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THE CONCORD TIMES.

JOHN B. SHERRILL, Editor. "BE JUST AND FEAR NOT." $1.00 a Year, in Advance.

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CHILLS
W. N. Haldeman, President of the great Louisville Courier-Journal Company, says: "Dr. Wintersmith's Chill Tonic cured two cases of chills in my family after many other remedies had failed."
Mr. R. K. Carr, the leading druggist of Clarksdale, Miss., says: "I have a good sale for Dr. Wintersmith's Chill Tonic here, and the leading physicians of the town prescribe it largely."
"Our family physician recommends it highly," says Miss Annie May Broach, Fordyce, Ark.
"My family of six children cannot live without it," says Mr. Geo. W. Kirby, Forest City.
WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC
Sold by Ramseur & Graham, China Grove.

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When in need of Fire Insurance, call on, see us, or write. We represent only first-class Home and Foreign Companies.
Respectfully,
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I have opened out in the room next to Dr. Smoot's office a good line of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
Overcoats and Suits.
at right prices. Come to see me.
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ct. 31—tf

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are subject to peculiar ills. The right remedy for babies' ills—especially worms and stomach disorders—is
Frey's Vermifuge
—has cared children for 50 years. Send for illus. book about the ills and the remedy. One bottle mailed for 25 cents.
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Your address, with six cents in stamps, mailed to our Headquarters, 11 Eliot St., Boston, Mass., will bring you a full line of samples, and rules for self-measurement, of our justly famous $3 pants; Suits, $13.50; Overcoats, $10.25, and up. Cut to order. Agents wanted everywhere.
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A STUDY OF MR. CLEVELAND.

By the Washington Correspondent of Chicago Times-Herald.

There must be something to President Cleveland beside the glamor of his great office. Without a party following, without popularity, he nevertheless appears able to make things move pretty much as he likes. I have noticed this peculiar fact. The men who view him from a little distance do not like him, but almost invariably the men who get near to him, who gain his confidence and friendship, become his devoted admirers and followers. It has been so with all the men he has had in his cabinet, with all who have been brought into intimate relations with him. If there is a single exception to this rule, I do not know it. Mr. Cleveland is not brilliant, and he is not "magnetic," as Mr. Blaine was. He is as simple and straightforward as an old reliable carthorse. By what means he unconsciously binds men to him appears to be a mystery. No one is able to explain it. I asked several of his cabinet ministers if they could discern the secrect, and they confessed they could not, though all admitted the fact. In certain circles this Cleveland idolatry is termed a sort of fetichism, and Mr. Cleveland himself is called a "sacred white Elephant," but whether this is fair or not, the fact remains as I have given it, and it is a fact which has had a tremendous influence upon the history of the United States.

In the cabinet Mr. Cleveland shows his peculiar character in a striking fashion. They tell me he is invariably in a good humor. When the ministers assemble he usually has a joke or cheery word for them all. After business has been taken up he is inclined to be rather serious. He is always in earnest. He encourages the cabinet men to offer their opinions freely. One of the newer ministers told me that when he first sat at the council he felt like keeping still. He was too modest to join in the discussions. But the first thing he knew the President was asking him questions and drawing him out. Mr. Cleveland likes frankness and plain speaking, and is not averse to the expression of opinions contrary to those entertained by himself. He is suspicous of the man who invariably agrees with him. He invites argument, but in nine cases out of ten, I am told acts on his own belief, uninfluenced by the discussion. "He is patient, good humored, easy to get along with, and treats us all as his personal friend," said a member of the cabinet, "but he holds a tight rein, too. We always know who is master."

At the same time, Mr. Cleveland's weakness is as a leader of men. This seems a contradiction, but is not. He does not know how to widen his circle. The very small number of individuals who get near him are devoted to his interests. The greater circles outside appear to be drawing farther from him all the time. As a party leader Mr. Cleveland has been a failure because he has no tact. He has made enemies instead of friends of all but this little inner circle. Not at any time during this term has he had a party behind him. If he had started in three years ago to be conciliatory, tactful, yielding, persuasive, he could have rallied his party about him. The leaders were eager to meet him half way. The men who had opposed his nomination were willing to capitulate on any honorable terms. Mr. Cleveland had only to say the word, and they would have gathered about him a substantially united Democracy, but he did not appear to care whether they did or not. He made no effort to lead them but tried to drive them. He beat them with the Sherman law repeal cudgel, but they turned the tables on him with the tariff.

To-day, as a leader of thought and not of men, Mr. Cleveland is showing his tremendous power. He has almost as with a magic wand rallied the country around himself on the Monroe doctrine issue. Strengthened and emboldened, he starts out once more to drive the Republicans into compliance with his will, threatening refusal with the penalty of popular execration. The Republicans are afraid he may succeed. After he shall have finished with the Republicans, many think he will drive his own party into nominating him for re-election, and not a few Democrats are fearful thai he is going to succeed in this also. At any rate, it is Mr. Cleveland who is having the fun this winter, and the various Republican, Democratic and Populistic gentlemen of Congress. They are all wondering where "the old man" is going to break loose next.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keekuk, Iowa, writes: "I kave been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial Bottle's Free at P. B. Fetzer's Drug Store.

Figure This Out.

A. made a counterfeit dollar and put it in the contribution box when the collection was taken up for the deacon's fund.

The deacon gave the dollar to a poor widow who used it to buy a dollar's worth of coal.

The coal dealer paid it to the editor for a year's subscription to the local weekly.

The editor paid the coin over to A. for the purpose of settling up a little transaction in poker chips.

Several questions arise from the tranactions entered into by this bogus coin. Did good or harm result from the fraudulent issue? And how much? And to whom?

A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, on his conduct. "My dear," said he, "I am only like the Prodigal Son—I shall reform by and by." "And I will be like the Prodigal Son, too," replied she, "I will arise and go to my father's house," and off she went.

THE YEAR'S WARS AND RIOTS.

Review of Reviews.

These are piping times of peace only relatively speaking. Years gone by have witnessed more bloodshed per capita. In spite of that "great gift of the nineteenth century," arbitration, there are still civilized nations, Powers, they are termed, whose rights are too incontestable to be intrusted to "boards" and "commissions;" and also scattered about through the continents, and bunched upon the islands of the seas, there are people who do not know any better than to resist when their home land is encroached upon by foreigners. Perhaps, however, the "ultimatum," now in high favor, represents the transition between the tribunal of war and courts of arbitration, and the end of the century may after all see this new method of settling difficulties, international and internecine, securely adopted by the Powers, and the exercise of a more Christian spirit on their part toward weak and defenseless nations.

As for the year just closed, we, the inhabitants of the earth, were yet far from being a peaceful people. Following is a partial summary of the world's conflicts for 1895, as presented from month to month in our "Records of Current Events:"

At the beginning of the year Japan was engaged in war with China, and hostilities were continued until spring. The most desperate fighting was at New Chang in March, when the Chinese lost more than 1,800 killed, 600 prisoners and a quantity of arms and ammunition; the Japanese loss was something over 200 killed and wounded.

Early in January a party of Hawaiian royalists rebelled against the government. The uprising was put down with a loss of ten men killed and 150 prisoners.

The French became involved in a struggle with the Hovas of Madagascar, which terminated only in September last, in the taking of the capital of the country, and the submission of the natives to French rule.

Italy has been constantly engaged in fights with the Abyssinians since the beginning of the year. Very recently 700 Italian soldiers were surrounded by thousands of native troops, and utterly annihilated.

In August last news was received of a horrible massacre of Christians in China. Some reparation for these atrocities was made in the execution of the responsible Chinese officials.

The killing of Armenians by Turks and Kurds, which was begun in 1894, has been continued intermittently down to the present time. In October last renewed butcheries of an even more horrible nature were reported, and in November the Harpoot missions, sustained by the American board, were burned, and the missionaries compelled to flee for their lives.

Incidentally the Turks had several serious conflicts during the summer, with rebels on the Macedonian frontier.

Great Britain was compelled to send warships in June to Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca, to protect the lives and property of foreigners, the British Vice-Consul having been shot dead in an attack by Bedouins.

In the United States, the violence of the year was reported in January from the usually peaceful city of Brooklyn, where a strike of the street car conductors and motormen tied up nearly all the lines of electric surface road, and led to the calling out of 7,000 of the State militia, and the shooting of several rioters.

The killing of a number of Italians in Colorado, in March, led to the calling out of the militia, and at one time threatened an international dispute.

About the same time there were serious riots in New Orleans, in which the white and negro handlers took part, several being killed and many others wounded.

In midsummer the regular army was called on to put down an Indian outbreak in Wyoming, which originated in disputes between the white settlers and the Indians over the killing of game.

A little later riots between Italian and negro miners were reportrd in Illinois, many of the negroes being driven from their homes and some killed and maltreated.

The Cuban insurrection which began early in March soon took on threatening proportions, and fresh levies of Spanish troops have been repeatedly required, but at this writing there is no prospect of an early termination of the struggle. Many engagements have been fought, resulting in great loss of life.

South America has reported the usual number of revolutions. That in the United States of Colombia was perhaps the most important; it was finally put down early in the year.

After three days' fighting in Lima, in March, a provisional Peruvian government was organized, and the insurrection in that country may be regarded as successful.

Liberty Bell in Charlotte.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The joint special committee of councils on the Atlanta Exposition to-day decided to stop at Charlotte and Greensboro, N. C., on the return trip of the Liberty Bell, in deference to a request from Senator Butler, of North Carolina. Other places to be taken in on the route are Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia and Barnesville. The committee will leave here on Tuesday, January 21st, and going direct to Atlanta will arrive there the following morning. The return trip will be begun on Thursday morning, January 23rd, at 8 o'clock.

Catarrh in the Head

Is due to impure blood and cannot be cured with local applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured hundreds of cases of catarrh because it purifies the blood and in this way remove the cause of the disease. It also builds up the system and prevents attacks of pneumonia, diphtheria and typhoid fever.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25 cents.

Railways in Holland are so carefully managed that the accidental deaths on them average only one in a year for the entire country.

WRITES HIS OWN MESSAGES.

President Cleveland Dislikes Dictation and Is His Own Amanuensis.

Washington Star.

President Cleveland has probably sent as many messages to congress as all his predecessors combined. He set the pace during his first term with his numerous vetoes of pension bills, and easily broke all previous records for a corresponding period. Although less prolific in this respect during his present term, he has frequently found it necessary "to communicate his views in writing" to congress upon important affairs of state.

Mr. Cleveland writes all his own correspondence, and prepares all his state papers without any assistance whatever from stenographer or typewriter. He doest his not because it is necessary, but solely because it is more to his own satisfaction. It naturally entails more mechanical work on his part, but he does it simply because he cannot reconcile himself to the advantages of the more modern system of dictation.

Whatever he has to say he writes himself. If it is a message to congress, it is copied in manuscript form for each house and for the public printer. The copies for congress are made by Major O. L. Pruden, assistant, private secretary, and Mr. Warren S. Young, one of the executive clerks. They are both expert penmen, and the messages sent to congress in their handwriting, are models of chirography. All messages to congress are sent in manuscript, regardless of the fact that they may have been previously printed in pamphlet form. The printed copies are intended for the use of the press and individual members of congress. They are ready for issue simultaneously with the delivery of the manuscript copies to the two legislative bodies.

President Cleveland wrote his celebrated Venezuelan message on a small tablet of paper, without the least assistance from the official stenographer, and it was copied in the usual way for transmission to the two houses of congress by Major Pruden and Mr. Young, despite the fact that it had been put in type in the meantime at the government printing office.

Peculiar Agreement of Louisiana Whites of Both Parties.

New Orleans Dispatch, December 30.

The white Democrats and Republicans of Ascension parish have decided to nominate members of the Legislature and all other local candidates at a primary in which only white votes will be allowed to participate. A majority of the votes in Ascension are negroes and the whites express fear that they might control the offices. To prevent this the white Republicans made a proposal to the white Democrats to shut out the negroes altogether. This has been done. The primary, which will be held on January 15, will take the place of the regular election. The Republicans agree that if the Democrats carry the primary they will vote the Democratic ticket or abstain from going to the polls and vice versa.

Both parties are so pleased with this plan of settling the election and getting rid of the negro question by a primary in advance of the regular election that the Ascension Republicans will propose that the State offices be allotted similarly, and that the white voters vote on the Democratic and the Populist-Republican fusion ticket at a white primary in April, and that the defeated party accept the result and put no ticket in the field on election day.

Department Clerks.

Savannah News.

The administration seems to be working mighty hard to make itself unpopular with the government employes in Washington. In the good old times, under Republican administrations, about all that the clerks had to do was to keep from falling over each other during work hours—about six hours a day. And they had every holiday in the catalogue, and on an average of about one half holiday a week. Under Cleveland, however, they have been required to work eight hours a day, and Candlemas, St. Patrick's Day, Bunker Hill Day, Old Christmas, and a few other holidays have been cut out. It used to be said that all a young man needed to fill a government clerkship in Washington was a full dress suit and an unlimited amount of cheek. That time is past—at least so long as the Democrats are in control of affairs.

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison, of Worthington, Ind., "Sun," writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Anna Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Prices 50c, and $1.00. Get a bottle at P. B. Fetzer's Drug Store.

Does Away With Lawyers.

Boston Transcrip.

They have a curious way of deciding lawsuits in North Siam. Both parties are put under cold water, and the one staying the longest wins the suit. In this country both parties are got into hot water, and then kept there as long as possible.

Ex Sherriff A. B. Young, of Rutherford, is evidently a game one. The Democrat says he is 88 years old and that six weeks ago a mule kicked him and broke his arm. Last Wednesday week he caught the same mule and took a 30-mile ride on him. Just as he got back the mule threw him and broke two of his ribs. Last Monday he came riding into Rutherfordton on that same mule.

Do not take any substitute when you ask for the one true blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's.

Men are never so easily deceived as while they are endeavering to deceive others.

CARMACK ON MARION BUTLER.

Carmack, of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal, has placed on paper his thoughts and opinions concerning Marion Butler, the young Populite Senator from North Carolina, which are as follows:

"Marion Butler, of North Carolina, turned loose in the Senate yesterday. We venture the assertion that no man that ever sat in that body has so firm a grip on fame as Marion Butler, Butler reminds you of Daniel Webster—he is so different. We seriously doubt whether there is any living thing, from a man to a bacillus, that has as little sense as Marion Butler, of North Carolina. This is why he will be so famous. Peffer, of Kansas, got mighty short weight when he laid in his brain supply, but Peffer is to Marion Butler as Jove is to a woman. Yet this thing can open its mouth and talk for hours on a stretch, and at a distance of a hundred yards looks almost human. The way North Carolina happened to send this freak of nature to the Senate was this: A motion was pending send him to a dime museum; somebody in a spirit of fun moved to strike out 'dime museum' and insert 'United States Senate,' and the Legislature, being drunk, and Populist, to boot, adopted the amendment, tabled a motion to reconsider, and let it go at that. Butler will do much to promote the gayety of nations while he is here. He is a fountain of folly that is never at rest and never goes dry. He is a spouting geyser of hot mud that will attract visitors from the uttermost parts of the earth. Men whose rich bachelor uncles had died and willed their property to an orphan asylum; men whose mothers-in-law have come to spend the summer with them, hen-pecked husbands, undertakers, Englishmen and all kinds of solemn and sunless natures have been known to look on Marion Butler and laugh joyously. North Carolina has been noted for its humor, but the broadest joke it ever sprung on the broad and hilarious earth is its freak Senator, the thing with the form of a man, the voice of an ass and the brain of a bird."

John L. Knocked Out.

CHICAGO, January 4.—John L. Sullivan has been knocked out for the second time in a fair fight. It happened at La Salle, Illinois, last night.

Sullivan and Paddy Ryan are traveling with a dramatic company, another member of which is a large billy goat named "Dan." Sullivan had great delight in bantering the goat and watching the frantic efforts of the latter to resent it.

John L. would slap Dan, pull his whiskers and offer him other indignities that fairly drove his goatship insane with rage. When he could think of nothing worse Sullivan would turn Dan over on his back and the goat would lie helpless, his spreading horns keeping him from turning over. Then Sullivan would spit in his eye. Dan's feelings toward the exchampion became such that he would snort with rage at the very sight of the pugilist.

But his day of reckoning came. When the show was at La Salle, Sullivan was standing in a dressing room near the stage engaged in putting on his shoes, when the door opened and Dan, who standing near by towards the wall as usual, got a glimps of him. The goat made a plunge and snapped the rope. Before Sullivan realized that he was in any danger Dan had struck him with the force of a trolley car and the big fellow was knocked into a corner of the room. Sullivan tried to rise, and the goat gave him another rap so hard that the big pugilist could not rise. He lay on the floor and gasped. A member of the company walked in at the moment and the goat gave him a butt in the stomach that laid him out completely.

Sullivan had by that time regained his wind and let out a series of lusty bawls for help that brought enough reinforcements to subdue Dan. Sullivan for a time was furious with anger and nothing less than the murder of the goat would satisfy him. He finally changed his mind and now says that Dan can whip any goat on earth and he is ready to back him.

Commissioner Lacy's Report.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 4.—The annual report of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics was issued to-day and covers cotton and woolen mills, farm labor and fisheries. The Commissioner recommends that a law be passed fixing 11 hours as a day's labor in factories, and prohibiting the employment of children under 12 years of age, and not allowing those between 12 and 14 to work unless they have a certificate showing that they attend school at least 12 weeks during the year and giving the Commissioner power to enforce these laws. There are now 1,558 children under fourteen years of age employed.

His report says the average monthly wages of farm laborers are $8.75 for men, $4.65 for women and $2.90 for children. There has been a decrease in wages for two years. It costs 5½ cents per pound to produce cotton in North Carolina; 60 cents to produce a bushel of wheat, 40 cents a bushel of corn, and 30 cents a bushel of oats.

Many letters from farmers are published. Almost all of these call for more money and a majority lay great stress on education. Farmers are in better condition than in years past, and are very largely raising their own supplies. The report says 30,000,000 pounds of cotton will be required this year in excess of 124,000,000 pounds consumed by factories last year; that all factories are running on full time and that there is no check in their progress.

Pullman Check Transferable.

Baltimore Sun.

The supreme court of Maryland has decided that the purchaser of a berth or a section in sleeping car has the right to give another person the use thereof if he leaves the car before it reaches the end of the trip for which the berth was brought. A passenger secured a section, rode in it for part of the trip and then sold his section ticket to another passenger, be leaving the train. The second purchaser was refused the use of the section by the conductor of the car and was ejected, whereupon he brought suit with the above resul.

BOBBY'S COMPOSITION ON THE CAT.

Harper's Round Table.

The cat is a small animal with four legs and a long tail. The cat is covered with cat fur. In the night cats love to roost on the back fence. They roost lengthways of it, instead of crossways like a bird or a hen.

When the cat wants to say anything it utters a yowl. No other animal yowls, except a baby, and its different. Mostly cats make their remarks in the night. The baby is not different from the cat in this respect.

Cats have nine lives, but after a cat has lost one of them she isn't good for much except cat-skin. If I was a cat I wouldn't be afraid of dogs.

Cats eyes shine in the dark. Once I was up in our garret, and saw a cat's eyes shining. I came down and went to talking to Ma about things. She said she thought I went up into the garret so stay awhile. I said, "No, I staid as long as I intended to."

The cat has an Ann Tipathy for rats. Cats eat rats. Tastes differ. The Chinese make porcelain cats yellow glass eyes, and put a candle inside. When the rats see it they go away on the dead run. Of course there is no danger. I forget what I went up into the garret for that time.

The middle of cats' eyes get big in the dark and small in the light. Girls like cats. A cat goes up a tree frontwards and comes down backwards. They go up because they see a dog, and come down when the dog isn't looking. The more dogs a cat sees the bigger her tail gets. The cats in the Isle of Man don't have any tails, so they are not afraid of dogs.

Once we had a cat whose eyes got so big in the dark that you'd have been afraid if you hadn't known what it was, this was the same cat I saw in the garret. But, pshaw! I knew what it was right away soon as I got down!

That's all anybody knows about cats.

Butler Lets Cleveland Out.

Charlotte Observer.

In one of the many speeches which Mr. Marion Butler, a Senator of the State of North Carolina, made in the Senate of the United States last Thursday, he said: "Let us repeal the Republican law under which the Democratic President is about to commit another great wrong"—to-wit: issue more bonds. And again: "If Congress sits still and allows the President to issue these bonds, then Congress is just as responsible for the wrong as the President himself."

This, it will be perceived, lets the President out. The Senate, controlled by the Populists and Mr. Marion Butler's friends, the Republicans, did sit still and allow the President to issue the last lot of bonds without taking a step to prevent his doing so. A bill of twenty words, such as Mr. Butler had introduced, could have been put through both branches of Congress in an hour and would have completely blocked the game. But no. Congress sat supine while another "crime" was being consummated before its very eyes; a Congress, too, two-thirds of the members of which had grown red in the face in denouncing Cleveland's bond deals.

Butler is right. The responsibility for the last issue of bonds belongs as much to Congress as to the President himself. It was on the spot and could have stopped it. It refused to do so—now let all its members, Butler included, keep their mouths shut about him.

He Found His Finger.

At the battle of Chickamauga, in September, 1863, John Sammons, a soldier in the Confederate army, was loading his rifle behind a big oak tree when a bullet hit his gunstock and carried away two joints of the forefinger of his right hand. The dismembered part dropped to the ground, and Sammons made his way to the rear, stanching the wound as best he could.

Then, when the war closed, he returned home and went to work, "charging up his maimed hand," as the Atlanta Constitution says, in telling the story, "to the losses of the Confederacy."

Thirty-two years passed, and he paid a visit to the famous field, which the government has turned into a grand national park. The tree behind which he had fought was large and conspicuous, and he had little difficulty in finding it. Almost instinctively he put himself into the position he had occupied during the battle, and suddenly it occurred to him to look for his finger.

He stopped, turned over the leaves, and sure enough there were the bones. They had lain there undisturbed ever since the fight. With a strange feelng he picked them up, satisfied himself of their identity, wrapped them in his handkerchief, and carried them home, where he shows them as a war relic.

Wanted It Long.

Farmer Wayback—I promised my boys I'd buy 'em a few bicycles ef they don't cost too much.

Dealer—Well, here is a fine one at $95.

"Wha—"

"The next to it is $80, next to that $75 and so on. The farther we go along the row the cheaper they get."

"Say mister, how long is the row?"

"The length of the store."

"Wall, ef your store is' bout, half a mile long, I'll walk on with you."

Afraid It Would Explode.

Toto (in tears)—Boo-oo-oo!

Papa—What's the matter with that boy now?

Toto—Oh, papa, I've swallowed one of the cartridges of your revolver!

Papa—You little wretch! And I can't ever give you a thrashing for fear of exploding the cartridge.

The Philadelphia Record greets the State, Utah, with both a welcome and a wail. It says "Poetically, the effect of her entrance will be to add the forty-fifth star to Old Glory. Practically, the result will be to increase by two the contingent of silver Senators, making it nine in all—and to that extent adding to the power for mischief of that disturbing factor in matters political and financial."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

JERRY SIMPSON'S PLAN.

Would Issue Certificates Against the Silver In the Mountains.

When the sockless statesman of Kansas first visited New York city, he went with a friend to the United States subtreasury in Wall street. They were shown through the vaults in which part of the government's money is stored and finally reached a room in which thousands of big bags of silver dollars were piled ceiling high. Looking at the great heap of useless metal, the Medicine Lodge financier turned to the United States subtreasurer and asked: "Why could not silver certificates be issued just as well on the silver in the hills? It would save the country all the expense of mining the ore, smelting and refining it and coining it into dollars. I think it is a great waste of labor to dig all that silver out of one hole and out it up into little pieces just to bring it here and dump it down into another hole."

Ridiculous as is the idea of paper currency based on silver in the rocks, it is more sensible than the free coinage at 16 to 1 plan. The silverites propose to compel the government to coin into legal tender dollars all the silver which may be brought to the mints. As the country has already far more silver dollars than can be used in business, it would be necessary to issue certificates which would pass as currency. So that the government would be practically buying all the silver offered it at a price nearly double its market value.

The silver mine owners and their agents ridiculed Congressman Simpson's cheap money scheme. But wild as his plan was it did not involve the repudiation of just debts or the debasement of the standard of value, as did theirs. Silverites who laugh at the notion of using the Rocky mountains as a basis for currency are really condemning their own theory. Sensible people who believe in honest money want neither certificates based on silver ore nor on pig silver. Either would mean a great annual loss through the wasteful employment of labor which ought to be engaged in producing useful articles.

A Dying Craze.

The failure of ex-Congressman Bland of Missouri to command an audience of more than one person in Savannah is significant of the dying out of the free silver craze at the south.

Mr. Bland has been for many years the most persistent and prominent champion in congress of free and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. He was the father of the "Bland dollar," which the people refused to use, but permitted to accumulate by the hundreds of tons in the treasury vaults. He belonged to the school of statesmen who disdained to consider the world's standard of value and asked, "What is abroad to us?" He asserted the omnipotence of congress in the matter of money making, and insisted upon giving 100 cents of value to 50 cents' worth of silver by a flat of that body.

Last year the voters of Missouri concluded that they had had enough of Mr. Bland and his vagary, and they left him at home. Now he takes to the lecture field and in a southern city of 80,000 inhabitants, in a state to which Mr. Crisp has made an appeal for the senatorship on the same issue, Mr. Bland's agent sells one ticket to a lecture.

The defeat of Hardin in Kentucky and of free silver candidates in Illinois and Nebraska are indications of the same nature.—New York World.

May Require Heroic Treatment.

Whatever is attempted should be entered upon fully appreciating the fact that by careless, easy descent we have reached a dangerous depth, and that our ascent will not be accomplished without laborious toil and struggle. We shall be wise if we realize that we are financially ill, and that our restoration to health may require heroic treatment and unpleasant remedies.—From President Cleveland's Message.

In 1894 there were 219 newspapers in the State. Last year there were 235. Of these 20 are dailies, 170 weeklies, 32 monthlies, 5 semi-monthly. There are 112 Democratic, 12 Republican, 7 Populist, 9 farmers' Alliance, 10 independent, 5 independent Democratic, 11 educational, 28 non-political, 31 religious, 1 fraternal 9 not classified. Raleigh leads with 23.

GOOD FOR EVERYBODY
and everyone needs it at all times of the year. Malaria is always about, and the only preventive and relief is to keep the Liver active. You must help the Liver a bit, and the best helper is the Old Friend, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the RED Z.
Mr. C. Himrod, of Lancaster, Ohio, says: "SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR broke a case of Malarial Fever of three years' standing for me, and less than one bottle did the business. I shall use it when in need, and recommend it."
Be sure that you get it. Always look for the RED Z on the package. And don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, and there is only one, and every one who takes it is sure to be benefited. THE BENEFIT IS ALL IN THE REMEDY. Take it also for Biliousness and Sick Headache; both are caused by a sluggish Liver.
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

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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 depositor.
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—tf

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 Lippards & Barrier's store.

D. G. CALDWELL, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the people 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.—1y.

C. H. BARNHARDT, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
MT. PLEASANT, N. C.
Calls received and promptly attended at all hours. Office at my home, late residence of Dr. J. W. Moose.
Dec. 26—6m.

DR. M. HOLDEN.
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
CONCORD, N. C.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Concord, and vicinity in the treatment of acute and chronic diseases. Office over Yorke's jewelry store on Main street, where he can be found at all hours day or night, when not professionally engaged. Feb. 21.—3m.

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

WANTED.
Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in North Carolina for established, reliable house. Salary $780 and expenses. Steady position. Enclose reference and self addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Third Floor, Omaha Bldg., Chicago, Ill.