

# THE STANDARD.

J. M. CROSS, BUSINESS MANAGER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1888.

## STOP, SIR.

Mr. Morton, You shall not collect this iniquitous tax.

On the reverse side of this supplement is a picture portraying the scene that would be witnessed in North Carolina if Levi P. Morton, the Radical candidate for Vice-President, wins his suit now pending against the State of North Carolina for the payment of the special tax bonds issued by the Radical Legislature. Morton is the owner of these infamous Special Tax bonds, issued by the carpet-baggers, and he is seeking to force us to pay them through the Federal Courts. Worse than Shylock of old he says: "I crave the penalty and forfeit of my bond."

Even though it costs the heart's best blood of North Carolinians.

The picture is one that it presents is bold relief what would be the result in North Carolina if the Radical party has its way. They issued these bonds and sold them. They refused to repudiate them. They are their offspring and the parent loves its own.

God forbid—and the Chronicle says it with all reverence—that the day shall ever come when the party that issued these Special Tax bonds in defiance of the wishes of the taxpayers of the State and for purposes of personal profit shall be given control of the State government. If the Radicals are in power what assurance have we that a tax will not be levied to pay the interest on these bonds? That would be equivalent to a confiscation of our property, for North Carolinians are too poor to give one seventh of all their property to rich Mr. Morton, the Radical candidate for Vice-President, who is suing the State now to force payment.

A Cape Fear correspondent has asked the Chronicle the following questions:

1. For what purpose was the special tax bonds issued?
2. What is the correct amount of these bonds?
3. Are there suits pending against the State for the whole amount of these bonds?

In view of the record of Morton, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, and Dockery, the Republican candidate for Governor, in regard to these bonds, these questions are of special appropriateness at this time. We answer them briefly as follows:

FIRST. The special tax bonds were issued for the ostensible purpose of building new railroads and extending lines already built. It was proposed by the Radical legislators to honey-comb the State with railroads and thus bring prosperity to the doors of the people. They were to build these roads by taxing an impoverished people, and for that purpose the special tax bonds were issued. They were called special tax bonds because a special tax of 96 cents on the \$100 was levied to pay the interest on them.

SECOND. The amount of the bonds authorized to be issued was between \$25,000,000 and \$26,000,000. Before they were all issued, however, several causes operated to prevent the issuance of the whole amount. The Supreme Court decided that bonds issued to corporations not in existence were invalid. This prevented the issuing of bonds to some of the proposed corporations. They came into disrepute in various ways and in fact, of the twenty-five millions authorized to be issued, only \$14,000,000 were actually issued. The interest on these bonds amounts to \$16,000,000, making a total of \$30,000,000 which the Radical party put upon the State as a debt, and gave this debt priority over all others by levying a special tax to pay the interest. In the Constitutional Convention of 1875 Gov. Jarvis offered an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the Legislature to pay or adjust these bonds without first submitting it to the people. The amendment was rejected. Oliver H. Dockery, present Republican candidate for Governor, voting against it. In 1880, by the Constitutional legislative majority of three-fifths of the General Assembly, the following forbidding the payment of these special tax bonds, was adopted. It is part of Article 1, Section 6, and reads:

"Nor shall the General Assembly assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any tax to pay, either directly or indirectly, expressly or implied, any debt or bond, incurred or assumed, by authority of the counties of the year 1868, nor any debt or bond, incurred or issued by the Legislature of the year 1868, either at its special session of the year 1868, or at its regular sessions of the years 1868 and 1869, and 1870

except the bonds issued to fund the interest on the old debt of the State unless the proposing to pay the same shall have first been submitted to the people and by them ratified by the vote of the qualified voters of the State, at a regular election held for that purpose."

If it is decided that these special taxes will have to be paid it will require that the people of the State shall give to the bondholders more than one-sixth of all the personal and real property stocks and bonds in the State. The total valuation of all the property in North Carolina is about two hundred million dollars. It would require that we give to Morton, Bliss & Co., every foot of land, and every piece of personal property, including skillets and rabbit dogs, in twenty-five of our smaller counties with Wake and Mecklenburg thrown in. To put it differently: Suppose the property in North Carolina was equally divided. In order to pay these special tax bonds, Mr. Morton would say to every seventh man in the State, "Give me everything you have. It belongs to me," and the man would have to part with his all. But every man would suffer, as more than one-seventh of all he has would go into the pockets of Mr. Levi P. Morton and his associates.

The Chronicle asks every man who is thinking of voting the Republican ticket to take an inventory of all he has and decide which one-seventh of that property he will give to Mr. Morton. If Mr. Morton gets it, he will only get what the Republican party promised him; if the State does not pay Mr. Morton what he is suing for, it will be because the Democrats amended the Constitution so that these bonds cannot be paid without the consent of the people. The Republican party in North Carolina tried to confiscate one-seventh of the property of the State in the flush days of their stealage. If the Democrats have stepped in and saved the people the payment of this large sum, it does not make the crime of the Republicans less. They did all they could to saddle this tax upon the people, and levied and collected a special tax of \$208,407 in 1870 to pay the interest on these fraudulent bonds. It is not to the credit of the Republican party that the Democrats pronounced these bonds fraudulent and repudiated them, and they cannot escape the odium that attaches to their betrayal of the people because the Democrats have so far resisted the payment even of the interest.

THIRD.—There is a suit now pending to compel the State to pay these bonds. In fact there are two suits brought by Morton, Bliss & Co., in the Federal court presided over by Judge Bond, who is detested by North Carolinians as is no other living man. One of these suits brought by the firm, of which the Republican candidate for Vice President is at the head, is brought in their own name in the State court, which having been removed to the Federal court was thrown out of court because they were not citizens. The other suit was in the name of A. H. Temple, a citizen of Wake county, and the case coming on to be heard in the Federal court, Judge Seymour, the District Judge, and Judge Bond, the Circuit Judge, both being on the bench, there was a division of opinion, Seymour holding that the State could not be sued by a citizen of its own or any other State, and Bond holding that the State could be sued by one of its own citizens. The case was certified to the Supreme Court of the United States where it is now pending. The bonds bear on their face that they are genuine. They were issued by legislative enactment. They were given precedence over all other State indebtedness by the levy of a special tax with which to pay the interest. The Republicans collected from an impoverished people in one year \$208,407 with which to pay this interest. These bonds were sold by agents thereto duly authorized by proper authorities. It is true that the Democrats all along declared that the bonds would never be paid, if they could help it. Fortunately for the State up to this time the Democrats have saved the people. They will continue to do it at any hazard.

The decision of the supreme court is awaited in North Carolina with interest. If that tribunal should declare the bonds genuine and order us to pay them it would be but enforcing Radical legislation. A Radical administration would give effect to their former work. What a sight it would be to see a Federal Marshal, backed up by a lot of blue-coated Federal soldiers, selling the mules and plows of the men, and the bread trays of the women to get money to pay Mr. Vice-President Morton his accused special tax bonds! Would there be much sleep of nights in the community while that sort of thing was going on!

Under these circumstances does any man think it prudent on the part of North Carolinians to put more power into the hands of Mr. Levi P. Morton than he now possesses?

Is it wise to put a stick in your enemy's hand to break your head with?

Suppose Mr. Morton should become Vice-President and Mr. Harrison President of these United States, who knows how soon the Supreme Court of the United States will be "watered" to carry this suit in favor of Mr. Morton? The millions he would make out of it would be a big thing to reimburse him for his present campaign expenses and to create future campaign funds for the Radical party. It will not do to say that Radical Presidents will not "water" the Supreme Court to suit their own views, for that very thing has been done, and a Radical President did it. It must be remembered, too, that during the next administration there will be an unusual large number of vacancies on the Supreme Court bench to be filled, in all human probability. If Harrison be President he will fill them. Think you Morton will have no influence in the matter, or that he will not use it with an eye to his own interest? The man who does think so is assuredly very "green."

If, therefore, the Federal Supreme Court should agree with the Circuit Judge rather than the District Judge, and should issue its process to its marshals, backed up by Federal bayonets, to collect these bonds, there will be a lively time in North Carolina, so lively that it is the part of the commonest prudence to do everything in our power to prevent its coming.

But perhaps our Northern brethren, and our Southern ones, too, of the Radical persuasion, think that as these bonds were written with the bayonet they should be collected with the bayonet. The Chronicle doesn't think so.—State Chronicle.

**For the Boy to Think About.**

Exchange.

No young man can be a regular cigarette smoker for ten years without so badly hurting his brain as to incapacitate him for business, and even to put himself beyond recovery. It is a common thing to hear of death resulting after a few months, or years, of excessive cigarette smoking.

Recently a young man died in Philadelphia. He was only sixteen. He was in the habit of smoking twenty cigarettes a day. The post mortem showed that death was due to congestion of the brain from narcotic poison. Another was a popular young man of Troy. He was a constant smoker. An affection of the heart was followed by dropsy. Several physicians agreed that cigarette poisoning had shattered his system. After his death one of his veins burst, and the blood was as black as ink.

Business managers of large commercial enterprises begin to understand that the habit incapacitates for business. A prominent business man in an Eastern city has a sign up over the head cashier's desk: "No cigarette smoking by our men."

A couple of hundred clerks are said, as a result, to be superior to those of other houses in the same line of business. The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the selling of cigarettes to boys under sixteen years of age.

A boy is as good as worthless who contracts beyond reformations this habit.

## THE TOMB OF THE TINKER.

Where the Dust of John Bunyan Lies.

London Daily News.

Two hundred years ago to-morrow—i. e., on Friday, August 31, 1688—John Bunyan, the strange dreamer, entered the land where there is "no night." In Bunhillfields, near the city road, may be seen any day by the passer-by, the tombstone, on which runs this inscription:

MR. JOHN BUNYAN, Author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," Ob 31st, August, 1688. Æt 60."

Twelve other persons at the least were interred in the same vault, and their names will be found inscribed thereon. But it is John Bunyan's tombstone, and thither pilgrimages are constantly being made, not only by English speaking people on this side of the sea, but by American divines, and others hardly divine who cross the Atlantic, and who, when here, pay homage to the man whose works are a household name with them as much as with us.

Two hundred years to-day, in the house of his friend, John Strudewick, who kept a grocer's shop under the sign of the Star on Snow hill, John Bunyan breathed his last. He had come up from Bedford to London that he might place in the printer's hand his "Excellency of a broken Heart." The fame of his "Pilgrim" seems to have made him popular, and his preaching services in the city were often attended by thousands. Charles Doer in "The Straggler," published four years after Bunyan's death says: "When Mr. Bunyan preached in London, if there were but one day's notice given, there would be more people come to gather to hear him preach than the meeting house could hold. I have seen to hear him preach, by my computation, about 1,200 at a lecture by 7 o'clock on a working day, in the dark winter time. I also computed about 3,000 that came to hear him one Lord's day at London at a town's end meeting house, so that half were fain to go back again for want of room, and then himself was fain, at a back door, to be pulled almost over the people to get up-stairs to his pulpit."

It is said that on one occasion King Charles II asked Dr. Owen how he, who had so much learning, could hear a tinker preach, to which the doctor replied: "May it please your Majesty, had I the tinkers abilities for preaching I would most gladly relinquish all my learning."

When, in August 1688, Bunyan journeyed for the last time to London, he read via Reading. Alas! drenching rain fell for the the closing forty miles of his journey, and when he reached the house of "his very loving friend, John Strudewick," (who later was buried by his side,) he was thoroughly worn out. He had only strength to preach once, near Whitechapel, and his successor and biographer says that the last word he ever uttered in a pulpit were probably those which closed his sermon on that eventful occasion. They were these: consider that the holy God is your Father, and let this oblige you to live like children of God, that you may look your father in the face with comfort another day." That was on August 10, 1688. Two days later he was seized with fever and on the Friday week he died, having endured "with much constancy and patience" a season of severe suffering.

The Rev. John Brown, D. D., the present minister of the church at Bunyan Meeting, Bedford, gives in his standard life of Bunyan the following extracts from the church book touching the effect of the news which told them of their pastor's death: "Wednesday, 4th of September, was kept in prayer and humiliation for his Heavy Stroke upon us, ye Death of dear Brother Bunyan. Apoynted also that Wednesday next be kept in praise and humiliation on the same Account."

John Bunyan wrote sixty books and lived sixty years. His chief work, "The Pilgrim's Progress," has been translated into no less than seventy-two distinct languages and dialects, and thus has had a wider circulation and been more read than any book next to the Scriptures. More than fifty years ago Macaulay spoke of it as "the only book of the kind that possesses a strong human interest, that while other allegories only amuse the fancy, this has been read by thousands with tears." What was true then is no less true now.

It is said that on the train yesterday, during a conversation between Capt. Kitchin and Col. Dockery, the former asked the Colonel to divide time with him at his appointments, but Col. Dockery demurred. "Well," said Capt. Kitchin, "I am in dead earnest. And I will tell you what, if you will divide time with me I will pay your expenses during the whole trip out of my own pocket." The Colonel still demurred—and Capt. Kitchin pressed him to accept the offer—but the Colonel was obdurate and decline outright to agree to the proposition. Col. Dockery evidently don't want to have any more joint discussions.

## Valuable Property FOR SALE.

I will sell Thursday, November 1, 1888, to the highest bidder, 1 house and lot (4 acres of land) situated in the town of Mt. Pleasant, known as the Mt. Pleasant Hotel. A 2 story frame building, 9 large convenient rooms, all outside buildings necessary, 1 good well of water, 1 large barn, shelled all around, and 2 special orchard bearing choice fruit. This property is the most desirable in town. I will also sell some household and kitchen furniture.

Two good schools are in operation here, North Carolina College, and a Female Seminary. So any one having children to educate will do well to attend this bargain sale. I will sell the same day one small tract of land consisting of 40 acres, more or less, situated about one half mile from town.

Any information desired will address me at Mt. Holly, N. C. Terms reasonable.

Respectfully,  
JNO. LENTZ.

## M. J. CORL'S



## CONCORD, N. C.

I have moved into the stable lately occupied by Brown Bros., near the courthouse. The best accommodations for drivers. Leave your orders at the stable or with J. L. Brown Porter for omnibus. Horses and mules for sale.

M. J. CORL,  
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For sale at 12  
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D. JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.

## NOTICE.

As administrator of John J. Allison, deceased, I will sell at public sale on the premises, on the first Monday in October, for assets to pay debts of said deceased, a valuable tract of land, containing fifty acres, adjoining the lands of Stafford Goodman, John P. Allison and Davis Brumby. Terms of sale, one third cash, balance of purchase money to be secured by good note at 8 per cent interest, payable twelve months after date.

F. DAVIS BRUMBY,  
Admr. of J. J. Allison, dec'd.  
Aug. 31, 1888.—4t.

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For catalogue or particulars, address,  
Rev. J. G. SCHAID, Pres't.,  
Mt. Pleasant, N. C.,  
August 3, 1888.

## Mortgage Sale of Town Lot.

By authority of Wilson deed executed to me by Antonio lead and his wife, Mary Jane, on the 3rd day of November, 1883 and re-ordered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cabarrus county, in book 37, page 394. I will sell, by public auction, for cash, at the court house door in Concord, N. C., on Monday the 3rd day of September, '88, at 12 m., one fine lot in Coleburg, near Concord on Turnament Place street, fifty feet front, with good dwelling etc., being the same described in and conveyed to me, by said mortgage-deed.

ASA BOST, Trustee.  
Concord, N. C., July, 26, '88.  
Aug 3, '88

## Concord Female Academy.

The next session of this Institution opens Monday, Aug. 13th, 1888. Having secured the services of competent teachers, the Principals offer to the community the advantages of a first class school, and ask a continuance of the same patronage so liberally given in the past. Tuition in Literary Department \$1.50 to \$3.50. Music \$3.00 to \$4.00. For further information apply to  
MISSSES BESSETT & FETZER, Principals.



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	Daily No. 10	Daily No. 52
Leave		
New York	12 15 pm	4 30 pm
Philadelphia	7 20 am	6 57 pm
Baltimore	9 45 am	9 42 pm
Washington	11 24 am	11 00 pm
Charlottesville	3 49 pm	3 00 am
Lynchburg	5 50 pm	5 10 am
Ar. Danville	8 30 pm	7 45 am
Lv. Richmond	3 10 pm	2 30 am
Burkeville	5 17 pm	4 24 am
Kerrville	6 57 pm	5 55 am
Dial's Branch	6 13 pm	5 20 am
Danville	8 50 pm	8 05 am
Ar. Greensboro	10 36 pm	9 42 am
Lv. Goldsboro	2 40 pm	18 10 pm
Raleigh	5 00 pm	11 45 am
Durham	6 04 pm	3 12 am
W. Chapel Hill	7 24 pm	
Hillsboro	6 37 pm	4 06 am
Ar. Greensboro	8 35 pm	7 40 am
Lv. Salem	7 20 pm	6 30 am
Greensboro	10 45 pm	9 50 am
High Point	11 15 pm	10 18 am
Ar. Salisbury	12 01 am	11 18 am
Statesville	1 51 am	12 12 pm
Asheville	7 28 am	4 31 pm
Hot Springs	9 15 am	6 10 pm
Lv. Salisbury	12 26 am	11 23 pm
Ar. Concord	1 10 am	12 pm
Charlotte	1 55 am	12 40 pm
Spartanburg	4 40 am	3 37 pm
Greenville	5 50 am	4 48 pm
Atlanta	11 00 pm	9 40 pm

NORTHBOND. Daily. Daily. No. 51. No. 53.

	Daily 6 00 pm	Daily 7 40 am
Leave		
Atlanta	6 00 pm	7 40 am
Arrive		
Greenville	1 06 am	1 51 pm
Spartanburg	2 18 am	2 53 pm
Charlotte	4 50 am	3 30 pm
Concord	5 43 am	6 30 pm
Salisbury	6 22 am	7 05 pm
Lv. Hot Springs	8 05 pm	11 40 am
Asheville	9 55 pm	1 25 pm
Statesville	3 30 am	5 56 pm
Ar. Salisbury	4 37 am	6 38 pm
Lv. Salisbury	6 27 am	7 15 pm
Ar. High Point	7 32 am	8 15 pm
Greensboro	8 00 am	8 40 pm
Salem	11 40 am	12 34 pm
Lv. Greensboro	9 50 am	10 50 pm
Ar. Hillsboro	11 55 am	3 10 pm
Chapel Hill	7 15 am	
Durham	12 35 am	14 30 am
Raleigh	1 15 pm	16 55 am
Goldsboro	4 10 pm	11 45 am
Lv. Greensboro	8 05 am	9 50 pm
Danville	9 47 am	10 20 pm
Drake's Branch	12 25 pm	1 23 am
Keyville	12 40 pm	1 45 am
Burkeville	1 25 pm	1 45 am
Richmond	3 30 pm	5 00 am
Lynchburg	11 40 pm	12 55 am
Charlottesville	2 25 pm	3 05 am
Washington	7 55 pm	7 00 am
Baltimore	8 50 am	8 20 am
Philadelphia	3 00 am	10 47 pm
New York	6 20 am	1 20 pm

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