

## MONEY.

NO. 4.

When silver and gold first began to be used as money, can not be answered. It was many ages back in the history of the world. The metals seem to have been current by weight in the first transaction of which we have any definite information. Thus we are told that Abraham weighed unto Ephraim four hundred shekels of silver current money with the merchant, also that Jeremiah weighed unto Hanameel seventeen shekels of silver. It seems that Abraham and Jeremiah were not troubled by ratios, but gave the money by weight, that is at its bullion value. Traders in ancient times were accustomed to weigh the metals, but ascertaining fair payment for their purchases and sales.

It is evident that it would be a great hindrance to trade and commerce if the money had to be weighed in every transaction at the present day. Many difficulties might occur, and many disputes would no doubt take place. Scales or balances might not agree. The customer's balance might show a heavier weight than the merchant's. The two balances might not register just exactly the same at one time as at another. Charges of cheating would follow. The difficulty might be overcome by electing a county money weigher just as some of the counties have county cotton weighers, but even this arrangement would not be very convenient or satisfactory. Many persons are willing to have another weigh their cotton, but would hesitate to favor having another weigh money. Under such a system if a farmer sold his cotton, the county cotton weigher would tell him how many pounds of cotton he had, the county money weigher would weigh the money to be paid for the cotton.

It being inconvenient for every person to have a balance, and especially inconvenient for every person to weigh money, governments have found it better to do the weighing for the people. It is right that the government should do the weighing. People have more confidence in their government than they have in one another. They believe that the government will act fairly in the matter of weighing, but they place no such confidence in their neighbors. The government can have no motive for giving false weight, whilst an individual might be disposed to have his balance so arranged as to give heavy weight when weighing into his pocket, and light weight when weighing out of it. When governments undertook to weigh money, it was necessary that the money should be weighed in pieces convenient for handling. The shape was immaterial. The pieces could be round, square, or any other shape which might suit the fancies of the people. Round pieces have been deemed the most convenient and accordingly that shape is found to prevail among civilized nations. Convenience of handling is not the only element desirable in a piece of metal weighed by the government. The piece should be properly stamped, and the edge sharply milled, so that it is easy to imitate or counterfeit it. There have always been men who would rather make money than to work for it. These men must be guarded against. This making, weighing and stamping pieces of metal to be used as money is called coining money and the pieces are called coins. The coins are of given weight, and the metal of given fineness, or so nearly so as to come within the limit of legal tolerance, which is very near but not exactly the weight intended by the law.

The following are the gold and silver coins of the United States in circulation at present:

### GOLD COINS.

Twenty dollar piece, weight 516 grains; \$10 piece, weight, 258 grains; \$5 piece, weight 129 grains; \$2 1/2 piece, weight 64.5 grains; \$1 piece, weight 77.4 grains. Coinage of three dollar pieces discontinued September 26, 1890. One dollar piece, weight 25.8 grains, coinage discontinued September 26, 1890.

### SILVER COINS.

One dollar piece, weight 412 1/2 grains; Trade dollar, weight 420 grains; coinage prohibited March 3, 1837. The trade dollar coinage was limited to export demand. Half dollar, weight 129.9 grains; Quarter dollar, weight 64.95 grains; Twenty cent piece, weight 77.16 grains; coinage prohibited May 2, 1878;

Dime, weight 38.58 grains; half dime, weight 19.29 grains; coinage discontinued Feb. 12, 1873; three cent piece, weight 11.52 grains, coinage discontinued Feb. 12, 1873.

All the coins above named are nine-tenths fine, i. e. nine-tenths pure metal and one-tenth alloy. It should not be overlooked that the weight of the half dollar is not equal to half the weight of the silver dollar. By making the halves, quarters, dimes and half dimes light weight bullion dealers are prevented from melting and selling them as bullion. The gold coins and the silver dollar are legal tender for unlimited amounts. The halves, quarters, etc. are legal tender for sums not exceeding ten dollars. Nickel, copper and bronze coins not named above are legal tender for sums not exceeding twenty-five cents.

Now without any reference to the standard of value let us see what the government stamp signifies. Take for example 25.8 grains of standard gold, which has been prepared for the stamp. This piece of metal the government stamps one dollar. The question might arise, just at what stage of the proceeding did the piece of gold become one dollar; was it a dollar before the stamp was put on it, or did it not become a dollar until the stamp had been put on it. This question may be answered by asking another, viz: Is the word dollar a real something or is it only the name of something.

If it is a real something what is that real something, if it's only the name of a real something what is that real something? Let the answer in either case for the present be 25.8 grains of standard gold. Evidently the piece of metal became a dollar just at the moment it became nine-tenths fine, and weighed exactly 25.8 grains. The government stamp is nothing more than a certificate stating that the piece of metal is of the required weight and fineness. The dollar was just as honest before the stamp was put on it as it is afterwards. If it was not, the government had no business to say so by sending it out into the country telling people by its stamp or certificate that it is a dollar. The miller fills a sack of flour and brands or stamps it 98 pounds. When did it become a sack of flour? Before or after branding the sack? The brand is the miller's certificate that the sack contains 98 pounds of flour. The government stamp is the government's certificate that the piece of metal contains 25.8 grains of standard gold. The piece could have been called Christopher Columbus, George Washington, Uncle Sam or any other name that might have suited the fancy of our forefathers, but for reasons satisfactory to themselves and we have no cause to find fault with it, they chose the name dollar, a name which after long use we have no inclination or desire to change. A different name, however, would not have affected the weight and fineness of the metal, it would still have been 25.8 grains of standard gold, and would have been worth just as much under the appellation of Uncle Sam as it is under the name dollar. In that case instead of having one dollar, a person would have had one Uncle Sam. Instead of paying one dollar for two bushels of corn, he would pay one Uncle Sam. In either case he would pay 25.8 grains of gold nine-tenths fine, that is, 25.8 grains of standard gold.

To help us further to get a clear idea of what money is let a transaction be considered and suppose that a customer goes into a store and purchases a hat paying one dollar for it. In a common way we say that he bought a hat and paid a dollar for it. Probably that is the best that words will do for us, and we seem to be satisfied. It is certainly a very short way of telling what took place. But, did he really buy a hat, and did he really pay a dollar for it? Did he not rather buy a something called a hat, and give in exchange a something called a dollar? Did not the something called a hat have value, and did not the something called a dollar have value? Was not value exchanged for value? Was not the value of the dollar given for the value of the hat, and the contrary? The customer thought the hat would be worth as much as or more to him than the dollar, the merchant thought the dollar would be worth as much as or more to him than the hat, the exchange was made, the merchant giving the value which he had contained, the customer giving the value which was contained in the dollar, value given for value. These ideas are no doubts common place, but the principles

involved are very important. There have been persons who claimed that it makes no difference whether the material of which money is made, contains value or not. Theorists sometimes assert that governments may make money of anything. They claim that the stamp and not the material makes the money. The trading and commercial world has however never found it expedient to adopt a money with no material base. Men who have something to exchange, have always preferred to exchange it for something, and not for government certificates which certified to nothing. As was said in the beginning men are not governed by sentiment when it comes to matters of trade. They will not have the business of the country based on a kind of money that may be changed in ratio and volume at the meeting of every congress. Governments in times of great emergencies may force loans, but no government has ever been able to dictate to commerce and trade what the medium of exchange or what the money shall be. The reason is based on the very simple principle that if a farmer does not want your money he will keep his corn. That is the bottom of the whole theory, if indeed there is any theory about it. Governments have never been able to do more than to enforce the fulfillment of contracts. Commerce and trade make the contracts, and if the government comes in at all it must do so at the end of the transaction. The government says that 25.8 grains of standard gold shall constitute a dollar. Commerce and trade accept it now, but should it be found advantageous to make a change the change would be made regardless of what the government said. All new contracts would be made in accordance with the proposed change. All that the governments can do, is to make coins suitable for trade, some of greater and some of less value. If people will not take the coins after they have been made, the government has no way of forcing them to take them. The best the government can do in that case, is to make coins that the people will accept.

### THE JURY DRAWN.

Out of Three Hundred Men Twelve Men are to Hear the Evidence in the Trial of Baxter Shemwell for His Life—Trial Proper Begun this Morning—Dr. R. L. Payne the First Witness.

LEXINGTON, July 5, 4 p. m.—The Payne-Shemwell trial is on. There is an immense crowd in attendance. Dr. R. L. Payne, Jr., was the first and chief witness for the prosecution and was on the witness stand for four hours this morning. His testimony he gave did not develop any great strength against the prisoner. It is not half so damaging as was expected by all. While there is great anxiety and interest the people are quiet.

Judge Montgomery for the prosecution and Cy Watson for the defense, conducted the cross examination. They represent the strongest of legal talent and it is generally conceded that in these two able lawyers matches have met. The trial is slow and tedious. There are upwards of a hundred witnesses, and the intense crowd, while eager, is patient.

The prisoner is calm and shows good spirits. Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock the drawing of the jury for the trial of Baxter Shemwell was at an end, which is as follows: John T. Noes, T. M. Primm, M. F. Gayer, T. C. Cross, R. S. Swicegood, T. A. Cobb, J. L. Shoaf, Solomon Long, W. T. Lawrence, Geo. T. Sarratt, Will Fry, E. S. Varner, T. H. Swing.

Next Sunday. Communion services will be held in the Presbyterian church Sunday. Preparatory services will begin to-night. Rev. Dr. Preston, of Charlotte, will preach. Communion services will be held in St. James' Lutheran church, Sunday. Rev. Scherer will have no help.

All Free. Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle. Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Backlin & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life, Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at Folsom's Drug Store.

## LOCALS.

Mrs. Ida A. Carpenter, of Charlotte, is visiting at Chief Boger's.

The Teacher's Assembly, this year, at Morehead, was a failure. The attendance was small.

A bicycle factory is an industry at Mt. Pleasant that has recently been started at this place.

Dr. W. H. Wakefield, the eye, ear and nose specialist of Charlotte, filled his appointment here to-day, (Friday.)

Mrs. Morrison H. Caldwell is visiting at Davidson College. She will not arrive in Concord for some weeks yet.

John Goodman and Frank Brumby have returned from Charlotte where they were employed on the Penny Post.

Our prominent colored citizen, W. C. Coleman, came out "not guilty" in a suit against him in the Criminal court at Charlotte.

Mr. J. W. Bean, of No. 8 township, has found a fine black Newfoundland dog. A small rope was attached to the dog's neck.

The agricultural editor of this paper plucked a ripe tomato from his own garden on Thursday. It was as large as a teacup.

Mr. and Mrs. John Eddleman spent Thursday evening out at Mr. Eddleman's father's, near Ebenezer church, in Rowan church.

Mrs. Dr. C. A. Misenheimer and children, of Charlotte, have come over to Pioneer Mills to spend the summer at Col. Barnhardt's.

Mr. G. W. Paterson is kept busy now in his daily trips to the mills on Coddie creek, while preparations are making for the machinery.

The annual address before the school at Columbus, Miss., by Lawyer Morrison H. Caldwell, is highly complimented by the Columbus Dispatch.

Prof. O. R. Harding, of Davidson College, spent Wednesday in the city. He conducted the prayer and praise service at the First Presbyterian church Wednesday night.

Prof. D. M. Stallings, principal of Sunshine Institute, was in the city Thursday, distributing catalogues, showing the work and growth of that institution and the branches taught.

When a man is drowning a line often saves him. Similarly, when a merchant's trade is at a very low ebb a line in a widely read paper is often the first means toward business revival.—Printer's Ink.

The Charlotte Observer says: The Concord hook and ladder company constituted the only visiting company. They took no part in the contest, but helped to swell the numbers and made a fine appearance.

Mr. W. L. Furr, just as soon as school closed at Lenoir College, took his boys that had been attending the institution to Cabarrus county and put them to work on his farm. Mr. Furr returned to his home here last week.—Hickory Press.

A piece of ragged belting caught up an electric light wire in the Cabarrus mill Thursday and came near resulting in considerable damage. The machinery had to be stopped before the wire could be untwisted. No one was hurt.

Fairview correspondent of the Greensboro Patriot: "Rev. Mr. Leguex preached a very interesting sermon at Springwood, Sunday. His words were rounded up with a clear Christian tone, and showed deep thought and study in the cause of Christ."

Miss Ida Croom, who works in the Wilmington Cotton Mills, had the middle finger of her right hand caught in cog-wheels Monday, and but for two gold rings, which stopped the cog, her whole arm might have been dragged into the machinery. The finger was amputated.

Rev. S. L. Keller, who formerly served St. John's in No. 8, and who married Miss Lizzie Miller, one of the county's most excellent young ladies, but who has been living in West Virginia for several years, has received a call to a church in Ontario, Canada.

Several parties failing to get tickets for the Southbound train July 4th, thereby having to pay full fare and the little quarter of a dollar in addition, have lodged complaint against the local force for not opening the office in time, as they claim. Verily we have had the 4th of July celebrated all week.

Little Miss Mary Bingham who has been confined to her home for three long months, is able to be out again.

The lawyers congratulated Dr. R. S. Young at Lexington on Friday. Several declared him the finest witness they ever saw.

D. J. Boston is patriotic, although the dull season is on. At the sight of stars and stripes of the "red, white and blue," almost every passer stops to investigate.

The Gleaser says Mr. L. Banks Holt, of Graham, listed the stock belonging to his Alamance farm—74 heads—at \$28,000, an average of a little less than \$500 each.

THE STANDARD publishes the 4th article on money. Many of our readers have expressed themselves as delighted with the clear and plain treatment of the subject.

Mr. M. P. Pogram, a popular merchant of Charlotte, who for many years has run the "Haberdasher," a gentlemen's furnishing store, assigned Friday, with H. H. Orr, assignee.

Bank Examiner Miller, has been elected cashier of the Merchants & Farmers Bank, of Charlotte. Mr. Miller is the one that unearthed Cashier Holland's crookedness with said bank.

Eq. H. S. Puryear went down to No. 9 Friday to appear in a magistrate trial, (where a gentleman was indicted through malice. It is hardly necessary to say that the persecuted gentleman came out with flying colors.

Mr. John Cook, administrator of M. Cook, deceased, had a check, a German legacy, today that he could not read. It was in German and only a few could tell what it said. It's "bad" when a fellow gets a check and can't read it.

The German in Charlotte Friday complimentary to the Misses Cannon, of this city, and other visiting young ladies, was quite a grand affair. The German was lead by Mr. John D. Cannon, the popular young gentleman so well known here.

Blood-purifiers, though gradual, are radical in their effect. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is intended as a medicine only and not a stimulant, excitant, or beverage. Immediate results may not always follow its use; but after a reasonable time, permanent benefit is certain to be realized.

"A Stitch in Time"—A dose of Ayer's Pills has saved many a fit of sickness; but when a remedy does not happen to be at hand, slight ailments are liable to be neglected, and the result, frequently, is serious illness; therefore always be supplied with Ayer's Pills.

Like the great jurist he is, Judge Boykin, presides, while the famous case at Lexington is on, with as much deliberation, carefulness and impartiality as is possible for humanity. He has the warmest and profoundest respect of the strong legal talent there and is particularly popular with Davidson people—a just judge he is.

## TURNING GRAY AND THREATENED WITH BALDNESS

The Danger is Averted by Using

### AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray and began falling out so rapidly that I was threatened with immediate baldness. Hearing Ayer's Hair Vigor highly spoken of, I commenced using this prepara-

tion, and was so well satisfied with the result that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It stopped the hair from falling out, stimulated a new growth of hair, and kept the scalp free from dandruff. Only an occasional application is now needed to keep my hair of good, natural color. I never hesitate to recommend any of Ayer's medicines to my friends."—Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Neb.

When Al Fairbrother sold out the Durham Globe to Messrs. Duke and Watts, it is claimed that he agreed not to branch out in newspaper business in North Carolina in a stipulated number of years. He has purchased the Durham Record, and it is said now that an injunction is being applied for. The case is an interesting one and is not yet at an end.

The Bloomers Have Come. Hush! "Tell it not in Gath," the bloomers have struck Charlotte. The first suggestion of the "new woman" is here. Two young lady 'cyclists of this city don their bloomers nightly and ride with their gentlemen friends. They'll be out tonight on men's wheels. Both live in the southern part of the city.—Charlotte Observer.

Judge Coble in Bad Health. Gov. Carr has ordered an exchange of courts between Judges Timberlake and Coble, whereby Judge Coble gets one court for two. It is said that the exchange was made because of the ill health of Judge Coble.

## THAT BEAUTIFUL QUILT.

Female at St. John's—John Goodman held the Number that Entitled Him to the Lovely Piece of Patchwork—A Glorious Fourth at the Belmont Church—Large Attendance.

Old Cabarrus was brimful of entertaining events last Thursday. The picnic by the Lutheran Sunday schools at St. John's was an occasion that will long be remembered by the many happy ones who attended. Besides the elegant dinner, which, by the way, was superb, the ladies of the Home and Foreign Missionary Society of St. John's were equal to the occasion and served delicious ices in every form, thereby quenching the thirst, feeding the hungry and cooling the heated. In fact, their consideration in every particular for the necessities of the day could not have been more thoughtful.

Almost every attendant was anxiously concerned as to who would get the beautiful autograph quilt, but not one was less concerned than the fortunate one holding No. 141, our former suburban barista printer, John Goodman, who has not ceased to grin since the announcement of his prize. It is a lovely piece of patchwork, made by the ladies of St. John's church. The day was pleasantly spent in every particular.

Not only were the ones at St. John's happy on the glorious Fourth. A big basket picnic was held in the beautiful grove at Belmont church, under the auspices of the ladies of Rocky River, which was a pleasant occasion. Many of our young people from town were in attendance and speak in the highest terms of the days enjoyment, which was spent in playing games, swinging, driving, etc. "The dinner," says one, "was an elegant one and what was done for it was a plenty." And in revelry the Fourth ended.

We must extend our thanks to our white friends for the interest manifested in us towards helping us in our church both by contributions, presence and speech. I think it but right to say to the reading public, that our people were highly benefited and much stimulated by the address of our esteemed townsman, Mr. O. G. Montgomery. Long will his truths live in the hearts of our people to work out a great problem that only time will solve. We received from all sources \$90 for Price Memorial Temple. Again we must thank our white friends.

W. P. SIDES, Pastor.

Large Numbers of Colored People. Were in Concord on Thursday. They came from all sections of the county, in wagons, hacks, buggies, carts, horseback and on bicycles.

The crowd that attended the corner-stone laying at Price Memorial Temple was very large.

The Harrisburg brass band contributed to the life of the day.

Everything was orderly, good-natured and not a single thing happened to mar the pleasure. Cabarrus county can boast of the goodness of its colored people.

A Toe Cut Off. Thursday evening Barber J. L. Montgomery brought into our office a little negro's toe. His name is Goodman. He ran up to Sam Eury and asked to ride with him on a bicycle. Jumping on the little bare-footed boy got his big toe under the chain and when passing around the wheel the toe was cut entirely off. This toe Montgomery wrapped in a paper and brought to this office. The toe was yet alive, though fast growing cold. It's the completest case of amputation we ever saw.

Trying to Stop Him. When Al Fairbrother sold out the Durham Globe to Messrs. Duke and Watts, it is claimed that he agreed not to branch out in newspaper business in North Carolina in a stipulated number of years. He has purchased the Durham Record, and it is said now that an injunction is being applied for. The case is an interesting one and is not yet at an end.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## THE BRIDGE GAVE WAY.

Six Hundred Were on it at the Time—The Doctors Were Dilatory.

EKKHART, Ind., July 4.—A terrible accident occurred at Bristol, a small town six miles from this city late this afternoon. During the progress of a boat race on the St. Joseph river, 600 people were jammed on a three-span bridge. During the finish of an exciting race and while the crowd was cheering tremendously the bridge gave way.

The mass of humanity was precipitated into the water, forty feet below. As far as known at present 38 received serious injuries, and it is feared that many of them will die.

Luckily the water was only five feet deep or many would have undoubtedly been drowned.

Owing to the excitement and the rapid scattering of the injured by their friends, it will be some time before a complete list of the injured can be obtained.

Farmers and their families were present in large numbers, coming in all sorts of conveyances. Many of the farmers, as soon as their injured relatives and friends were secured, placed them in wagons and without waiting for the aid of physicians or leaving names, departed for their homes. It is believed that many injured were taken away in this manner and that some of them will die. The complete list of the dead and injured will at all events not be known for a week. The town has only three physicians and one of them was so badly hurt that he could give no assistance. The other two utilized the telephone in summoning aid and it was nearly half an hour before they turned their attention to the injured.

Mr. Pleasant News. Only a few people of the town went to the picnic at St. John's. When water melons get ripe these picnics will be more largely attended.

Prof. C. L. T. Fisher has gone South in the interest of his school. He says the Seminary will be crowded next session, and we can rely on his predictions.

The boys enjoyed their trip to Wilmington last week very much. It is reported that some of them freely "cast their bread upon the waters." They say it does not pay to eat candy before taking a trip out to sea.

Blackberries may be considered a medium of exchange these days, judging from the quantity of them brought to town, they must be plentiful. However not many of them will spoil, for what can not be used in baking pies will be canned for winter use. There is not much fun in picking blackberries, as it is always followed by an itching and scratching; and there is no relief until you are thoroughly rubbed with a greasy meat skin.

Our good friend Jacob Barrier has fallen a victim to the bicycle craze. Riding a bicycle seemed to him so much easier than walking that he determined to own one. So he went to work to make it, and in a short time he will have it completed. As friend Barrier has never learned to manage a bicycle and knows nothing of its tricks, we hope that he will not, on his trial trip undertake to descend the hill beyond the Methodist church. But he says he will ride it or break its neck.

As many students as usual are expected to attend College next session. We would like to see the number largely increased, inasmuch as increased patronage is deserved. Senator Jarvis, who delivered the literary address, said on commencement day, that he had found a splendid institution in a splendid community; and that he could now tell where and what North Carolina College was. Young men seeking an education, thorough as well as cheap, would do well to consider the advantages offered by this institution.

Death of a Small Child. Arceby, the beloved 6-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Whitfield, of Forest Hill, passed away early Wednesday morning. It remains were interred Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. M. A. Smith, of Forest Hill Methodist church conducted the funeral services. To the bereaved parents THE STANDARD extends its sincerest sympathies.

## ANOTHER VERSION OF IT.

Mr. Bonner Denies that Mr. Hooker Outraged the Little Girl.

AURORA, N. C., July 1.—In your issue of June 29th your correspondent from Washington does Mr. Walter Hooker, of this place, the grossest injustice. That he committed rape on the girl or attempted to do so was not in evidence at all. He is very fond of children, as every one here knows, and went to her father's house, which is near by, and in sight of his own, and played with the child, as he admitted on trial; but that he had any evil intentions towards her was farthest from his thoughts. The child, it seems, told another of his playing with her, and soon a mountain was made out of a mole hill. Her father feelingly wrought upon by busy bodies and under the excitement of the moment wanted a warrant for him. He applied to several magistrates who refused to give it to him, being satisfied that the charge was frivolous. He at last found one who did give it to him. Mr. Midyett, the father of the girl, has since told me himself that he was very sorry he ever asked for a warrant, and that he was anxious to have the matter stopped.

Mr. Hooker is a useful and prominent layman in the Methodist church at this place, and has always sustained a high moral character.

That publicity should have been given to the infamous report is exceedingly mortifying to him and his friends here. Respectfully, J. B. BONNER—in Raleigh News and Observer.

[THE STANDARD printed the dispatch and it gladly prints this other version, and which we believe a correct one of the unfortunate affair.]

Fitzsimmons Acquitted. SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 3.—Bob Fitzsimmons, the well-known pugilist, who has been on trial here for a week past on the charge of being responsible for the death of his late sparring partner, Con Geordan, is free.

Shortly after 8 o'clock tonight the jury filed in before a crowded court room and after they had answered to their names, "Not Guilty."

Immediately a tremendous cheer went up. Such a boisterous demonstration has not been seen in the Onondaga County Court house in many years. County Judge Ross pounded with his gavel in vain for order and finally commanded the sheriff and his deputies to put everybody under arrest. This had the effect of quieting the crowd and inasmuch as the order was not carried out, everybody went away happy on account of the verdict the fourth of July demonstration seems to have started in early, for Bob Fitzsimmons friends are celebrating in the good old-fashioned way.

The summing up of Attorney Frederick House, of New York, for the defense, was an eloquent effort and it took the jury but a short time to arrive at the verdict of acquittal.

Clarence E. Frick, of Shelby, is clerk at the Buford in Charlotte.

## From LaGrippe.

How Dr. Miles' Nervine Restored One of Kentucky's Business Men to Health.

Mr. D. W. Hilton, state agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Kentucky, says: "In 1888 and '89 I had two severe attacks of LaGrippe, the last one attacking my nervous system with such severity that my life was despaired of. I had not slept for more than two months except by means of narcotics that stupefied me, but gave me no rest. I was only conscious of feeling weakness, agonizing bodily pain and the fact that I was hourly growing weaker. When in this condition, I commenced using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. In one month I began to improve and in two months I was cured, much to the surprise of those who knew my condition. I have been a healthy man since and have recovered my vitality to many of my friends. Louisville, Jan. 25, 1895."

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. For Sale by all

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