

THE STANDARD.

THIS 4-PAGER HAS A BIGGER CIRCULATION AT EVERY POSTOFFICE IN THE COUNTY, SAVE ONE, THAN ANY OTHER PAPER.

PUT WATER IN OUR EYES WITH \$1

VOL. V.--NO. 15.

CONCORD, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1892

WHOLE NO. 222.

THE STANDARD.

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ONLY TWICE AS MUCH READING MATTER AS ANY PAPER EVER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

TICKLE US WITH \$1.

STANDARDISM.

The free wool bill has passed the U. S. House of Representatives by a vote of 193 to 60. This important measure which has been the subject of a long debate is now in the hands of the senate and will in all probability be defeated by that body or vetoed by President Harrison.

An exchange says: Mrs. Alice Shaw, a fair widow of New York, is making a fortune by whistling in Europe. [Then that old saying about "a whistling woman and a crowing hen" has come to naught.]

A fine portrait of the late Governor Daniel G. Fowle has been placed in the Executive Mansion. It was presented by James L. Fowle, Esq., of Washington, N. C.

The Shelby review says a young Cleveland man was married recently and when the minister named the fee the young man was so astounded at the amount he ejaculated, "The h--I you say!"

President Diaz has been elected president of Mexico for a third term. The vote was almost unanimous. Mexico surely does not have as many presidential aspirants as this "the best government under the sun."

The New Orleans rice merchants have organized a stock company with \$500,000 capital to fight the rice trust. A new rice mill will be erected, as all the present mills are in the trust. It is thought the rice farmers will join issues with the new company to fight the trust.

The Greensboro Patriot makes an ugly charge against us, just because the Patriot doesn't receive the 4 pager. My brother, let me give you a piece of advice: If you can always have some good woman "to love you as a brother," you'll be fortunate.

Some people make the mistake of calling the Third Party by the Alliance. It is not true. The Alliance can not be a political party and remain true to its constitution.

There is an increase of twenty five per cent of troops in the State Guard but there has been no increase in the appropriation for the encampment. If we are going to have a State Guard it should be taken care of.

It is estimated that if the 1,400,000 people now living on the globe were located in Texas, divided into families of five, each family would have house room and a half-acre lot, still leaving a garden patch of 35,000,000 acres.

Judge Guber of the Georgia Superior Court has created quite a sensation by putting in a bill of \$18 for expenses whilst trying Steve Ryan in Atlanta. The commissioners have opened wide their eyes as this is the first time they have ever been called on to pay extra expenses for a judge.

An Atlanta lady, Miss G., has a cousin who has made a discovery that will make the entire family rich. She says he has discovered a process to make eggs that have been "the least grain set on" as fresh as a newly laid egg, and that in performing this change the sulphur extracted from the eggs will go far towards running a match factory. Atlanta Journal. We have no doubt but that she will be able to realize a 5-cent from each egg.

The New York Herald looks at Senator Hill's dream thusly: "Metaphoric and rocketry was the flight of Senator Hill for the presidential nomination."

Maryland is in the column for the nomination of ex-President Cleveland.

The number of foreign born soldiers in the United States Army during the civil war was according to Gen. Franz Sigel, who has made the subject a study, about 500,000. Of these 144,221 were Irishmen and 176,767 were Germans. The colored troops numbered 186,017, of whom 125,000 served at one time. And then our northern brethren have the gall to say, "Just look what we did."

It is now reported that Secretary Blaine has made arrangements with Billy Muldoon the famous trainer of Jno. L. Sullivan, the pugilist, for a series of lessons in physical culture. Are we to infer from this that physical ability is all that prevents the "planned knight" from entering the ring in the coming presidential contest?

Another Plan for Financial Relief.

Hon. A. H. Williams has a new scheme for the financial relief of the country. A Washington special to the Richmond Times explains it as follows: "Representative Williams, of North Carolina, introduced today a bill which, in his opinion, will, if it becomes a law, relieve the existing financial stress and distress and in part satisfy free silver sentiment. According to Mr. Williams there are now about \$400,000,000 of silver, for which certificates have been issued; of treasury notes in circulation there are \$346,000,000. Only \$100,000,000 in gold is held in reserve to secure this circulation. Mr. Williams' bill proposes that one third of the government's silver be retained in the treasury to secure the outstanding silver circulation, and that the remaining two-thirds be deposited with the several States as they may need without interest in pursuance of a precedent set by the Jackson administration in 1836. The silver deposited with the States may be invested as the respective State governments direct, and the principal to be returned to the government on demand of Congress."

Free Cotton Bagging and Ties.

The House on Saturday passed the bill to admit cotton bagging and ties free of duty. The vote was 167 to 46. Three Democrats voted with the Republicans against the bill. Otherwise it was a strict party vote. The following is the text of the bill: That the following articles, when imported, shall be exempt from duty, namely: Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and all similar material suitable for covering cotton, composed in whole or in part of flax, jute or jute butts, cords, roving frames, winding frames, softeners and other machinery purchased abroad, and used in the manufacture of bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and all similar material suitable for covering cotton, cotton gins and parts thereof; also hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, cut to length, or wholly or partially manufactured into hoops or ties for baling cotton, with or without buckles or fastenings.

Excitement in Court Dies from Charlotte Observer.

Mr. Richard Capps, of Steel Creek, died in this city last evening at the advanced age of 81 years. Mr. Capps was a witness in the Boyd-Youngblood case on trial yesterday. While in the midst of his testimony in the court house, he was suddenly taken ill, and had to be carried out. He was taken into the sheriff's office, and was afterwards moved to Mr. R. P. Chapman's office, where, although given every medical attention, he died at 7 o'clock. Heart disease was said to be the cause of his death. It was brought on by the excitement of the trial. Mr. Capps was apparently in his usual good health when he drove into the city yesterday morning. His remains will be taken to his home in Steel Creek to-day.

Another Fertilizer Tax Case.

The question of the validity of the present fertilizer tax law has been raised in the United States circuit court by the Patapaco guano company. Two years ago all fertilizer companies were required to pay a tax of \$500 each. This law was declared by the Federal court to be unconstitutional. The last legislature then levied a direct tax of 25c. on each ton of guano sold or offered for sale in the State. It is claimed by the company that this is quite as unconstitutional as the indirect tax under the old law. The company further alleges that the money from the fertilizer companies is not necessary for the support of those engaged in analyzing fertilizers. And that but a small proportion of the sum is required for this purpose and that much of it is disbursed for different objects. Of course the board of agriculture will take steps to sustain the law. The case will be argued before Judge Bond at Greensboro on May 7th. The company has employed as attorneys Messrs. T. N. Hill of Halifax and J. W. Hinsdale.

"Some years ago," said he, "when I was teaching school in Leadville, I was the only Mr. Smith in that city. Don't laugh--hear me out. And when I had been there a month there wasn't a Mr. Smith in Leadville." The Boston man looked mystified and began to intimate that this couldn't be quite true. "Not so fast," answered Mr. Smith. "I will explain. There were Col. Smiths, Judge Smiths, Gen. Smiths in Leadville, to be sure, but not one Mr. Smith until I came. I was a school teacher, as I said, and within a month Mr. Smith became Prof. Smith."

Died in Jail.

Dollie Thompson was found dead in her cell in the county jail this morning. She had been seriously sick for some weeks, suffering with dropsy, and was under medical treatment. The woman was about forty years of age, white, and of a degraded character. She was put in jail several months ago on the charge of infanticide, the body of her young child, horribly mutilated, having been found concealed in the woods.

COI. ELIAS CARR.

Reputates the St. Louis Platform. He will not be put in a False Position.

To the Editor of the Tarboro Southerner:

Mr. M. J. Battle in his communication to the Southerner of the 5th inst., states that "in no particular does the St. Louis platform differ from the Ocala platform," and further asks "if Elias Carr will repudiate his own handiwork?" I simply desire to call Mr. B's attention to two planks from each platform as paralleled below:

St. Louis, 1892. (a) "The National Government shall be so framed in future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another." (b) "We further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life, that the poor of our land may have." (c) "We demand the most rigid, honest and just State and National Government, controlled and supervised in the interests of the people." (d) "The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people."

These (Ocala) demands were subsequently engrafted into the State Democratic platform and re-nacted at Indianapolis. I had the honor to be upon the committee at Ocala that formulated them, reporting unanimously upon these two planks. As yet I have seen no authority or reason for eliminating these planks from the Alliance platform, while on the contrary abundant reason for not endorsing a party which is putting the Alliance in an inconsistent and false attitude by demanding ownership after securing National and State governmental control of railroads and completely ignoring the tariff question, that most important of all reform measures, the present status of which makes possible all trusts and combines that enrich the few and impoverish the many.

At Davidson College.

Maxwell Chambers Day was celebrated at Davidson College, April 16th, by the Senior class with the following programme: L. E. Boston, Stateville, N. C., The Future of the Turk. H. W. Glasgow, Davidson, N. C., The Making of Modern Italy. W. L. Lingle, Mill Bridge, N. C., The Monument of a Christian Philanthropist. W. R. Minter, Laurens, S. C., Grover Cleveland. C. M. Richards, Liberty Hill, S. C., The Love of Appropriation. W. L. Walker, Huntersville, N. C., Southern Immigration. J. R. Wilson, Charlotte, N. C., Public Opinion and the Lottery. Seab. Caldwell, Clear Creek, N. C., "Vox Populi." C. L. Grey, Huntersville, N. C., The Russian Jew. L. G. Henderson, Waterboro, S. C., Oratorical Culture. L. A. McLaurin, McCall, S. C., Turning-Points of Civilization. W. H. Mills, Camden, S. C., Woman's Influence on Modern Politics. W. W. Morris, Concord, N. C., A Lesson from the Tomb. J. B. Wharey, Mooresville, N. C., Three Types of Christian Soldier. R. L. Wharton, McLeansville, N. C., The Conflict between Science and Poetry.

THE COST OF A POUND OF COTTON.

An article in the last North Carolina Bulletin, as to the cost of growing cotton, from the pen of G. McDonald, Esq., of Cabarrus, is well worth careful consideration, and the cotton planter will find interesting and perhaps profitable a comparison of the figures which he tabulates with his own experience of necessary expenditures in making the crop. Whatever may be the result on this and subsequent years' production of cotton of the disastrous outcome of the crop of 1891, it is as desirable as it ever was to know at just what price it can be planted, cultivated and put on the market.

MODERN METHODISM.

Petition to the General Conference for an Unlimited Pastorate.

Columbus, O., April 11.--The Methodist preachers' meeting today adopted a memorial to the General Conference to enact such legislation in May as will enable pastors to drop members who do not support the church according to their ability; to elect bishops for eight years, without privilege of re-election; that the limit be removed from the pastorate; that presiding elders be elected, with or without nomination by the bishop, and that the cabinet shall have coordinate power with the bishop in making appointments, the majority of the presiding elders being sufficient to determine the appointment.

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Dollie Thompson was found dead in her cell in the county jail this morning. She had been seriously sick for some weeks, suffering with dropsy, and was under medical treatment. The woman was about forty years of age, white, and of a degraded character. She was put in jail several months ago on the charge of infanticide, the body of her young child, horribly mutilated, having been found concealed in the woods.

Hints from the American Farmer.

The oldest twine combine--the boy's pocket.

The most expensive grinder of cow feed is the cow.

The rooster that crows of his own fence must be ready to fence as well as crow.

Compound interest is the interest you take in the mother whose daughter you are courting.

The first political agitator begun by persuading the first farmer that he was "down trodden."

A good farmer can discover more in a forty acre farm than Columbus got out of the whole continent.

The old plow handle with twine and buy a \$20 willow baby carriage upholstered with plush and blue silk.

A man who tries to steal a foot of the country road by moving his fence out would rob Gabriel of his trumpet for a dinner horn, if he caught him napping.

An hour a day at an old fashioned up-and-down churn dash, will neutralize, in the boy's mind, all the idealistic stories about the beauties farm life.

The Spartans cultivated to an extreme physical endurance, but they never sent the boys to the well to wash their faces in soft soap on mornings frosty enough to paint the nail heads white.

CLEVELAND HAS DOUBTS.

He Writes that He Has Misgivings as to the Wisdom of His Being a Candidate.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 11.--The following letter from Grover Cleveland was received today by James H. Bible, a prominent democrat in this city:

"Lakewood, N. J., April 8, 1892. My Dear Sir: I desire to thank you for the report of the meeting at Chattanooga, which you so kindly sent me, and for the friendly words you spoke of me on that occasion."

"I am exceedingly anxious to have our party do exactly the right thing at the Chicago convention, and I hope that the delegates will be guided by judgment and actuated by true democratic spirit and the single desire to succeed on principle."

"I should not be frank if I did not say that I feel that I have a right to say to you, and I have frequent misgivings as to the wisdom of again putting me in nomination."

"I, therefore, am anxious that sentiment and too unmeasured personal devotion should be checked when the delegates to the convention reach the period of deliberation. In any event there will be no disappointment for me in the result."

Yours very truly, "GROVER CLEVELAND."

Charlotte Observer.

An article in the last North Carolina Bulletin, as to the cost of growing cotton, from the pen of G. McDonald, Esq., of Cabarrus, is well worth careful consideration, and the cotton planter will find interesting and perhaps profitable a comparison of the figures which he tabulates with his own experience of necessary expenditures in making the crop. Whatever may be the result on this and subsequent years' production of cotton of the disastrous outcome of the crop of 1891, it is as desirable as it ever was to know at just what price it can be planted, cultivated and put on the market.

It would have been more satisfactory, in availing ourselves of Mr. McDonald's estimates--prepared, as he tells us, from accounts kept in careful detail from planting the seed to the shipment of the staple--if he had come a little closer to us; as his calculations are of crops made in 1878 and 1879. But we are justified in attributing to these calculations their original value, for the conditions of labor, price of fertilizers, rate of interest and taxation, value of land, etc., are much as they were 14 years ago.

Mr. McDonald kept his cotton account for two years with a view to his own individual benefit, of course. He wanted to know what it cost him to make a pound of cotton, and if any who follow his estimates use them hereafter they will be actuated by the same motive. That is the main value of a practical experiment--that it can be repeated and perhaps improved on.

The debit account against 21,984 lbs. seed cotton, grown in 1878 on 22 acres of land--including every item of expense from the preparation of the ground to the transportation to market--was \$412.63; less value of seed, \$56.25; net cost, \$356.38. This crop baled (7,987 lbs.) brought \$637.83, leaving a net profit of \$281.

A Frog at Nineteen Feet.

T. C. Cook is boring a well at the cemetery. His is a unique and excellent machine, and he's penetrating Mother earth rapidly. Every fifteen minutes he has to empty his anger bucket.

While sitting there, Thursday evening, Dennis and this quiet plodder saw something--it was a remarkable something.

When the bucket, loaded with dirt brought up from a depth of nineteen feet, was emptied out there was among it a toad about the size of a fashionable biscuit. That the frog came up out of Mother earth Mr. T. C. Cook and Dennis will testify--it could not have fallen in from the top, because it was not there to fall in.

The frog had taken on the peculiar color of the soil. It had somewhere and somehow lost one hind leg--the wound already healed up. It had other scars that indicated a rough journey.

"How That Frog Got There," Was the question Mr. Dennis and Mr. Well Borer Cook began to discuss.

In the name of science we betray no confidence in publishing the theories advanced.

The Well Borer thought it got in at Capt. McDonald's spring and found its way through the current that furnished water for the McDonald spring. And when reaching that point, it became tired of underground life and began boring its slow way out. The Well Borer thought that the earthquake several years ago rent the ground and that had he not met the frog half way, his frogship would have reached the surface of terra firma by July 4th.

Dennis was pleased with this theory and thought it very plausible. But, being of a searching mind and being a geological and scientific student, he advanced a theory in substance as follows: "I think that frog a genuine toad, but of a sturdier and of more enduring strength than the common toad. It differs from our Guilford toads in more respects than one. It came out of the ground, because it came out of the bucket, which came out of the ground, therefore the frog came out of the ground. That we all know. Now, years ago--just how long I'm not able to say--this ground where we now stand, estimate the age of this frog, ocean began to contract itself and the continent began to widen. This frog was evidently near the water's edge. The tide coming in, caught him and being covered by shells and other sea life, he became imprisoned.

When asked how it sustained life, Dennis took a bite of cheese and began again:

"I can readily account for this. Live frogs have been found in large rocks. Besides that frog sustained its life on the shells and oceanic life with which he was covered. See here, (and he picked up a white kind of soil) this is decomposed shells and sea products. I have made a study of geological life, and I'm glad to find such a splendid example of some geological teachings."

Keeper Craven went off shaking his head and this quiet plodder was paralyzed and very doubtful "to boot."

A Postoffice Row.

Here is a bit of news that is said to have occurred in Mt. Pleasant recently:

A man went into the postoffice of a neighboring town recently and told the postmaster that he desired thirteen two cent stamps for a cent and a quarter. The postmaster refused to give them to him, stating that the cost would be twenty six cents. The man persisted in getting his order, claiming that he could get them at any office for that amount, and even threatened the government official if he continued to refuse him. Finally the postmaster ordered him out, but the man, nothing daunted, took a cent and a twenty-five cent piece from his pocket, and laying them down on the counter he received his stamps for a cent and a quarter. The postmaster was a little discomfited for awhile, but now enjoys the joke as well as any one.

The snake liar has started on his summer tour. An exchange has it that Mike Green while blasting rock on the Lehigh Valley, Pa., railroad, on April 10th, uncovered a den of black snakes which to the number of over a hundred surrounded him, but in twenty minutes he killed 27 and succeeded in getting away. We'll wager a month's subscription to this paper that it was too cold in Pennsylvania on the 10th for a snake to crawl.

Butter and Cheese Factory.

Agitation That May Prove a Good Enterprise for Us--Some Points About the Business.

C. M. Gaylord, of Chicago, is here interviewing our people on the subject of a butter and cheese factory. In substance, the proposition is this: Messrs. Davis and Rankin, manufacturers of cheese and butter machinery, will erect suitable buildings and equip them with the necessary machinery for the manufacture of butter and cheese. The cost of this will be \$5,000, divided up into shares of \$100 each.

The company proposes to erect the houses and equip and demonstrate what they claim, before a single cent is paid. If what they claim is not realized, then the stockholders are not to take it and are not to lose anything.

Messrs. Davis and Rankin claim this and we take a basis of 200 cows for the sake of making their proposition clear:

"If 200 cows can be had in a radius of six miles of this point that will give us 2 1/2 gallons of milk per day each, or 4,500 pounds for which say we pay 90 cents per hundred:

Which amounts to.....\$40.50 For Expert Butter Maker..... 2.00 " Helper..... 1.00 " Boxes, &c..... 2.00 " Coal and Oil..... 1.25 " Insurance..... 0.10 " Ice..... 1.00 " Interest @ 12 per cent..... 1.48 \$49.33

With our system we make 4 to 4 1/2 pounds of butter and 5 to 6 pounds of cheese to the hundred pounds of milk; therefore, 4,500 lbs. of milk will make 20 1/2 lbs. Butter at 25 amounts to \$50.62 1/2 and 225 lbs. Cheese at 6 cts. amounts to 13.50. Gross receipts from 200 cows per day, \$64.12 1/2 Our income per day is..... \$64.12 1/2 Our expenses per day is..... 49.33 Our net gain per day is..... \$14.79 1/2 And per month a Dividend on the Investment to Stockholders \$443.85"

From all the light we can get, the Standard believes this an important enterprise. That the best of butter made in the ordinary way, there is at least 30 per cent of water. By this machinery the butter is firmer and is higher in the market.

and in a line yet undeveloped. The at the farm the farmer proposes to call and pay from 80 cts. for the milk and 100 per cent for the butter. Where factories have been established people sell their milk and buy their butter--it being better and cheaper.

Suppose some one says that there is no market for the products. [That is not true when a moment's thought is given to the matter. Statesville has an early date have a factory; Mr. Hambley, of Rockwell Rowan county, has himself gone into arrangements for the erection of a factory at his home. On this estimate, we neglected to say, each stockholder is entitled to pat in two hogs at the factory pen. The whey and other refuse of the milk is sufficient to raise and fatten 100 hogs. Mr. Gaylord will call upon our people and discuss this matter.

Usual Exaggeration.

Why do so many writers rush to the boundless or the countless when a map or an arithmetic is cheap? We see a string of such writers every day in looking over our exchanges, our magazines, and our new books. Take Mr. Edmund Yates's very last letter to the Tribune, in which he tells of an English visitor to southern France, who gazed upon the Mediterranean Sea, "stretching countless miles from east to west." Now, sir, the miles are not countless, and why say they are? They can, indeed, be very easily counted, without going up high in arithmetic. With any ordinary map of the world or of southern Europe, any urchin can in half a minute find out the number of miles between the eastern and western ends of the Mediterranean Sea, or even between Gibraltar and the Syrian coast. Then what is the sense in saying that the miles are countless? It would not be worth while to refer to Mr. Yates's words if there were not a countless number of other writers who have the unaccountable way of writing that he has, and who deserve to be censured for their boundless inaccuracy. [The exaggerator is a kind of a liar that is pretty common. Some men like to orate about little personal experiences and magnify them to such an extent that it is a reflection on the mental attainments and stock of forbearance on the part of their hearers.]

Grand Master Powderly Wants the "Sense Stopped."

Milwaukee, Wis., April 15.--Secretary Robert Schilling, of the national executive committee of the People's party, today received a private letter from L. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the K of L in which the latter says: I have received several reform papers having my name at the head for President. I ask you in all sincerity to use your influence to put a stop to that nonsense. We want a large vote as possible, and for certain reasons I do not believe my name would draw as that of some others. Besides, I am not a member of any new party, and never intend to be, but will vote the St. Louis platform whenever it comes up, no matter what the name of the party may be. This year the Democrats and Republicans will ignore that platform, and the People's party will run candidates on its consequently I work and vote for that party this year, and if we poll a large vote we will cause some members of the old party to show some brains and think of our do justice to our country than if we think."

Rapid Growth.--"This year seems to be making rapid progress," said a visitor to a resident of Boonville, Oka. "You are just right, stranger. Why, we've had to enlarge the jail twice."

Scott Brown, a graduate of the Keeley Institute, is travelling in the interest of the institution.

The hands at the car shops, of Salisbury, work nine hours' instead of eight.

Ayer's Pills

Are better known and more generally used than any other cathartic. Sugar-coated, purely vegetable, and free from mercury or any other injurious drug, this is the ideal family medicine. Though prompt and energetic in their action, the use of these pills is attended with only the best results. Their effect is to strengthen and regulate the organic functions, being especially beneficial in the various derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

Ayer's Pills

are recommended by all the leading physicians and druggists, as the most prompt and effective remedy for biliousness, nausea, costiveness, indigestion, sluggishness of the liver, jaundice, drowsiness, pain in the side, and sick headache; also, to relieve colds, fevers, neuralgia, and rheumatism. They are taken with great benefit in cholera and the diseases peculiar to the South. For travelers, whether by land or sea,

Ayer's Pills

are the best, and should never be omitted in the outfit. To preserve their medicinal integrity in all climates, they are put up in bottles as well as boxes.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for several years, and always found them to be a mild and excellent purgative, having a good effect on the liver. It is the best pill used."--Frank Spillman, Sulphur, Ky.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Every Dose Effective