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THE STANDARD.

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—PUBLISHED IN CONCORD.—

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THE STANDARD.

VOL. IV.---NO. 4. CONCORD, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1891. WHOLE NO. 160.

THE STANDARD.

WE DO ALL KINDS OF
JOB WORK
—IN THE—
NEATEST MANNER
—AND AT—
THE LOWEST RATES.

WOMAN'S WAY.

They sat together, side by side,
Absorbed in Cupid's mission;
"Dear John, please tell," she softly cried,
"What was my pa's decision?"
"Alas!" said he, "I greatly fear,"
(His voice began to quaver),
"My suit is not regarded, dear,"
(He heaved a sigh) "with favor."
"Your pa says he can't see at all"
(He sadly smoothed her tresses)
"How I with such an income small,
Can even buy your dresses."
"I think," she answered (and her eye
To his in trust was carried)
"I might lay in a good supply
Before" (she blushed) "we're married."

THE LOST WAIF.

The Strange Midnight Experience of an Express Messenger.

The night express went thundering out of Hopkinsville, Ky., at 7 o'clock sharp. The passengers had made themselves comfortable, and everything seemed auspicious for a quick and safe run to Nashville, Tenn. The express messenger busied himself about his packages, getting his car in order, after which, having nothing else to do, he sauntered to the open window and looked out at the rising moon. What a glorious night it was! The full moon came up from behind the trees and hung over their tops like a ball of fire. How sweet and peaceful everything looked. The thoughts of the young man went back to home and mother. Wrapped in a delightful dream he sank down on the box nearest to him, but suddenly he jumped up in alarm, for he had heard a remarkable sound—a poor faint little voice crying, "Papa."

Oh, what a cruel trick for the boys to play on him. He must find the little one at once. He searched every nook and corner, and looked behind every box, but no baby was to be found.

What was he to do? He felt certain that he had heard the voice, and something must be done. Ah, he had it at last. He rung the bell with all his might, and the conductor came hurriedly to know what had happened.

The passengers were all excitement; windows went up, heads were poked out, and every one had a surmise, fully one half of them thinking it must be robbers.

When the conductor returned he told them that the express messenger had heard the cry of a child in his ear and then he inquired if any child was missing. This threw all the mothers present into a panic of fright. But they soon recovered when they saw that all their own darlings safe, and every woman expressed the greatest sympathy for the little stranger in the express car. They even volunteered to go and assist in the search for the little lost waif, but to this the conductor would not consent.

The young man in the express car was meanwhile doubting the evidence of his own senses, for had he not heard the voice? He could swear to it. Slowly he sinks down on the same box, when, merciful heavens! there was the voice again crying, "Mamma."

Ah, he has it now. The voice comes from the box. Some heartless mother, perhaps, sending her baby by express.

Quickly he cuts the cord and takes off the pasteboard lid. Yes! there it lies, the dear little soul, with its soft curls and snowy dress. He lifts it out in tenderness, and then, becoming his surprise—it is a doll—one of Edison's speaking dolls. Every time he sat down on the box he pressed the spring, and then came the feeble little wail of "papa," "mamma," which had caused so much sympathy and alarm.—Detroit Free Press.

A Bundle of Ifs.

If life were not really such a very serious business there would be no funny papers.

If politicians were not what they are politics would be different.

And also:

If the public were only the ideal public for whom the Constitution was written, "practical politicians" would be at a discount.

If all the heathen were suddenly to become converted, where would the man with a mission be?

If all the successful men of today were great men what a heritage this century would have.

If marriages are made in Heaven are the divorces—but no. Some one will say Chicago.

If matrimony did not involve increased rent and expenses, love would last longer than it is ordinarily supposed to do.

If all our millionaires were in the true sense of the word honest, we could count them off on one hand.

If you have brains and no money, pat yourself heartily on the back day and night. It is all the recognition you will get in this world.

If all men married their first loves the demand for lunatic asylums would be appalling.

If a man always followed the advice of his best friends he would have no friends at all, for he would soon lose every dollar.

If the dear modest girls never could get their beaux into solitary corners occasionally, there would be an alarming decrease of this charming quality.

A Curious Custom.

New Orleans has more peculiar customs than any city in America, and it is an extremely pleasant and interesting place to visit. Those different peculiarities arise from the fact that the population is composed of many nationalities, but principally the Creoles, who preserve their fashions and customs from generation to generation, regardless of the changes made by their neighbors and others. The New Orleans papers not only publish the death and funeral notices as do our journals, but they also keep a standing notice of births that occur. We notice the following "card of thanks" among the advertisements in the Picayune, and print it merely as a curiosity:

"We hereby wish to express our heartfelt thanks to our friends who showed their sympathy and kindness in the hour of our terrible and sudden affliction in the loss of our beloved wife and mother, Mrs. Lena Burkart, who departed this life, for the glorious one in heaven, on Nov 1, 1890. We would also thank Rev. P. Quinius for his kind prayers, and the Ladies' Society of German Protestant church of the Sixth District and also those friends who showed their respect and affection for our loved dead by attending in such large numbers her funeral services.
"M. BURKART AND FAMILY."

YOUR NAME BY MAGIC.

A Simple Device That Will Reveal Any Number of Secrets.

By use of the table given below you can ascertain the name of any person or place, providing the rules below the lettered diagram are strictly observed:

A	B	D	H	P
C	C	E	I	Q
E	F	F	J	R
G	G	G	K	S
I	J	L	L	T
K	K	M	M	U
M	N	N	N	V
O	O	O	O	W
Q	R	T	X	X
S	S	U	Z	Y
U	V	V	Y	Z
W	W	W		
Y	Z			

Have the person whose name you wish to know inform you in which of the upright columns the first letter of the name is contained. If it is found in but one column, it is the top letter; if it occurs in more than one column, it is found by adding the alphabetical numbers of the top letters of the columns in which it is to be found, the sum being the number of the letter sought. By taking one letter at a time, in the way outlined above, the whole word or name may be plainly spelled out. Take the word Jane for example. J is found in two columns beginning with B and H, which are the second and eighth letters down the alphabet; their sum is ten, and the tenth letter down the alphabet is J, the letter sought. The next letter, A, appears in but one column, the first, where it stands at the head. N is in the columns headed B, D and H, which are the second, fourth and eighth letters of the alphabet; added, they give the fourteenth, or N, and so on.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Judge Peffer's Career.

Peffer, ingalls successor in the Senate, is a man of education and ability, with no irreproachable personal character, though not as much of a scholar as a man of affairs. He was born in Pennsylvania sixty years ago, and the foundation of his education was laid in the country school houses of that State.

In 1869 he again moved to Morgan county, Missouri, and there distinguished himself by his utterances in favor of the maintenance of the union. In 1862 he was once more compelled by circumstances to make a change of base, and moved to Warren county, Illinois, from whence he enlisted in the Federal army, in August of that year entering as a private, and discharged in 1865 as a second lieutenant. After the war he settled down in Clarksville, Tennessee, and engaged in the practice of law, acquiring some local reputation by his opposition to move Brewlem's radicalism. After four years of unsuccessful struggle to help the differences occasioned by the war, he was compelled to leave Tennessee, and in 1870 moved to Kansas, locating on a Government land claim in Wilson county, engaging in farming and the practice of law.

In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate as a Republican.

In 1875 he removed to Coffeyville, an adjoining county, but in the same Congressional district, where he established the Journal, conducting it as a Republican newspaper.

In 1880 he was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket, and in 1881 was appointed editor of the Kansas Farmer and moved to Topeka. He then abandoned party and politics and devoted himself to the study of economic questions, but when the new movements first showed signs of life he immediately stepped to the front as a leader, and by his speeches and writing did more than any one in the State to bring about the political revolution of last November.

During the campaign he was declared a candidate for the position to which he has been nominated by his party, and he has always taken a great interest in agricultural matters, and is thoroughly educated in bucolic science and politics.

He has been a Republican from Fremont to Harrison. Is member of the Potestant Episcopal church. Is a master Mason and belongs to the Knights of Labor. He unreservedly endorses the St. Louis platform and the Ocala platform of the National Farmers' Alliance Industrial Union and the platform of the people's party in Kansas, believes the government should aid in improving harbors and rivers in the South, and building North and South railroads, in the West in irrigating lands wherever and as fast as settlement demands, and first of all the issuance of money enough to see the people on their feet again.

EDITOR BROWN.

Who is Also a School Teacher, a Bachelor and a Matrimonial Candidate.

A. M. Propst gave the editor some well developed pears of the second crop which he gathered last week. (They got into the Dart office by means of a rope, the stairway having rotted down.—ED.) —— Mr. C. W. Pool of the Salisbury police, was in China Grove last Monday in search of a young scapegrace who had run off from Salisbury with some of his father's money.——Mr. Henry Yost, while nearing the machinery of Peacock & Barrier with a load of timber was thrown from his wagon. A piece of timber rolling off at the same time caught his foot, preventing him from jumping and caused the wagon to roll over both his legs. Fortunately for him, the mud was deep, or doubtless the injury would have been more severe. Mr. Yost has our entire sympathy in his suffering and also our congratulations that no bones were broken. We hope to see him out again with all his happy and genial bearing.

Col. J. J. Ingalls is elected by the Kansas Legislature to stay at home.

STANDARD NOTES.

It is still Cleveland with the people.

Thus far the Legislature is afraid of the North Carolina cur dog.

It looks now as if General Lee's birth-day will be made a holiday in this State.

It is said that soap will cure mosquito bites, and it is said to be hard on dirt, too.

There are 2,000,000 books in the public libraries of Boston. It is the Hub, you know.

The Illinois Legislature is balloting right along for U. S. Senator; thus far with no success.

Raleigh has had but one fire alarm this month. It is probably due to the presence of the Solons.

Wages continue to fall in Pennsylvania, and yet they are living under the McKinly bill's influence.

North Carolina is not likely to have compulsory education—might as well have compulsory religion.

In the death of Secretary Windom, the nation has lost a faithful, honest and able financier. It was truly a national loss.

A bill has been introduced to make the partridge-shooting law to run from November 1 to March 1. The gunners will kick.

It seems remarkable that any sane man in Congress would advocate the Force Bill, when every State protested against it in one way or another.

The Greenville Reflector has trotted to the ninth mile post; instead of looking tired, it shows life, thrift and business. A world of success to you, Brother.

After the 4th of March the Republicans will have a majority of only six in the Senate, and not enough in the House to get up an Indian ghost dance.

Father Blair, who has been bleating for a while in the Congress of America, is to be succeeded by A. Gallinger. That's a pretty name—almost like Gallagher.

The Monroe Enquirer-Register has returned to the four page form and improved, otherwise, to a very great extent. Messrs. Underwood and Boylin are wished much success.

Lodge, the daddy of the Force Bill, will write some historical articles for the New York Herald. He ought to run in one on his biography, together with some history about his famous bill.

It is now stated that Miss Elaine Goodale, a poetess and a crankess on the subject of Indian Reform, will soon marry a full blooded Indian, a graduate in medicine of Harvard. The Indian knocks the spots out of an American dude.

The Detroit Free Press is authority for this: A woman at the Syracuse depot gave a man her baby to hold while she saw about her baggage. The baby gave the man one look and fell back dead. When they came to investigate they found the man to be an old bachelor, who had been sued three times for breach of promise.

IN SWEET MEMORY.

The Concord Standard, which was boycotted by the R. & D., now runs a column, formerly occupied by that corporation's time table, with black rules, dedicated to the memory of the schedule. It is also in memory to the pass that never came.—Durham Globe.

The Standard has more respect for itself today than it ever had. In the clear way of seeing things after the smoke disappears from the great official act that un-PASS-ified us, the Standard disclaims any vanity or boast of manliness when we assert that this paper could not be guilty of supposing that it had closed the mouth of a man (from doing his duty) when it made a business contract with him.

This is a free country, and it would be a sad thought to suppose that any honest man would allow his mouth closed against exorbitant and damaging measures against the people for a sum of money far greater than the value of an Editor's Pass.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

While neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, the Standard is losing faith in the probability of a Railroad Commission bill being passed. The measure is hanging fire too long.

A railroad commission is needed—not one to hinder railroad construction, nor to do the roads of the State an injustice, but rather to see to it that the people are treated aright and not bled to death, at places, by discrimination. Surely no one wants a commission to cut and slash where it has no business; but there are relations between the railroads and the people that need representatives of the people to see that those relations are properly sustained.

But from the way the thing now looks, it is becoming doubtful whether the State will appoint a commission this year.

JUSTIFIES ITS EXISTENCE.

The Concord Standard is three years old. We are glad to know that it is prospering. It may not be "a hummer with horns," or "a winner with tusks and a mane," as the Durham Globe is, or it may be. But at all events it justifies its existence every day, and the Landmark uncovers to it.—Statesville Landmark.

A wreck on the Three C's road demolished 12 cars and engine.

Dr. ROBERT KOCH.

Dr. Robert Koch, the great German scientist, who first discovered the germ theory, has once more startled the world with his lymph theory. His name has now become a household word, and it really seems as if his lymph, when ejected under the skin, kills the germ or bacillus producing tuberculosis and lupus.

Koch himself is still a young man. He was born in Germany, in the Hartz Mountains, in 1843, and took

his physician's degree in 1866. He practiced in different hospitals until 1872, when he settled in a small town in Silesia, Germany. Here he made his first important observations, but owing to the conservatism of the authorities he was unable to make any headway. He then went to Berlin, where he became a member of the Imperial Health Board. This was Koch's chance. Here he proved that consumption, cholera and many other diseases were traceable to minute organisms. He was then sent to India by the German government. That country is the cradle of cholera, and there his investigations fully bore out his theory. Since then he has been prosecuting his researches, with what splendid results have just been shown.

SECRETARY WINDOM DEAD.

He Dies Suddenly in a Banquet Hall in New York.

New York, Jan. 29.—The sudden death of Secretary of the Treasury Windom, while at the dinner of the Board of Trade and Transportation at Delmonico's tonight, caused the immediate adjournment of that body a few minutes after 10 o'clock. The Secretary was the first speaker of the evening.

The dinner, which began at 6 o'clock, was completed shortly after 9 o'clock, and the Secretary arose to speak. He entertained the diners with an elaborate oration, and sat down amidst the applause of his auditors. Judge Arnaux then got up, and was in the midst of his speech introducing ex Secretary Bayard, when some one cried, "Look at Secretary Windom!"

The speech was broken short, and every eye was turned in the direction of that gentleman. He had collapsed in his chair and was falling to the floor. His face was ghostly, and a cry of horror arose among the late festive revelers. There was an immediate rush on the part of all hands towards Mr. Windom's chair, but several doctors who were guests at the dinner, got there first and drove the others back. They were Drs. S. A. Robinson, Durant, Whitney, Fisher and Bishop.

NO MORE INGALLS.

To the everlasting honor of the Kansas Legislature, Ingalls, the slimy-mouthed South-hater Senator from Kansas, has been retired. It is good news! It is glorious!

The Charlotte Chronicle is "sorry at his departure from the scene where he has made such dazzling and memorable displays." Doubtless Ingalls is sorry himself at his departure.

But the South is glad that her vile hater and slimer slanderer is snowed under, in which pleasure the honesty and manliness of the North and West enthusiastically join us.

A Deputy Collector Robbed.

Deputy Tax Collector, J. L. Smith, of Dewese township, has come to grief. Sunday night his house was broken into and $115 stolen therefrom. Of this money $59.63 were taxes which he had collected on Saturday the day before.

A slight clue which Mr. Smith has may lead to the discovery of the perpetrator of the theft.

Now when the question of each township having its own tax collector is being agitated, this robbery is somewhat significant of what would no doubt often occur if the measure is carried into effect. The tax collector, under the circumstances, would have no place of deposit but his home, and as it would necessarily be known when he would have tax money there, he would be liable to have his home entered, and himself probably overcome, and the money stolen at any time.—Charlotte Chronicle.

[In this day of preparing for emergencies, safes would likely be introduced in the country.]

He Regrets.

We regret that we have not the adjectives to express in graphic and fitting terms the felicitous season of rapturous enjoyment which blossomed out with such rare fragrance, or depict the delight which rode each sparkling ripple, that danced so beautifully upon the streams of melody, which poured through the channels of that tony and æsthetic entertainment.—Wilson Mirror.

HIGH-HANDED CRUELTY

To Some Convicts Now Working on the Yadkin R. R. in Stanly County.

Several parties from Albemarle report a case of fearful and outrageous punishment being inflicted on a young convict on the Yadkin Railroad, near Albemarle.

A Standard representative some months ago visited one of the camps; and from impression made then—impression made from observation and accounts given by several guards—a long article was published in these colums. We wrote of the arrangements, plan of guarding the camp, the sleeping arrangements and the fare. We gave utterance to what we then believed to be the truth. But it appears that what we said in regard to some features of the arrangement was overdrawn, as viewed in the light of some conduct that has taken place since.

No opportunities should be given to any convict for escaping; human nature is such that not one out of a hundred would remain in camp if he had an opportunity to escape. It appears that the guards became careless and several have escaped.

The Standard has made mention of one that was seen near Smith's Ford, and departing with this one there was another. The dogs caught him. For a distance of nearly twenty-five miles this poor young white convict was led behind a mule by a rope. When at camp, as our information is, he was strapped down and a blood-thirsty wretch lay on 99 licks with all his might, and the poor fellow was forced to go to work immediately. Our report may be exaggerated, but if half of it is true, and it be a sample of the punishment given convicts, then some decided action should be taken. In the name of high heaven, cruelly beat a poor fellow, though a convict, with 99 stripes after a long dragging, and then force him to work when in a fearful state of mind and body!

What does the State do towards seeing that the convicts are treated like human beings at least? The State has a right to punish men who transgress the law, but neither law, justice, decency or common sense will justify cruelty to a prisoner. Indeed, the spirit that prompts cruelty to a helpless convict is akin to the high-handed spirit of his Satanic majesty.

Let the treatment of convicts be investigated—at once!

Legislative Notes.

The Senate bill to define the duties of the State printer failed to pass.

A bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. Biddix, exempting ministers of the gospel from road duty.

The bill to presume that when papers shall not be found, they shall be deemed to have been burned in the court house, and the clerk and bondsmen to be relieved of the responsibility, has passed third reading in the House.

In the Senate bills have passed increasing fines in cases of carrying concealed weapons; requiring advertisement before entry of public lands; allowing heirs to file petitions to assign dower where widow fails to do so for three months; making the 19th of January, Lee's birthday, a legal holiday in North Carolina; providing that where postoffice of a defendant is known, a notice may be mailed instead of publishing in newspaper; enlarging jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Bills have passed the house appointing timber inspectors in Craven, Cateret, Jones, Onslow, Pitt, Northampton and Bertie counties, 5 cents per 1,000 feet and not more than $3 per day pay; incorporating Table Rock academy, Burke county; requiring uniform cancellation of all county scrip, word "paid" to be cut through all such scrip; repealing law requiring fee to register of deeds from all persons who sell seed cotton; repealing law requiring county superintendents to employ assistants when conducting examinations.

Wilmington Messenger Comments on Judge Victor Barringer.

We referred briefly the other day to Judge Barringer. It may interest many of our readers to know that some years ago he had collected a large number of antiquities in Italy and Egypt, which he designed for the University of North Carolina, his Alma Mater. Very unfortunately they were all destroyed by the bombardment of the ancient city of Alexandria by the British fleet some years ago. Let us add that Judge Barringer, when a student, gave great promise of oratory and ability, and we recall a famous speech of his in the Graves case, that was certainly a remarkable effort for a youth of some twenty years or less. We remember that one of the Judges then on the bench was present, and we heard him say: "There was no such speaking as that in our day"

"BRIGHT AND NEWSY."

The Concord Standard is three years old and bright and newsy as ever. Plain Jim Cook is still at the helm, but minus his railroad pass. Hurrah for Jim and the Standard!—Salisbury Watchman.

Dr. Freeland, of Statesville, goes to Birmingham.

Failure on the part of Gen. Smith to fulfill a contract for some government work at Smith's Islands, below Wilmington, is the cause of a long government law suit against the heir of Thomas P. Devereux, dating back to 1803, and still on docket.

LITTLE DROPS OF

Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Other Tar Heel Products.

Shad run in the Cape Fear.

Wilmington talks "Exhibition."

Lexington talks a furniture factory.

Mr. Fife drew large crowds at Lexington.

Truck shipments increase daily from New Berne.

Capt. James C. Williamson, of Caswell, died Monday.

James Hawkins was killed in Jones county by a falling tree.

Hon. C. M. Stedman sold his Wilmington residence for $25,000.

Norfolk parties are negotiating to build a new opera house in Raleigh.

Namoi Mills at Randleman turned out 57,000 yards of plaids last week.

Quite a flocking together of leading railroad men at Raleigh this week.

Andrew Berrier, of Davidson, was pardoned out of jail by the Governor.

Eastern Carolina people are much in favor of an improved county road system.

Paul Reinhart, of Zurich, Switzerland, is on the Charlotte cotton market.

H. E. Robertson, Esq., succeeds Mr. Bailey, deceased, as commissioner in Davie.

The colored people of Raleigh are taking a hand in promoting the State Exposition.

The State will soon order an oyster gun boat of high speed and modern equipments.

The furniture factory at Lenoir furnishes the Hotel Richmond, at Rockingham.

Guilford Battle Ground will receive the remains of Gen. Jethro Sumner, from Warren.

Greensboro does not propose to surrender everything to the street railway franchise.

Burgwyn is the name selected for the new county wanted of parts of Chatham, Moore and Randolph.

W. C. Wilcox, of Deep river township, Moore county, is preparing to establish an extensive sheep ranch.

Eastern Carolina farmers are buying mules and horses largely, a good indication of their financial condition.

Six sheriffs settled with State Treasurer Bain on Thursday. The amount in round numbers was about $50,000.

Edgecombe farmers are getting down to hard work and making extensive preparations for the cotton crop of 1891.

Miss Dora Jones, daughter of the late President of Greensboro Female College, sails from New York for Europe Saturday.

The New Berne Journal states that Western North Carolina is furnishing that section of the State young mules and horses.

The Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina railroad bridge over New river at Jacksonville is completed, and tracklaying will go on toward Newbern.

A Durham colored preacher locked the church door and demanded $10 of the congregation before he would let them out. They raised $6 and begged off.

Lumberton Robesonian: Mr Matthew Humphrey, a prominent citizen of the Saddle Tree section of the county, was stricken with paralysis last Sunday night at 11 o'clock, and up to 10 o'clock on Monday he was speechless.

Asheville Citizen: J. B. Bostic has sold to Capt. J. E. Ray twenty acres of the Wilbur Burnett land for $8,000. The same property cost last May $2,200. Capt. Ray has a force of hands at work on the grounds and will convert the property into a park.

Raleigh Visitor: We have never known a time when the ladies took more interest in legislation than during the present session of the General Assembly. Every day finds a considerable crowd in the galleries of both Houses, and they watch the progress of law-making with all the patience of trained politicians.

Greenville Reflector: Preparations are on foot for building a Catholic church in this town. A lot for this purpose has been secured ——If the number of horses and mules sold is a good sign, the farmers of Pitt are preparing for heavy crops this year. More stock has been sold this season than during any that can be remembered.

Greensboro Record: We learn from Dr. D. K. Gregory, who went North for that purpose, that all necessary papers have been filed for securing letters patent on his antiseptic treatment of wounds in the following foreign countries: Great Britain, France, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Italy and Spain. It has already been patented in the United States and is meeting with favor wherever introduced. Besides this patent Dr. Gregory has two other medical discoverie which will be given to the public in a short while, which will prove a boon to suffering humanity—of scarcely less importance than the celebrated Koch discovery.——A gentleman from Mt. Airy this morning says the Blue Ridge mountains were covered wich snow, and reported eight inches deep. It fell Saturday night.——At 10:10 this morning Mr. Ed. Kirkpatrick, aged 26 years, died with pneumonia, at the residence of his father, Mr. D. N. Kirkpatrick, three miles north of this city, after an illness of only twelve days.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Many fish have been killed in Chesapeake Bay by sudden changes in the weather.

The clearances of the Baltimore banks last week amounted to about $13,700,000.

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's income from her books and plays amounts to over $25,000 a year.

Senator Squire, of Washington, has an income of $10,000 a month. He owns a great deal of real estate in Seattle.

A society has been formed in Southwestern Kansas by farmers for protection against loan and investment companies.

A new census of the city of Charleston gives her a population of 66,175, against 53,000 returned by the Porter fraud.

The colored man, Prof. Carter, in charge of the Colored State Seminary at Tallahassee, Fla., is the grandson of an African king.

Ada Gray, of Cincinnati, is "the only colored lady dentist" in the United States. She is said to be quite skillful in her profession.

Rumor has it that King Kalakaua got away with the entire surplus of the Hawaiian treasury before he left Honolulu and lost it all at poker.

The surplus reserve of the New York banks is over $24,000,000, the largest since 1888, and money is piling up at a remarkably rapid rate.

Speaker Sheehan says that if the United States Senate has heretofore been fatal to presidential candidates, Governor Hill will prove to be a record breaker.

Spokane Falls has grown rapidly since the fire of a year ago. The population then was 18,000, and the recent census gives the town 32,000. Seattle has about 50,000 people.

Odetta Tyler, the actress, who is Bessie Kirkland at her home in Nashville, is a niece of Gen. Hardee. Gen. Kirkland, her father, is a West Point graduate, and made a fine record in the Confederate army.

Rev. C. H. St. John is almost losing faith in the possibility of strict prohibition in Kansas, when he hears of old soldiers having their wooden legs so constructed that they can contain a quart of whiskey.

Nine members of the Louisiana Legislature who voted for the lottery bill are dead, while, says a New Orleans telegram, "not a single anti member has been seriously sick." The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they make a tolerably fine grist now and then.

Gen. E. P. Alexander, president of the Georgia Central railroad, is expected to tender his resignation in the near future. It is understood that this is part of the general plan of the Richmond Terminal Company to consolidate the management of the different lines under one head.

The Democratic Police Board of New Orleans has unanimously chosen Mr. D. S. Gaster to be chief of police to fill the vacancy caused by the murder of Chief Hennessey on the night of the 15th of October last year. The new chief is a native of Ohio, and served in the Union army throughout the late civil war.

THE MONEY RECEIVED.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars of the Morrill Fund for the A. and M. College.

The first installment of $15,000 of the Morrill appropriation for agricultural and mechanical education in all the States and Territories, arrived here yesterday, and was deposited with State Treasurer Bain. The act passed Congress August 30, 1890, but there has been some trouble about getting the money. This was due to the fact that the act provided that there should be no discrimination between the entrance of students of different races, and if there should be, it is provided that another college shall be established for colored people. North Carolina has been able to receive her part of the fund by reason of a provisional arrangement which was suggested by Mr. W. S. Primrose, who went to Washington to try and adjust the matter if possible, and who succeeded in doing it, thereby rendering a most valuable service to North Carolina. The proposition made by Mr. Primrose, which was accepted, was that Shaw University should be considered an annex of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. This arrangement was agreed to and took effect about the middle of November, since which time the professors of the established Agricultural College have been giving instructions at Shaw University. This arrangement was to continue till an institution shall be established for the colored people by the Legislature.

The first instalment as provided for by the bill was $15,000, and was due July 1, 1890, and was paid yesterday. The next instalment will be $16,000, and will increase in that ratio yearly till it reaches $25,000. This act is known as the Morrill act. No part of this fund can be used for the purchase or repair of other buildings or to purchase lands.

To Mr. W. S. Primrose is due the credit of arranging successfully to secure the fund, and without his proposition there might have been a prolonged contest over the matter.—Raleigh News & Observer.

The majority of stock is subscribed for a new cotton mill at Salisbury.

At a government distillery two miles from Sanford a combination of "belated savages" assembled and during the day this crowd made mince meat of a negro.

SPELLING NUTS,

For the Red-Tape Educators to Read, Crack and Get Some Food---Safe and Judicious Advice.

Editor Standard:

A vast amount of humbuggery is employed in the work of teaching "the young idea how to shoot." One of the worst and most damaging humbugs in this line is the attempt to teach reading without learning to spell. We do not mean to condemn the word method in toto, but we have learned from our experience in teaching that the best and most satisfactory results are obtained by a judicious combination of the "word method" and spelling. We know that it is held by some of our leading educators that unless THE WORD presented to the eye of a child is such as will bring to the mind of that child a "picture," the time spent in teaching and learning the word will be spent to no good purpose. But how long do these lights in education continue the picture business before they find it necessary to introduce some new word that cannot be pictured to the mind by anything in heaven, on earth, or in the waters of the great deep? Take, for example, the word AND. It is strictly a connective, and is used to connect words, phrases and sentences. It cannot be pictured, and yet the youthful learner is expected to grapple with it at a very early period in his effort to read.

We might show the use of other words that find a prominent place in the "word method" and that cannot be pictured, such as THE, THAT, WHAT, THERE, WHY, WHERE, NOT, &c., but it is unnecessary for our present object. We desire to combat the idea that the combination of letters presented to the child for his everlasting acquaintance must be a combination that invariably has a meaning IN, OR and BY itself. We are told by our educational lights that it is simple and simon-pure foolishness, as well as a useless waste of our probation in this sublunary sphere, to teach and learn the following combinations: CHA, CHE, CHO, CHU; or PRA, PRE, PRI, PRO, PRU; or SCRA, SCRE, SCRI, SCRO, SCRU. The impression is sought to be made that such combinations are not to be found and are of no value whatever. Now, any one who will take the time to examine Webster or Worcester will find that those combinations with two or three exceptions do exist as syllables; and it becomes important and necessary, therefore, to know how to pronounce them, if the words that contain them are to be pronounced correctly. We believe in trying to pronounce every possible combination of letters at a very early stage of the attempt to get a good start up "the hill of science." The organs of utterance need not only exercise but flexibility, and the "Blue-back" Speller is the book, and especially the first twenty pages of it, to give in some measure that needful flexibility.

We add a little late experience. This experience was a three months' drill of three pupils in the "word method" and spelling combined. One of the pupils did not know a single letter of the alphabet, and was STARTED in Holmes' first reader. He will be prepared to go into the second reader in a few weeks. Another knew his letters, and was also STARTED in first reader. He mastered it in two months—has been through the second reader twice, and is wrestling manfully with first lessons in geography. The third had been for some time the victim of the pure "word method" before he fell into our hands, and a tough and discouraging struggle with words he found the way of learning to be. If his memory failed him, he could not help himself. We armed him with the second reader and the blue-back, and he soon began to see light where all had been darkness once. The progress of this pupil has been so marked under the combination method that we are satisfied as to its superior excellency. He is also studying geography and arithmetic, and is doing well in these branches.
B. A. L.

The Chronicle says that a bridge for the Mocksville railroad was built at Wilkesboro.

The New Hanover election cases are fully on before the Superior court at Wilmington.

The Standard is a hummer.

"THE BEST."

It is easy to say of anything, especially of a medicine, that it is "the best"; but to show the reason of its superiority to the satisfaction of the public, may be quite another matter. When we affirm, however, that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any other blood medicine, we make no inconsiderate statement, but tell the plain, unvarnished truth. Other so-called blood-purifiers may produce a temporary exhilaration, which is mistaken for cure; but the cures effected by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla are radical and permanent. It not only purifies the blood, but renews and invigorates that fluid.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been in use for the better part of half a century, and has achieved a success which is without parallel in the history of medicine. People early learned to appreciate its value as a purifier of the blood, and the lapse of years has only confirmed and strengthened the popular opinion of its merits.

Only the choicest and most approved ingredients enter into the composition of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and these are secured regardless of cost. It is on this principle that the Honduras sarsaparilla root is exclusively used in this preparation. The domestic variety is cheap and abundant, being indigenous all over the American continent, but it has little medicinal value compared with the richer growth of the tropics. Therefore it is that the extract of the Honduras root, solely, forms the basis of Ayer's preparation, the other ingredients being stillingia, podophyllum, yellow dock, and the iodides of potassium and iron.

The effect produced by these ingredients depends largely upon the proportions used, and it is only by the greatest skill in compounding them that the remarkable alterative and tonic qualities of Ayer's Sarsaparilla are secured. The appliances of Ayer's laboratory are unique and costly, and experience shows that their use results in producing a compound extract of far more curative power than can be obtained by any other methods. This fact, together with the most attractive, liberal, and original methods of advertising, readily accounts for the world-wide reputation and enviable success of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.