

THE CONCORD WEEKLY TIMES,  
The most widely circulated paper  
ever published in  
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Rowan, Montgomery,  
Davidson, Randolph,  
Stokes, Anson and  
Union Counties.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
RATES MODERATE.



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Pittsboro, N. C.

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Its Merits.  
A condition of catarrhal condition  
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the cure is effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla.  
It is a powerful and reliable  
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**Monticello Seminary**  
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THE GREAT NORTHERN SCHOOL  
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Summery, Elegantly Furnished  
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Thoroughly reliable School is the  
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Correll's Jewelry Store,  
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**Money to Loan**  
We have a large amount of money  
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**Wanted - A Gentleman**  
Wanted - A gentleman of good  
standing, with a good education,  
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**Parker's Hair Balm**  
Parker's Hair Balm is a  
powerful and reliable remedy for  
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# THE CONCORD WEEKLY TIMES.

Volume XIII. CONCORD, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1895. Number 18.

**ANOTHER CONVERT.**  
Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall Decides in Favor of Sound Money.  
Governor O'Ferrall of Virginia adds another name to the already long list of prominent men who have changed their position on the silver question after long and careful study. His recent four column open letter in the Richmond Dispatch will give comfort to the "friends of silver." We reprint the following extracts from it:  
"I am opposed to the free coinage of silver in the United States except through an international agreement with the great commercial countries of the world."  
"I do not believe this country alone can maintain a parity between gold and silver at any fixed ratio."  
"We are strong in resources and in all the elements that go to make a nation powerful, but we are not strong enough to live within ourselves, trade only with ourselves, raise and manufacture all we need, consume and use all we produce and make, import nothing, export nothing and have no commercial relations with other countries. To deal, then, with other countries our money must be measured by their standard when we are in their markets and the principal countries whose markets we seek and with which we must deal in selling and buying have a gold standard."  
"It may be surprising to some to know it, yet it is an incontrovertible fact that gold standard countries furnish 87 1/2 per cent of the international commerce of the world, and that about 94 per cent of the exports of the United States are to countries having a gold standard, and about 80 per cent of our imports are from countries having the same standard."  
"Should we cut loose in our monetary system from these countries of such commercial power and attach ourselves to the small weak nationalities to which we sell scarcely anything and from which our purchases are absolutely insignificant?"  
"There is no country that has a double monetary standard. Wherever there is free silver coinage, silver monometallism prevails. All countries with a gold standard and a silver standard are kept at a parity with gold. That is, gold countries use both metals as money; silver countries only silver. The independent free coinage of silver in the United States would place her on a silver standard and in direct antagonism to the standard of the countries with which she does nearly all her business."  
"Will the United States lower her crest, withdraw from the strong sisterhood of nations which whitens the seas with the sails of commerce and unite her monetary fortunes with the weak combination whose craft are scarcely seen and whose profits and fruits constitute so small a percentage in the grand total?"  
"Will she continue to stand with Germany, Austria, France and England, or link her destiny with China, Japan and Mexico?"  
"These are my views, stated briefly and concisely as possible."  
"For the reasons given I am opposed to the doctrine of free and unlimited silver coinage without international agreement with the principal commercial countries of the world. We cannot adopt a monetary system different from these great nationalities and force them to recognize it. We cannot float a 50 cent silver dollar as a sound dollar in this country, much less in the markets of Germany, France, Austria or England, with whom our interests are closely identified. There are many things we can do regardless of the opinions or wishes of other lands. We can amend or change our system of government, manage our internal affairs and enact laws to govern our own people without let or hindrance from any foreign source, but there is one thing we cannot do. We cannot coerce other peoples and lands to recognize any money we may see proper to engrave or coin as a medium of exchange between them and us. We might as well attempt to change the laws of gravitation or make water run up hill."  
"I am for a sound dollar, and what I mean by a sound dollar is one that will pass for 100 cents and be as good as any other dollar anywhere within the limits of the civilized world."  
"Silver may also be kept on a parity with gold. But this can only be done by international agreement. What I mean by a sound dollar is one that the farmer, the mechanic and the laboring man can use with a purchasing power of 100 cents and buy as much with it as any other dollar. What I mean by a sound dollar is one that its holder may lay away to buy a home, save for a rainy day or provide for himself in old age with absolute certainty that it will be as good as any other dollar when he wants to use it. Gold is that dollar. Silver cannot be placed by international agreement in its made equivalent to gold dollar."  
"I am for a sound dollar for the poor man as well as for the rich man. I shall never consent to a monetary system which will place it in the power of the rich man to hoard his gold and pay his poor creditor in a depreciated dollar."  
**A Surprising Spectacle.**  
If you see a man dodge around and dart up an alley as though a brick had been hurled at him, you may know it is a Knight of Labor trying to get away from a national bank note that has been tendered him. -Chicago Times-Herald.

**HILL ARP SEES THE FAIR.**  
The world's fair was a grand show. We did not see it, my wife and I, but some of the family did and the talk and sell of it lasted six months. It was the greatest show that ever was on earth. But it was too big a show for a day or a week. My folks say they never got through with it and had to hurry over what they did see. The fair at Atlanta is big enough for me - big enough for my time and my comprehension. My wife and I have been and it has renewed her youth and besides the missionary meetings and the grandchildren and the flowers that I haven't put in the pit. Yes, I took her down last Wednesday. I took right smart of preparation, of course, for she had an idea that the people would all expect her and observe her outfit, and she has great respect for public occasions and for herself, too, and so her paraphernalia had to be revised and remodeled. She knows how poor I am and said it would cost too much for her to go, but I told her she should go if it broke me and all my friends and relations. These maternal ancestors, who, for thirty and forty years have served the Lord and their country in the infantry service and toiled day and night in raising children, nursing and sewing and caring for offsprings - slaves to destiny and the curse that was put on Mother Eve - never without a little child that was too young and helpless to take care of itself, never with a day or a night that was free from anxiety, they should have a good time in their last days if there is a good time for anybody in this sublimity world. They are like the heroes who came from the war. They are like Paul, who said, "I have fought a good fight."  
But Paul would have known a little more about fighting if he had been a family man and had to get up in the night when he was almost dead for sleep and walk the floor in his night gown with a teething child in his arms and singing, "Hush my dear; be still and slumber," or  
"Oh, where shall rest be found,  
Rest for the weary soul."  
Paul had a hard time, but he never graduated in the fighting business. He was too smart to enter the infantry service.  
My wife was almost afraid to undertake the exposition - afraid she would get tired and worn-out tramping around, but like all mothers she let the youngest child persuade her. The older ones have scattered and gone and some of them we fear are weaned, but the youngest of all the flock is here and she is not weaned. She was twenty-one yesterday and is married and has a child of her own, but she is not weaned. Oh, no; she is still our comfort and brings us sunshine every day. Just think of it. Ten living children and the youngest has passed her twenty-one. The oldest is clean out of sight. He is almost as old as I am and has sons who have graduated and gone to work. One of them has my name and my birthday; is an electrician at the exposition. He escorted us around and when we were asked to register our names in a book I wrote mine in full and he took the pen and just wrote "ditto," and we went on.  
We got safely into the grounds, my wife and the youngest daughter, who was celebrating her birthday, and began the grand rounds about 9 o'clock in the morning. We stopped long enough to take a bird's-eye view of the situation - to look at the panorama and to locate the particular buildings. I was the chapman, for I had been there before, and so I was the guide. "There is the government building," said I. "I wish you could spend half a day there. That Smithsonian exhibit is just magnificent. There is the liberal arts. There is the agricultural building and there the machinery. Over there is the Midway. In every church, you know, the deacons have a pulpit at the rear end and the Midway is his pulpit here."  
In due time we started on the grand rounds. I had two shawls and a basket of lunch and some other traps to carry, but that was all right for a while. I will carry anything on such occasions. I carried those paraphernalia until 1 o'clock when we got to a place where the deacons had a pulpit at the rear end and the Midway is his pulpit here."  
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**HEAVY MONEY AND THE WORKING-MAN.**  
Charlotte Observer.  
A merchant who knows them all and sustains friendly relations with them all, remarked to Observer recently that almost if not quite all the railroad men who run into Charlotte are sound money men. The statement brought no surprise; the contrary statement would have been very surprising. Railroad men are of a high degree of intelligence; they know what is best for themselves. They have not noted the argument upon either side of this coinage question without arriving at an accurate conclusion as to where their interest lies. There are one or two classes of people whose advocacy of the cheap money doctrine can be understood, but men who work for salaries or for wages do not belong to these classes. It is the interest of these men that the money of the country be the very best. If they have to spend all they make they need that their dollars have the highest purchasing power; if they save and invest their money they need to know that when they have laid by in the bank, the building and loan association, the life insurance company or elsewhere, they will get back as good money as they invested.  
The only free coinage argument that is worth notice is the argument that free coinage will make money more abundant. If more abundant, necessarily cheaper. We are told that there will then be two dollars where there is now but one. One of the principal demands of one of the free coinage forces is for a circulation of \$50 per capita, where there is now about \$24. If the circulation is doubled by the free coinage of silver dollars of half value, it follows that the purchasing power of the dollar will be cut half in two. Suppose, then, that every man has two dollars then whereas he has only one now, that the two cheap dollars will buy more than the one sound dollar, it is manifest that it is no better off. But a moment's reflection will show any working man that he is not going to have two dollars against the one he has now. The circulating medium may be doubled and the prices of food and clothing doubled, but the man who gets \$100 per month is not going to have his salary raised to \$200; the clerk at \$50 per month is not going to get \$100; the mill hand who gets \$1 a day is not going to get \$2; the carpenter, painter or brick-layer who gets \$2 per day is not going to get \$4; the printer who makes \$15 per week is not going to make \$30. Political economists tell us that in any period of advancing prices, land and labor are the last things that rise. So, then, under an inflation of the currency - to be exact, under a debasement of the currency - the salaried man and the wage worker will find their clothing, their flour, and everything else they have to buy, higher, while their salaries and wages will stand still, or practically so. It was only yesterday that we were writing of the situation of affairs in the United States of Colombia, where one gold dollar is equal to \$2.35 in silver and yet where wages are lower, even in that debased currency, than in the United States of America, where the money is all gold. It is no in Mexico. It is in every country, which is on a silver basis, to which it is being sought to bring this country. The cheap money heresy has no attractions for men who live on salaries and by wages. It may catch some others but these can never be deluded by it. The sound money argument, as applied to them, is too plain. They know that their money shall be the very best. It is so now and there are enough of them to see to it that it is kept so.

**WHERE HE DREW THE LINE.**  
Harper's Magazine.  
The man who sold windmills adjusted his chair at a new angle, crossed his feet on the railing of the balcony, locked his hands over the top of his head, and began:  
"Curious fellows, those Wadswick farmers are; droll chaps, to deal with, too; cute and sharp at a bargain. Most of them know a good thing when they see it, so I took a good many orders; but once in a while I come across a conservative old haysed whose eyes are closed to anything modern. One of those helped me to a good laugh the other day, and I might as well pass it on."  
"He was a genial, white-headed old fellow, who owned several fine farms, with prime orchards and meadows, barns and fences in apple-pie order, and driving a good horse."  
"He listened closely while I explained and expatiated on the utility and excellence of our special make of machines; then taking a fresh supply of Cavendish, he squared himself in his chair, with his hands in his pocket, and held forth in his fashion."  
"Wad, stranger he said, 'your machine may be all right; but now see here. I settled here in the airy fields, broke the trail for the last few miles, blazin' the trees as we came along. I had a fair start good health, a yoke o' cattle, a cow, an axe, with one bit o' three dollars in my pocket. One of those hog houses with a shake ruff ran a punched hole, an' a cowshed of popple poles ruffed with sod. I worked hard, up airy an' down late, clearin' up land by degrees, an' diggin' a livin' out o' the soil by main strength, an' no favors except the blessin' o' the Almighty. The Lord's been good to me. He's g'in me houses an' barns; He's g'in me horses an' cattle; He's g'in me sheep an' swine; an' feathered fowl o' many kinds. An' now, stranger, after all that, I'll be everlastingly durned if I'll be so mean as to ask Him to pump water for 'em."  
"And then," continued the storyteller, "he brought his hand down on his knee with a smack that fairly echoed through the house. 'Of course I couldn't turn him to purchase after that expression of his sentiments, and I left him. Independent, wasn't he?"  
Then the windmill man chuckled, as if he enjoyed the memory of the scene he had just described; and his hearers enjoyed his story so much that when he left he was richer by three or four dollars.

**THE GOLD INDORSEMENT SUSTAINS SILVER.**  
The theory that we have lately had bimetallic is as baseless as the suggestion that we had it in the early part of the century. If I offer my note when my credit is not good, no one will discount it; if I procure the indorsement of one whose credit is good, it will be discounted at once. It would be the indorsement, however, and not the note which would be discounted. A generation or half dollars, quarter dollars, etc., have nominally passed current. Actually, however, it is the gold indorsement of the government that is not in the coin. To say that we have bimetallic, and that silver coins pass on a par with gold, is just as sensible, and no more so, as to state that my note for \$1,000,000 is as good as Mr. Astor's paper when it is discounted at the same rate as his. And just as even Mr. Astor's paper would be promptly refused were it found that he had presented me with a round of blank checks indorsed by him, so the gold indorsement of the government would be promptly discredited should it bind itself by law to give its gold indorsement to an unlimited quantity of silver. The silver dollars with the federal indorsement would then be worth the silver in them - only this and nothing more. -Hon. John D. Witt Warner in Forum.

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**Royal Baking Powder**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
A STINGY HUSBAND.  
The man who begrudges his hard-working, long-suffering wife every dollar that she spends for her own pleasure or comfort, deserves to be made a reproach. Secretary Morton, of the Department of Agriculture, is reported by the St. Louis Republic as having lately expressed himself somewhat freely about husbands of this class. Their meanness is indeed surprising; and so, in a different way, is the meekness with which their wives submit to this unworthy behavior. Secretary Morton says:  
"I happened to be in a store in my town one day during the war when an old fellow whom I will call Jones came in with his wife to buy some goods. Jones had settled in Nebraska when it was a territory, and by economy and thrift he had now got a farm of something like one thousand acres. He was considered wealthy. Shortly after he retired the store Mrs. Jones took up a piece of calico and admired it very much. As she looked at it she said to her husband:  
"I ought to have a new dress, and I like this very much. Don't you think we could afford to buy it?"  
"Oh, I suppose so," replied the old man, and thereupon asked the clerk the price. He was told it was fifty cents a yard. Old Mr. Jones raised his eyes at this, and asked his wife how much it would take. She replied she didn't think she could get along on less than twelve yards, and he answered:  
"Why, ma, twelve yards of that good stuff at fifty cents a yard would cost six dollars. Now, don't you think that that is pretty high?"  
"Yes," she replied, "I do, but I need it."  
"Well," said the old man, "times are hard, and I do wish you could get along without it just now. Couldn't you?"  
"Yes, I suppose I could," replied the old lady with a sigh, and the calico was dropped.  
A moment later Mr. Jones asked the same clerk if he had any tobacco, and whether he had any of that good old Virginia leaf which they used to keep in stock.  
"The clerk said, 'Yes, we have, but it's awful high. It's two dollars a pound, and I think it will go higher before it gets less. We have just one caddy left.'  
"You think it will go higher," replied Jones.  
"Yes," said the clerk, "it's sure to go up."  
"Well, you might put me up five pounds," said the old man, and a moment later I saw him carrying it out of the store. He had not six dollars to spend on his wife's calico dress, but he thought nothing of putting ten dollars into Jones tobacco. I don't suppose old Mr. Jones realized his selfishness. He probably loved his wife, but he had been brought up the wrong way.  
No Courtship in Jerusalem.  
Of courtship as it is known in America or England there is none whatever in Jerusalem, writes Edwin S. Wallace in the November Ladies' Home Journal. A young Mohammedan never sees the face of the girl, who is to become his wife until after marriage. His mother and sisters may see her and report their impressions, but if it is a case where the union is by them considered a desirable one they are likely to accredit her with charms she does not possess. Among Jews and Christians there is a greater latitude in this respect, though the young people are never permitted to see each other without the presence of a third party. In every case the service of an intermediary are necessary. Brides at fourteen are not uncommon and at twelve occasion little remark. I have known of one bride ten years of age. She was a Moslem.  
You cannot be well unless your blood is pure. Therefore purify your blood with the best blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla.  
Congressman Harry Skinner and Miss Ella Monteiro, sister of Mr. Skinner's first wife, will be married early in November.

**W. J. MONTGOMERY, J. LEBROWEL**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law  
CONCORD, N. C.  
As partners, will practice law in Cabarrus, Stanly and adjoining counties. The Superior and Supreme Courts of the State and in the Federal Courts. Office on Depot Street.  
Parties desiring to lend money can leave it with us or place it in Concord National Bank for us, and we will lend it on good real estate security free of charge to the lender.  
We make thorough examination of title to lands offered as security for loans.  
Mortgages foreclosed without expense to owners of same.

**MORRISON H. CALDWELL**  
Attorney at Law,  
CONCORD, N. C.  
Office in Morris building, opposite court house. July 4 - 1895

**DR. J. E. CARTLAND, Dentist.**  
CONCORD, N. C.  
Makes a specialty of filling your teeth without pain. Gas, ether or chloroform used when desired. Sixteen years' experience. Office over Lippard's & Barrier's store.

**D. G. CALDWELL, M. D.,**  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Concord and vicinity. Office in rear of bank. Night calls should be left at Mrs. Dr. Henderson's. Office Hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 2, and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone call, No. 67. Sept. 20, '94 - 17.

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**MOTHERS**  
We have a bottle of Frey's Vermifuge for you. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all such cases. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all such cases.

**Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Knives and Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, Plated Silverware, Plated Novelties, Sterling Novelties, at A. J. & J. F. Yorke's.**

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