORD, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 1,255

Concord National Bank.

CONCORD, N. C.
J. M. ODELL, President.
D. B. COLTRANE, Cashier.
L. D. COLTRANE, Assistant Cashier.
Capital, \$50,000
Surplus, \$16,000
—DIRECTORS:—
J. M. ODELL, D. F. CANNON
ELAN KING, J. W. CANNON
W. R. ODELL, W. H. LILLY,
D. B. COLTRANE.

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FINE GINGHAMS,
OUTING CLOTHS,
PLAIDS, SHEETING
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DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

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BUYERS OF

Country Produce
of all Kind

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Four-Foot wood always wanted—best prices for same. We invite an inspection of all the goods we Manufacture.

Odell Manufacturing Co.

MONEY.

NO. 12.

The ratio 16 to 1 is evidence that an inequality exists between gold and silver. If the metals were coined on that basis, in order that there might be equal chances given them, the legal tender laws remaining in force, there should be 16 times as many gold dollars coined as silver dollars, that is for every 1,000,000 silver dollars there should be 16,000,000 gold dollars.

On that basis for the 600,000,000 silver dollars now in circulation in this country there should be sixteen times 600,000,000, that is to say 9,600,000,000 gold dollars. Take of 600,000,000 dollars for gold now in circulation, and we have 9,000,000,000 as the number of dollars gold is behind. The capacity of the mint being 50,000,000 dollar pieces a year, it follows that to coin 9,000,000,000 single dollars would require 180 years, which seems to be the period as demanded by the ratio 16 to 1, during which not a silver dollar should be coined, that is if the two metals are to have an equal chance in the basis named above.

Of course, it is not advocated that coinage shall take place on the above basis. Neither is it advocated, as some seem to think it should be, that the ratio 16 to 1 signifies that we should have sixteen dollars where we have one now. On that basis the 1,600,000,000 dollars now in circulation, would have to be raised to sixteen times that amount, that is, to enormous sum of 25,600,000,000 dollars, which would give us a circulation of nearly four hundred dollars per capita, and take 480 years to coin it, deducting the 1,600,000,000 already in circulation. The trouble with the double standard seems to be the effort to enforce by law an equality where there is no natural equality. It is an attempt to make people desire two things equally for one of which they have a preference.

Now a country must have money and plenty of it, too, this all will admit, all will admit that the money should be good money, and that every dollar should have the same purchasing power as every other dollar. To attain this desired result there should not be too many standards by which to measure the dollars. If there be more than one standard and they vary in value, the values of the standards, what they may be at any future time, becoming confusing elements in all time transactions. The uncertainty as to what would be the standard of measure at the maturity of a note would have the effect of making the rate of interest high enough to cover any possible loss from a change in the value of the standard, or the kind of money to be paid would be named in the note. This would cause the money rated by the highest standard to be withdrawn from circulation or if used as money, to be used in equivalents of the lower standard, and consequently at a premium. Nobody would pay a hundred dollar debt with gold, if seventy-five dollars in gold would buy silver dollars enough to pay the debt.

To avoid this, it seems that the world has decided that it would be best to make gold the standard and then coin all the gold and silver that the business of the country might need. Make gold an unlimited legal

tender, and silver dollars a legal tender for whatever amount might seem best for the welfare of all interests. If silver is too heavy and less desirable as a money metal than gold, to attempt to force people to receive, carry and handle it to a burdensome extent, would be equivalent to using means to destroy its use as a money metal, the very thing that might not be desired.

By having the single gold standard, a stop would be put to the contention between the standards in the trading and commercial world. All time contracts would be made on a less doubtful basis. It would stop juggling with the standards, and thus remove disturbing forces which are a constant hinderance to promoting the business interests of the country.

In the matter of selecting the standard of nature which must from its value be watched at all times, the same principle as in the cases of grain, fruit, stock and so forth should obtain. It is better to grade upward than downward. It is better to raise the standard than to lower it, if a change must be made. By adhering to this principle people become more thrifty, they possess the essential qualification to become thrifty. They value their money as worth something. They take better care of it, and are more careful as to how they spend it. They are likely to be more economical.

But to make the standard too high would not be well. That might do injury to certain classes. The general opinion of the most enlightened people of the world seem to have settled the matter at least for the present. Gold has been selected as the standard, and will remain the standard until the commercial world discovers a better. Its stability of value makes it fit for the standard.

If any part of the people really desire silver as the standard, the best way to proceed would seem to be, to set about persuading and not forcing the commercial world to take it. Persuasion is sometimes more effective than force.

SAVIGNY.

The "Ladies" Didn't Come.

The small boy stood at the ball-ground gate;
He saw bleachers all around,
But Manager Ritz did then relate:
"No girls are on the ground."

The small boy turned and dropped his head,
As if he couldn't reply,
But a small voice then from the outside said:
"He wanted to risk one eye."

It was a disappointed look the young and old baseball enthusiasts had this morning when the females didn't arrive. Men were here from all parts of the county to "take it in," and indeed, the early morning reminded one of circus day. From a drummer who was in the city direct from Atlanta, it was learned that the "lady baseball players of New York" disbanded at that place on Monday. Of course, all those who lay off from work and come many miles to town, had other business. The advertisement of the game was a good joke.

'Tis True.

If the Democratic party will remain true to its sacred and immortal principles, and not adopt every political fallacy that is introduced, it may expect to continue to be the great and only true party in North Carolina.—Cleveland Star.

MR. BURLEYSON THE FIRST

Man to Reach the Concord Market With New Cotton—Just Seven Days Later Than Last Year.

About 6 o'clock this (Friday) morning, September 7, Mr. Benjamin Burleyson, of No. 10 township, reached the city with a 423 pound bale of this year's cotton crop, which is the first bale for Cabarrus. He was the first last year by three hours, Capt J M Odell being the second. He was just seven days later this year than last, having brought in a bale on the 30th day of August. Mr. Burleyson says his crop will be about two-thirds, and that it is at least two weeks later. He received 8½ cents for his cotton this year, Cannons & Fetzler having purchased it. The contest between Mr. Burleyson and Capt. Odell for the first bale was close this year, too, Capt Odell having had his at the gin while Mr. Burleyson's was on the market.

THE COAT HE WEARS.

This old farmer of No. 10 and Cabarrus is one of the foremost and as a souvenir he has preserved for twenty-seven years the coat he was married in and the same was the one he wore to town this morning. It was made by Capt. J M Alexander of this city, and says that not a seam has ripped or a button pulled off. The material of which the coat was made is a black French cloth, which at the time it was purchased cost \$7 per yard.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. mw&w

ASSIGNEE'S

GREAT
-SALE-

\$50,000

Worth of Goods must and shall be sold quick.

\$20,000

Wholesale Goods, consisting of Dry Goods—All wool Jeaneskerseys, Notions and Hats.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, this is your time and opportunity.

\$30,000

Retail goods of every description: Dry Goods, Millinery, Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Laces, Carpets, etc., etc.

To the out of town public, I suggest that it may not be practicable for all to come here who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, that they club together and send some one here to make purchases for them.

Respectfully, etc.,
S. WITTKOWSKY.
Assignee of H. Baruch,
Charlotte, N. C.

North Carolina College,

MT. PLEASANT, N. C.
REV. J. D. SHIREY, D. D., PRES
ACADEMIC, COMMERCIAL
— AND —
COLLEGIATE COURSES.

Total necessary expenses session of 38 weeks, \$85.00 to \$137.00.

Next session begins Sept. 3, 1895. For catalogue and special information, address the President as above, or Im. SECRETARY OF FACULTY.

Mount Amoena SEMINARY

A Flourishing School for Young Ladies.
TEN TEACHERS.
Or.amental Branches Receive Careful Attention.
REV. C. L. T. FISHER, A. M
PRINCIPAL,
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NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

The next session of this College will begin September 5th. Examinations at county seats first Saturday in August. Young men desiring a technical education at an unusually low cost will do well to apply for catalogue to A. Q. HOLLADAY, Pres., 2w d&w. Raleigh, N. C.

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COFFINS & C.

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Bed Steads, Tables, Wash Stands Safes, Chairs, &c.

I defy competition in regard to quality and price. You will be surprised when you hear my prices. Come and see. If not in stock can supply you in a few days. I have a nice line of

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at prices that will surprise you. I keep a full line on hand for immediate supply. I buy

LUMBER

and run my planing machine, and all persons who wish any thing in this line, will do well to call and see me.

Very Respectfully,

J. T. Pounds.

Concord, N. C. July 13, 1895.

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The 9th Annual Session begins September 5th 1895. Register for last year shows more than 500 persons under instruction during the year. Special features—the development of Health, Character and Intellect. Buildings thoroughly remodelled. Fully equipped Preparatory, Collegiate and Post Graduate Departments, besides first-class schools in Music, Art, Languages, Commercial and Industrial Studies.
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