

TERMS: ONE YEAR, CASH IN ADVANCE, \$1.25 SIX MONTHS, .75

RICHMOND AIR-LINE ROUTE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

Condensed schedule in effect June 24th, 1887. Trains run by 75° Meridian Time.

Table with columns for destinations (SOUTHBOUND, NORTHBOUND) and times (Daily, No. 50, No. 52).

Daily, except Sunday. SLEEPING CAR SERVICE. On trains 50 and 51 Pullman Buffet sleeper between Atlanta and New York.

Valuable Land Sale!

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court in the Special Proceedings of Wm. M. Barrier, administrator of Henry Platt, deceased, vs. A. Haynes Platt, G. F. Platt and others, as Commissioner, will sell at public auction, in front of the court house door in Concord, on the first Monday in March, 1888, at one o'clock, p. m., a tract of land situated in No. 9 township, Cabarrus county, containing about 102 acres, adjoining 125 acres of Haynes Platt, James Bantz, Martin Furr and George Platt, the same being the place upon which said Henry Platt resided at the time of his death.

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 \$2.50. Music \$2.00 to \$3.00. For further information apply to Misses BERSENT & FETZER, Principals.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Next session begins the first Monday of September. Location healthy. Terms moderate. For catalogue or particulars, address, Rev. J. G. SCHMIDT, President, Mr. Pleasant, N. C. August 3, 1888.

LADIES' HAIR DRESSING.

Do Your Own Dressing, at Home. The only safe, reliable, and economical hair dressing. It is made of purest ingredients, and is guaranteed to give the hair a soft, wavy, and beautiful appearance. For sale by FETZER'S DRUG STORE, and D. JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.

VOL. II.--NO. 12.

TEACHERS' COLUMN.

Problem.

At the ruins of Persopolis there are two upright columns, the higher of which is 64 ft. the lower 50 ft. Between these on a right line is an ancient statue, the head of which is 97 ft. from the top of the higher column, and 86 ft. from the top of the lower, and the base is 76 ft. from the centre of the base of the lower column. How far is it, from the top of the higher, to the top of the lower column?

DEXTEA.

The Word Method.

In these days of progress and rapid changes, there is a tendency in adopting new methods to run to extremes, and by thus allowing the "method" to run away with them, those who adopt them, lose sight of and fail in accomplishing the desired end.

There has been a good deal of discussion pro and con in regard to the merits of the "Word Method." There are some who do not see any advantage in it and discard it altogether. There are others on the other extreme who use it to the exclusion of any other, as though they could advance pupils with only an incidental knowledge, as it were, of letters and spelling.

The best way is a combination of the two. There is no doubt that the word method has merits which can be used to advantage.

One advantage in its use is this: Take a child who knows nothing at all about his letters, and there are 26 single letters, characters for him to learn, which are hieroglyphs to him, conveying no meaning whatever to his mind. It is almost as easy for him to learn as many short words so that he can name them at sight. With this little stock of words at his command, it will be no trouble for him to read short sentences, and in a few days he is conscious and proud of the fact that he can read. One half the battle has been won; you have the child interested, he feels that he has entered the domain of letters, and instead of being a mysterious wilderness of whose nature he had not the faintest conception, it is a source of pleasure to him simply because of the fact that he feels that he is progressing.

When he knows some words, besides adding new ones daily, gradually unfold to him the elements of different words. This is not a difficult matter, if your words have been well chosen, for there are many short words in the pronunciation of which all its letters are used, e. g. had, cat, dog, etc. In this way the letters will be gradually mastered, and as soon as he will be able to use them intelligently. In this way the bare of a teacher's life will have been accomplished with pleasure to teacher and pupil, and at the same time the pupil will have made some progress, the simple knowledge of which fact will aid him materially.

Teaching Long and Short Division.

Long division should be taught before short division, for when a pupil has learned long division, the teacher has but to mention short division, show him an example is worked and the pupil understands it at once. In long division the form is the difficult thing. Give a series of examples each representing a step, and see that the pupil is thoroughly familiar with each step before going to the next. The arbitrary matters about long division must be told. Do a great deal of work with divisors containing but two figures, and a way to pass to divisors of three or more figures will now readily suggest itself.—Shaw's "School Devices."

Horace Mann, in his report of the schools of Europe, says: "Where I found the poorest schools and teachers, there I have found an offensive unwillingness to hear of better methods," and Edward Everett, in one of his lectures on education, says "The worst teachers are, as a rule, those who are most satisfied with themselves and their methods." Joseph Payne, the eminent educator, and teacher of teachers at the College of Professors, London, says: "A teacher who ignores the labors of great men, and thinks himself too wise to learn from them, evinces nothing but his pride and ignorance." Franklin says: "Experience keeps dear school, but fools will learn in no other, and not even in that.—Teachers' Institute.

The State University of Oregon has 150 women students.

A Broken Vase.

The following lines were written by Rev. Chas. Wolfe, the author of the burial of "Sir John Moore."

If I had thought thou couldst have died, I might not weep for thee; But I forgot, when by thy side, That thou couldst mortal be. It never through my hand had passed The time would'er be o'er, And I on thee should look my last, And thou shouldst smile no more.

And still upon that face I look, And think 'twill smile again; And still the thought I will not brook, That I must look in vain: But when I speak—thou dost not say What thou'rt or left'st unsaid, And now I feel, as thou I may, Sweet Mary, thou art dead.

Dates of Notable Events.

The reformation began in 1517. Magna Charta was signed in 1215. The Suez canal was opened in 1869. The first watches were made in 1476. Organs were first used in the year 755. The war of the Roses occurred in 1455. The first musical notes were used in 1338. The first newspapers were printed in 1494. The first post-office was established in 1516. Daniel Webster and Henry Clay both died in 1852. Printing was introduced into England in 1474. Joan of Arc, the sainted maid of Orleans, died in 1431. The first cotton was raised in the United States in 1621. Aaron Burr died the year before Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. The oldest city in the United States, St. Augustine, was founded in 1565. Shakespeare died in 1616, four years before the Pilgrim fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. The modern needle came into use in 1545, and five years later the first knives were used in England. Printing was known in China in the sixth century, but it was not introduced into America until 1539. Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867, just sixty-three years after Jefferson made the Louisiana purchase. The piano was invented in 1710, the lightning-rod came 42 years later, and gas was used for light in 1792. Coaches were first used in England in 1569, and the telescope was invented in 1590, three years after the execution of Mary Stuart. The first telegraph line was opened between Baltimore and Washington in 1844. The first photograph had been made 42 years before. The first American library was founded in 1638, and only four years later public schools were established. In just ten years enlightenment attained the point of printing the first newspaper advertisement.

"The Year Without a Summer."

The year 1816 was known throughout the Eastern states as "the year without a summer." Farmers of New England call it the year of "eighteen hundred and starved to death." It is said that the winter previous was open and mild, much like our present winter in Ohio; some snow in November, none to speak of in December, January or February, Christmas and New Year's were very warm, March and April cold and in May ice formed an inch thick on the streams. Buds and flowers were frozen. The corn crop was ruined, and all vegetable products failed. July 5 ice was a half-inch thick throughout New England, New York and Pennsylvania, and in August ice was frequently seen. There was great scarcity of provisions throughout New England until the crop of 1817 began to come in, amounting to almost a famine. Fortunately the hay crop, as usual, was good, consequently stock did not suffer. There was ice in every month of that year.

A Long Beard.

A beard over seven and a half feet long was worn by Louis Cowton, a mechanic, sixty-three years old, living in Mouthon, France. M. Cowton had to shave when twelve years old, but soon gave up the razor, and at fourteen was made conspicuous by a beard a foot long. He is less than five and a half feet tall, and coils his beard round his neck.

What to Read.

Are you deficient in taste? Read the best English poets, such as Thompson, Gray, Goldsmith, Pope, Cowper, Coleridge, Scott and Wordsworth. Are you deficient in imagination? Read Milton, Akenside, Burke and Shakespeare. Are you deficient in power of reasoning? Read Chillingworth, Bacon and Locke. Are you deficient in judgment and good sense in the common affairs of life? Read Franklin. Are you deficient in sensibility? Read Goethe and Mackenzie. Are you deficient in political knowledge? Read Montesquieu, the "Federalist," Webster and Calhoun. Are you deficient in patriotism? Read Demosthenes and the life of Washington.

WHY DO WE SHAKE HANDS?

The Pump-Handle Process an Unnecessary and Disagreeable One.

London Queen. Why do we shake hands? No one appears to know. It does not mean much, if anything. Who has not suffered from the strong and hearty grasp of, let us fondly hope, ardent friendship, when our perhaps rigid hand is wrung with the fervor of enthusiastic gushingness or affection by some Hercules in dogskins, who forgets he sometimes goes near to smashing the fragile and confiding fingers rashly for the moment placed at his mercy. Why are we thus compelled to suffer from our friends?

Who has not suffered from the man who, when you meet him, holds your hand as if it were a pump handle for ten minutes, and will not let go? Who has not suffered from that other who will not hold on at all, but allows you to do the shaking process for him? Who does not know the man who simply seizes your hand to throw it violently away from him in apparent fury? Who does not fear the sort of spasmodic hand shake who pushes you backwards and forwards, to him and away from him, as if he were sawing you perpendicularly through? Who does not try to shun the man who works your arm round as if you were a barrel organ? Who is unacquainted with the man with the clammy hand, who, as a rule, will not wear gloves? Why must we shake hands with him?

Yet we all do it; we dislike it; we dislike it very much, even; he sees we dislike it, that it is positively distasteful to us; yet, meet him tomorrow, and out comes his hand once more to engulf your own, and make you wish you had gone wherever you were going by another route. To sit down calmly to write of "shaking hands" is so enormous an undertaking that one would require almost three volumes wherein to express all there is to be said on this subject. When one thinks that not only every country in the world, but nearly every county in that country, has some special and distinguishing method of salutation on meeting friends and acquaintances, it seems absurd even to attempt it.

We are credibly informed that hand shaking, which is supposed to be a proof of friendly feeling, first came into fashion in the time of Henry II. Up to that time our ancestors were more affectionate in their greetings than we, their colder natured descendants, embracing and kissing each other in the same fashion as our neighbors on the other side of the channel and in Italy are accustomed to do at the present moment. The historian who is pleased to date the commencement of hand shaking in place of osculation and embracing about Henry II.'s time is perhaps in error, as it is more probable the close embrace of acquaintances began to be discontinued later on, perhaps when tobacco was first introduced into this country. This certainly seems a probable surmise, as even in our present year of grace a man who has been smoking a cheap cigar or a rank pipe is certainly not the most embraceable object in the world; and only think what the tobacco of Raleigh's time must have been like! However, whether Henry II. did or did not begin the fashion of "shaking hands" it is now rapidly becoming overdone in England. The fine "four de pois," the "creme de la creme," quite too people do not indulge in this practice as much as the upper and lower middle classes, for there every one shakes hands with every one on entering and leaving a room, on saying "good morning," "good night," or "good-by."

A Gorgeous Figure.

Gen. Schofield was the most gorgeous figure on the floor of the Senate on inauguration day. No one of the gaily attired Diplomatic Corps could compare with Schofield in brilliancy of appearance. He sat with Gen. Sherman in the front row on one of the seats reserved for those who had received the public thanks of Congress. Sherman was attired as a civilian and looked almost insignificant besides the golden glory of his dashing companion. The Ambassadors from China, Japan, Corea and Turkey looked upon Schofield with admiring eyes. He seemed to represent to them the grandeur of the United States.

The New Cabinet's Liqueur.

No member of President Harrison's Cabinet is a total abstainer, though Wanamaker publicly frowns upon intoxicants. Mr. Harrison likes a swallow of Irish whisky now and then, Blaine is a connoisseur of French wines, Windom enjoys a dinner at which each course has its appropriate stimulant. Tracy is fond of a pint of champagne at lunch. Noble likes malt drinks and indulges every day in a bottle of imported ale. Miller seldom takes anything but rye and setzer, while Rusk swallows his corn-jud plain. Elijah Halford has never tasted whiskey, but has sipped champagne now and then on convivial occasions.—New York World.

IN MEMORIAM.

[TO THE STANDARD.] Again God has seen fit to lay His hand upon us and take from our midst our friend and brother, W. J. Fleming. Again we have been reminded of the shortness and uncertainty of life. Only a few short weeks ago and he was as strong and entertained as high hopes for the future as any of us. What a sad reminder should it be to us, "to work while it is called to-day, for the night of death cometh when no man can work." Just verging into the prime of manhood, before the dew of youth had been dispelled by the cares and responsibilities of life, it pleased "Him that doeth all things well" to bear him from the things of time and sense across the dark valley of death to that unknown world beyond the grave. From the harvest field of life he was cut down and we trust he is now safe in the garner above. In consideration of our sore bereavement in the loss of our brother Eumenean and to show our respect for the memory of our friend who was among us for so short a time, he is resolved, I. That we recognize God's hand in all his dealings and that we so "strive to live and number our days" that when life's struggles and warfare is over, we may lay aside our armor for a crown and a peaceful home beyond the skies. II. That we as a society extend our deep sympathies to the aged parents of the deceased, and that we mingle our tears with those of the bereaved family, and with them trust that although "there is one less at home there's now one more in heaven." III. That a page in our minute book be inscribed and dedicated to his memory. IV. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also that they be printed in the Davidson Monthly, Concord Times, and Concord STANDARD.

Chinese Superstitions.

The Chinese are full of superstitions and many of them fully believe that the foreigners make medicine out of human beings. The massacre at Tientsin, in 1870, in which twenty foreigners were killed and among them a number of French nuns, was caused by the report that the sisters were killing children to get their hearts and eyes for medical purposes and the trouble in Corea last spring was caused by the circulation of the stories that the missionaries were grinding up children's bones to make medicine.—This report was started by the Chinese, and the latest attempt of the kind I find at Shanghai. It appears in a tri-monthly illustrated magazine which the Chinese publish and which sells for five cents a copy. This contains a full description of how the foreigners make their medicines, with ghastly illustrations of the severed trunks and cut-up limbs of human beings. In one cut, men in American clothes are bending over huge furnaces, in which the heads and legs of men are boiling, and beside which lie great baskets and tubs of cut-up humans. The men are stirring the steaming mass, and the picture reminds one of the witches' cauldron in Macbeth. In another cut is shown the machinery for the grinding up of the bones and flesh. A dozen old skeletons lie upon the floor, and a man with a shovel puts the ghastly mass into the scales for weighing. In another room the medicine is packed up to be sent away, and young ladies in American dress with waterfalls and French heels are busy with it. I asked the manager of the magazine whether he believed in such stuff, and he said that he did not know, and asked if it was not really true.

ODDS AND ENDS.

There are 275 lady clergymen in this country. There are 200 women editors in the United States. Grover Cleveland was fifty-two years of age Mar. 25. Pope Leo's fainting fits are becoming more frequent. Love knows no Law sav. that of its own sweet will? It costs New York city \$300,000 a year to pay for lawyers' services. The Farmers' Alliance have a new sixteen page paper in Washington called the National Economist. At Monte Carlo, the gambling centre in Europe, there have been 13 duels and 16 suicides thus far during 1889. A frog sixteen inches long is reported to have been captured at Orlando, Fla., during the recent heavy rain. Senator Stanford paid \$500 for windows from which to view the inaugural parade; Senator Hurst \$300 and Ira Devenport \$150. "Rochester, N. Y. capitalists have formed a trust in drier apples." When they water the stock it will swell to immense proportions. A curiously twisted root of an oak tree, exhibited at Punta Gorda, Fla., is said to show all the letters of the alphabet in its convolutions. There is a house in Atlanta, Ga., made entirely of paper, "from turret to foundation stone." No other material is used in its construction. There are only five bed-rooms in the White House. Mrs. Harrison wants to know how she is going to make them accommodate her family and kinners. A Vermont minister is reported to have preached one hundred and twenty-one funeral sermons with net returns of five barrels of apples and a silver dollar. A banking system was introduced in the public schools of Long Island City, N. Y., three years ago, and already the pupils in the nine schools have \$10,791 to their credit. A "size" in a coat is an inch, in underwear it is two inches; in a collar, half an inch; in a shirt, half an inch; in pants, one-sixth of an inch; in pantaloons, an inch; in gloves, an inch, and in hats, an eight of an inch. Gen Lew Wallace prefers to remain an author, and does not want an office. This is a sensible conclusion, for Mr. Wallace has written one book from which he has received more than \$60,000 and has been offered \$65,000 for another book. The New York Sun says that any one desiring to speculate in real estate can purchase an acre of land in Wall Street New York, for the small sum of \$143,000,000, and it is cheap at that. At Brunswick, Ga., Joe Wallace was standing in his back door, when he heard a sound like escaping steam. All at once a fountain of hot water shot up into the air and continued to flow. The circumstance is a puzzle to everybody. A boy living near Abilene, Tex., was recently bitten by a snake, and was soon taken with convulsions. An old Mexican scraped out the bowl of a briar pipe, applied the scrapings to the child's wounds, and the next day the boy was well. Legally, there is no such City as Memphis, Tenn. Some years ago the State Legislature took away its charter and named it "The Taxing District of Shelby County." The citizens are now tired of this cumbersome name and want the right to use their old name. A person convicted of any crime in China, except that of murdering one of the royal family can have a substitute to take the punishment even if it be death. The rate per day of these substitutes has lately been advanced 20 per cent, and the blame is laid to the English. Johnson City, in East Tenn. is thinking of changing its name to Carnegie in honor of Andrew Carnegie. If the town accepts him as a namesake, he proposes to give it a public library and reading room worth not less than \$100,000. Cleveland and Hayes are the only living ex-occupants of the presidential chair, and Hannibal Hamlin is the only living Vice-President. Hayes is living the life of a country gentleman and Cleveland has located in New York practicing law.

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Next session begins the first Monday of September. Location healthy. Terms moderate. For catalogue or particulars, address, Rev. J. G. SCHMIDT, President, Mr. Pleasant, N. C. August 3, 1888.

LADIES' HAIR DRESSING.

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