

THE STANDARD.

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W. D. ANTHONY & J. M. CROSS

TERMS:
ONE YEAR, CASH IN ADVANCE, \$1.52.
SIX MONTHS, .75.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT
Grover Cleveland,
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
Allen G. Thurman.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
DANIEL G. FOWLE.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
THOMAS M. HOLT.

For Secretary of State:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS,
of Orange County.

For State Treasurer:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake County.

For State Auditor:
GEORGE W. SANDERLIN,
of Wayne County.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:
SIDNEY M. FINGER,
of Catawba County.

For Attorney-General:
THEODORE E. DAVIDSON,
of Buncombe County.

Associate Justices Supreme Court:
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
of Franklin County.

JAMES E. SHEPHERD,
of Washington County.

ALPHONSO C. AVERY,
of Burke County.

For Presidential Electors at Large:
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
of New Hanover County.

FREDERICK N. STRUDWICK,
of Orange County.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SUGGESTIONS

The Chairman of our County Board of Commissioners, at its last meeting, advanced a couple of ideas that are of importance to all of us and should be carefully considered.

The first suggestion is in reference to the clerkship of the County Board of Commissioners themselves. The chairman, after a very long service in county affairs suggests that the board appoint their own clerk who will be required to act as secretary at their meetings and also compute the annual taxes. As it now is the Register of Deeds is clerk of the Board, by virtue of his office, and other duties pertaining to the Register's office very often interfere with these monthly meetings.

The next suggestion by the chairman is that we have a regularly elected or appointed tax collector, whose duty it shall be to collect and make returns of all taxes due, thereby relieving the sheriff of the responsibility. The idea is advanced that by these changes two positions will be made for worthy citizens, who under the present regime of affairs, are unable to hold either of the offices, and at the same time both the sheriff and register of deeds will have a good, remunerative office, and the new positions will give a snug little income to those who do the work attached to them. The outlay to the county will be no greater than at the present. In this first casual glance both plans seem to us quite feasible and we think will meet with approval. This division would have, in a measure, we think, the effect of breaking up such a scramble for these offices as there now is, and at the same time give good salaries to all four officials. If this move should meet with favor by Cabarrus people we believe it could not become a law before 1891, and we merely call attention to it now as a question that in all probability will be considered and acted upon before that time.

NATIONAL PLATFORM AND NON-INEES.

We ask every voter of Cabarrus to carefully read the National Democratic Platform on our first page. It is to the point and fully sustains our assertions heretofore that relief to the laboring classes will only be gained through a Democratic majority. President Cleveland's Tariff Reduction Message commended the party in a solid phalanx and the people's delegation, assembled at St. Louis, emphatically sustained his administration by a re-nomination viva voce. The nomination of Allen G. Thurman for Vice-President is a

re-assertion that the party is wedded to Tariff Reform views and will stand by the Presidents manifesto. As a people, irrespective of party we should demand reduction by our action at the ballot box. The struggle for this reduction has been carried on year after year by the democracy and in all this time there has been but one stumbling block in the way and that is the Republican party. Their present cry of Internal Revenue repeal is only a "catch penny" trick. Vote for Cleveland and Thurman and an honest and economical government.

THE RAILROAD COMMITTEES.

The committees appointed from each township at the Railroad Meeting held in May met in the Court House as per appointment on the first Monday in June. This preliminary meeting of the township committees was in every way harmonious and its acts were in behalf of Cabarrus' interest and advancement. It was after mature deliberation, decided to ask for a subscription of one hundred thousand dollars (fifty thousand for each end of the county) and that said road be built from the Stanly line to some point on a road west of us, thereby guaranteeing a through line east and west. We hope our Stanly neighbors will begin to feel and see that we are in earnest and not only willing but ready to aid them in securing railroad communication. Let us all urge this matter to a reality and thereby make our county site what its neighbors are, a growing prosperous town.

Democratic Principles.

Now and then we read that someone has either said or written that there is no very real difference now between the two great parties which are to-day rallying their forces for combat. Let us see about this assertion. In order to disprove it we only need state the principles of the Democracy of the country to which there has been loyal obedience from the very inception of the party. We can in doing so, find no happier phrase than that employed for the same purpose by Hon. Patrick Collins, of Massachusetts in his great speech before the St. Louis Convention.

Every Democrat knows the difference. The Democratic creed was not penned by Jefferson for a section or a class of the people but for all the time. These principles conserved and expanded the Republic in all the better days. A strict adherence to them will preserve it to the end; so the Democracy of to-day, as in the past, believe with Jefferson in:

1. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political.
 2. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.
 3. Support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against the anti-Republican tendencies.
 4. The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet-anchor of our peace and safety abroad.
 5. A jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are lopped off by the sword of revolution where peaceful means are unprovided.
 6. Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principal and immediate parent of despotism.
 7. A well disciplined militia our best reliance in peace and for the first movements in war.
 8. The supremacy for the civil order above the military authority.
 9. Economy in the public expenses, that labor might be lightly burdened.
 10. The honest payment of our debts and the preservation of our public faith.
 11. Encouragement of agriculture and of commerce as its handmaid.
 12. The diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason.
 13. Freedom of religion.
 14. Freedom of the press.
 15. Freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas corpus.
 16. Trial by juries impartially selected.
- Add to these the golden economic rules that no more taxes should be levied upon the people in any way than are necessary to meet the honest expenses of the government and you have a body of principles to sin against which has been political death to every party hitherto, to sin against which in the future will be political suicide.
- True to these principles the Democratic party fought successfully our foreign wars, protected our citizens in every clime, compelled the respect of all nations for our flag, added imperial domain to our territory and insured peace, prosperity and happiness to our people. — Charlotte Chronicle.

Nearly all the United States Senators are large men, their average weight running close to 180 pounds. Their entire weight, according to a correspondent, is nearly 14,000,

RED ROSES AND BANDANNAS.

The Home City of Judge Thurman Decked in Lurid Colors.

COLUMBUS, June 12.—The red roses of June are blooming in every garden patch in Ohio's capital. They decorate the shop windows and flame from the windows of private residences. The fair ones wear them, and the hack and car drivers sniff their fragrance. It would be a city of crimson and pink with the roses alone, but with the addition of the bandannas, which are seen everywhere the home of Judge Thurman is the reddest city in the country to-day. It is rank heresy for a Democrat to appear on the streets without a red bandanna wound about his hat or tucked in his coat pocket. Matrons, fair-faced maids and schoolboys all flaunt the bandanna or a steamer of the same linen. In addition to all this is the vermilion, with which the returning delegates to the St. Louis Convention are painting the town. There are streaks and patches of it extending from the railroad station to the judge's home, two miles away. It is one wild whoop of exultation. It so disturbed General Foraker that he thought it necessary to issue a stereotyped interview declaring that Judge Thurman is not only quite old, but apparently infirm also.

The judge's home is a quiet and modest one. It is surrounded by a velvety lawn, and on it his two young grandsons, Allen and Dan, play base ball, and waving a red table spread from a clothes line pole. The spread belonged to the dining table. They waved it at all the visitors, and sturdily cried: "Three cheers for grandpa!" The judge was surrounded by the red roses of June and smoked a mahogany colored cigar. He was dressed in black, wore a stock and flaunted the famous red bandanna.

A Speech from Judge Thurman.

The Thurman Club, of Columbus, organized a demonstration last night in honor of the nomination of Judge Thurman. It was participated in by the Samuel J. Randall Club of Philadelphia, which stopped at Columbus on its way home from St. Louis. The clubs marched to Judge Thurman's residence and the old judge made a speech to them. Among other things he said: "My friends, I should be the most insensible and cold-blooded man in the world if I did not feel grateful for the kindness you have manifested toward me to-night; yes, and I may say that you have manifested toward me before to-night. And yet I do not know about that, quite. I say kindness—what is kindness? I was living in my own quiet home, with my good old wife and children and grandchildren and friends around me, wishing for nothing in this world but peace and quiet, when you and others like you forced me once more into the political arena. Whether this was kind or not, time will tell; whether it was well advised or not time will disclose; but one thing I need not wait for time to disclose and that is I owe you the deepest and profoundest gratitude from the very bottom of my heart. "I think that there is still in this old head some remnants of brains to enable me to tell the people why it is that all my life I have been a Democrat and mean to die one. I tell you, my friends, that the St. Louis Convention did the thing that should immortalize it. It did one thing, which of itself should command the esteem and respect and gratitude of the American people. It did one thing which set a magnificent example for all time to come to the American people, and, indeed, to all other people who have anything to do in the choice of the rulers, and that thing was to renominate Grover Cleveland by the unanimous voice of the convention.

Teaching Humanity in School.

Philadelphia Call.
A boy in school was having a very funny time, by sticking a pin into the legs of the boys who sat next to him, and laughing at their antics. The teacher caught sight of the proceeding, and taking a pin he went to the first mentioned boy, and said: "Would you like to have a pin stuck into you like that?" He laughed as though it might be a capital joke, whereat the teacher used the pin rather freely, and his jumping and squirmings accompanied by his "ouch" and endeavors to save himself by the use of his hands, attracted the attention of the whole school. The teacher finally asked him what was the matter and why he did not sit quietly, when he said that he could not, "it hurt," so the teacher said:

"Well, that is just the way it feels to other people. Have you had enough of it?"

He was very decided in his opinion that he had, and the teacher took occasion to say a few words to the school in regard to their treatment, not only of each other, but of the lower animals. She said: "I saw a boy kill a toad last night, and I wondered if he knew that the toad is a help to us and if he thought of the toads suffering." Most of the boys looked thoughtful, a few laughed, and the very boy that killed the toad raised his hand and said: "What good can a toad do?" Upon the teacher's inquiry among the scholars she found that only a few knew anything of the good that a toad does in the garden. It was the means of reform in that direction, and a talk on the use of birds revealed the fact that very few of them knew that a bird is of any use whatever.

STATE NEWS.

The Mayor of Asheville receives \$1,750 per annum.

An addition is to be built to the Eastern Insane Asylum.

The first Normal School of the State opens at Sparta on the 30th.

Judge Schenck, of Greensboro, is building a cottage at the Guilford Battle Ground.

Charlotte is to have a veterinary hospital especially adapted for the care and treatment of horses.

The Farmer's State Alliance will hold its first annual meeting in Raleigh on Wednesday, the 14th day of August. This body is made up of members of that order, who are delegated by the County Alliances.

The Mt. Holly Knitting Mills are in full force and the sound of its whistle and hum of its machinery, added to the other noises of factories and machines hops and the sounds of the many hammers and saws are a guarantee of the growing importance of their town.

The degree of LL.D. has been conferred by the University of North Carolina upon the following gentlemen: T. B. Kingsbury, Esq., editor of the Wilmington Star, Bishop E. R. Hendrix, of Missouri, and Judge R. P. Dick, of Greensboro. These gentlemen are well and favorably known in literary circles.

The People of North Carolina.

The people of North Carolina have shown themselves to be more than equal to every emergency. Of almost pure English and Scotch extraction, nowhere does the love of liberty glow with a steadier and a more enduring flame. They were the first to resist British aggression at Wilmington. In grand words at Charlotte they wrote out the first Declaration of American Independence. At Halifax her Provincial Congress was the first to instruct for a national declaration of a separation of the colonies from Great Britain. In the hard contest that followed her people made both those declarations good. North Carolina has ever been grander in deeds than words and has always loomed up larger in war than in peace. In the late struggle she sent more soldiers to the field than any other Southern State, and nobly as the Old Dominion did her duty, North Carolina left more of her sons dead on Virginia's soil than Virginia herself. Our State grandly makes history, but magnificently indifferent to her fame, she leaves it to others to write it. None fought better than her sons in the Revolution, but New England was allowed to write the record. No soldiery went farther than hers up the heights at Gettysburg while the fight was going on, but after the war is over other troops are pushed farther up the hill when it is no longer dangerous to do so. No one has ever seen her soldiers amid the fire of battle can fail to say, "I have seen them do their duty." Nor Ney, nor Massena, nor the great Frederick, nor Caesar, nor any other captain ever led forth to battle better troops than those North Carolinians who for four long years carried the fortunes of the Confederacy upon the points of their bayonets.

Modest, brave, unambitious, indifferent to fame, but tenacious of their rights, loving liberty and appreciating its blessings, the people of North Carolina are a sturdy, independent and a noble race. Those who know them best will appreciate them the most.

The women of North Carolina are above all praise. They are as true, as noble, as patriotic as any that history can boast or that poetic fancy has ever painted. No wonder their husbands, sons, brothers and lovers have never faltered in any hour of their country's danger. They could not and they dared not. As a gifted speaker lately said, our women went into the war "carrying the standard of the Confederacy in their fair hands and the cross of Heaven in their hearts." They are peerless, indeed, and "true light wood at heart."—Judge Clark at Chapel Hill.

Wanted, Two Millions.

One of the girls in fashionable society in New York made up her mind to get married the other day and after confiding her intention to her father, she said: "What do you intend to do for me?" The father was a wealthy man, and thought that he was showing a liberal spirit when he answered: "Well I will give you \$100,000 to buy a house and \$25,000 to furnish it with." "And what will you give me to live on?" the young lady demanded, with a dissatisfied look on her face. "Oh, I will allow the interest on another \$100,000," replied her father. "But my cook will cost me \$1200 a year. How do you think I can possibly manage with so little?" The father looked slightly grieved but only said: "That must do while I am living; you will probably have more when I am gone." The young man who was interested in hearing the result of this conversation between father and daughter said when he heard it: "He might at least have given her two millions." The marriage did not take place.—New York Press.

GENERAL NEWS.

This country has just half the railroads of the world.

Thus far the government's bond purchases have resulted in a saving of \$7,339,707.91.

Mackay, the California millionaire, has a dinner service that cost \$195,000.

Ex-President Hayes is teaching one of his sons the trade of carpentering.

General Boulanger's wife and daughter are believers in woman suffrage.

Minister Jarvis's health is bad, and on that account he has written that he will soon return home.

Clinton B. Fisk is the nominee for President on the Prohibition ticket, and John A. Brooks, of Kansas, for Vice-President.

Mrs. Belta Lockwood announces that she is in the presidential race to remain until the finish in November.

Senator Ransom has had \$10,000 added to the River and Harbor appropriation bill for the improvement of the Yadkin river.

The United States Fish Commission recently distributed 1,000,000 young shad in the Catawba river. Other streams are also being stocked.

Gen. Stonewall Jackson's remains are to be removed to the "Jackson Circle" at Lexington, some 100 feet from their present place.

The public debt statement shows the decrease during the month of May to be \$1,618,695.96, and the total debt of all descriptions \$1,706,460,413.68.

Brunswick, Ga., has invested in a new 50 cent Bible for swearing witnesses on. The reason for this is that the old Bible has had the first four chapters of Genesis kissed away, and the lawyers are in doubt whether an oath made on a Bible minus its first four chapters is binding.

A South Carolinian stands No. 1 in the graduating class at West Point this year, and another Southern boy, an Alabamian, is the only star graduate at Annapolis. This section is resuming her old place of leadership in talent and accomplishments at the public institutions of the country.

The Impending German Crisis.

Co-existent with the recent favorable symptoms in Emperor Frederick's case are the renewals of rumors as to a breach between the Emperor and his Chancellor. The pretext for the quarrel is slight, but quite sufficient to lead to the dissolution of the relations which have been admittedly strained since the accession to the throne of Frederick III. Impatient of Bismarck's dictatorship the Emperor has felt physically unable to undertake the new formation of his Cabinet, which would be necessitated by the resignation of Bismarck, as most of his coadjutors would follow him to private life. But now the situation is changed. Frederick feels himself unable to undertake such cares of statesmanship as would be entailed by a change of ministry, and the best posted European thinkers seem to concede that a new regime is impending.

Curiously enough, owing to the peculiar elective conditions upon which the Prussian Landing is chosen, the convening of that body for five years, as proposed by Bismarck, is an effort to curtail the elective functions of the subjects of the Emperor, and to enable Bismarck to perpetuate his autocratic absolutism. The Emperor opposes an extension from the present limit, three years, and insists on the submission of his letter calling for untrammeled elections, along with the Bismarck bill, when the latter is presented to the Landtag for debate. Recognizing that Frederick's letter would defeat his bill, the Iron Chancellor declines to submit the bill unless unaccompanied by the letter. This, then, is the rock upon which the split bids fair to occur. It is hardly necessary to add that all the English influence in Frederick's court is being exerted against Prince Bismarck.

A resignation may be averted in some manner, but the universal knowledge that the ruling Hohenzollern is possessed of a hard head leads to the prediction that the downfall of the Bismarckian policy is at hand. What will succeed is a matter of mere conjecture. At all events, the crisis is near at hand.—Evening Visitor.

ARON, O., June 10.—The case of Eunice H. Thorp, vs Manville Thorp, in which alimony "pendente lite" is asked, came on in court. The plaintiff is 80 and the defendant 81. Fifty years ago they became engaged in their native New England town, but the engagement was broken and each married another flame, and reared a family of children. Thorp became a widower, and the present Mrs. Thorp a widow. One year ago correspondence was renewed after a half century of separation, and they were re-engaged and married at San Francisco. They came to live in the suburbs of this city. Mrs. Thorp however, did not like the simplicity of Mr. Thorp's home and sued for a divorce. She is one of the heirs of the \$5,000,000 Mosher estate in England. Mr. Thorp appears in court, but his wife of a year is represented by her daughter, Mrs. Eunice Perkins, of Chicago, with whom she now lives.

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