

MONKEY.

NO. 10.

The value of a dollar, as some one has said, is the unknown amount of attraction existing between the mind and 4123 grains of silver or 258 grains of gold, each metal nineteenth fine. As a chemist would say it is the affinity existing between the mind and the pieces of metal. If A's mind has a greater affinity for B's hat than it has for A's dollar, and B's mind has a greater affinity for A's dollar than it has for the hat, A's dollar will fly to B, and B's hat will fly to A. If C's mind has a greater affinity for the druggist's glass of soda water than it has for five cents, and the druggist's mind has a greater affinity for the five cents than it has for the soda water, the soda water will move to C and the five cents will move to the druggist. The winds and the commodities they grow or arrange themselves according to their affinities. Those minds and commodities having the greatest affinity for one another will unite either permanently or temporarily according to the force of attraction which draws and binds them together.

Now millions of minds and millions of commodities are constantly attracting one another. Money and other commodities are kept going from one person to another until they finally arrive in hands by which they are more or less firmly held. This moving of money is called circulation and possesses many features that are extremely interesting. The idea of motion is intimately connected with that of circulation. If the movement of money be swift it is said that the circulation is rapid. If the movement is slow, then the circulation is said to be slow. If a hundred dollars move with the velocity or rapidity 10, it will do as much work as a thousand dollars moving with a velocity or rapidity 1. That is to say a hundred dollars circulating ten times as fast as a thousand dollars will accomplish the same amount of work. This is illustrated by what are called good times and bad times. During the former business is active, money circulates freely, whilst during the latter, business is dull and money moves slowly or not at all.

The motive power behind circulation is confidence. When men are confident that they can make money by making investments they are very likely to make them. Where there is a lack of confidence as to whether an enterprise or investment will pay, prudent men will be very careful as to how and to what extent they take hold. Will an investment pay, is the first question the cautious business man asks himself before engaging in any speculative or other enterprise.

It should be observed that it is not the confidence of the reckless venture that gives rise and rapidity to circulation. Some men seem to have confidence in any kind of enterprise and would throw money by the thousands of dollars to invest on the principle that, if it pays, I win, but, if it does not pay, you, the creditor, lose. It is the confidence of the cautious business man, who is governed by reason and not by impulse, that is the main factor in promoting business activity. It is the conscientious, cautious business men of a country who are real promoters of commercial and industrial life. But that the confidence of business men may be secured there must be no threats to change the standard of value. A doubtful and greatly changing measure of value would be fatal to industrial and commercial life.

It is always desirable to have money circulate freely. But there can be no circulation where there are no products of labor to move. Money cannot move itself. There must be a regular movement of something else. If a country has nothing to exchange for money, money will not flow into it, and there can be no circulation.

into twelve equal parts. In that case the unit was an ounce, whereas before it had been a pound or twelve ounces. Of course values were not increased. Dividing a pound of sugar into twelve equal parts does not increase the quantity of sugar. But if values did not increase, as we would say, the number of dollars did. By a simple act of government one dollar became twelve dollars. A Roman who was worth one thousand dollars was suddenly enriched to the amount of twelve thousand dollars. The pound of copper had felt the magic power of the legislator, and was suddenly transformed into twelve pounds. Copper was the money. The As or Pondo was the unit. It originally weighed one pound. When it was divided into twelve equal parts each part was still called an As or Pondo. All this no doubt looks very pretty, but let us remember that the act of the legislator did not save copper which ultimately had to give way to silver, and what is of greater interest to us, the act did not save Rome. The great Republic fell, and the liberties of the people buried in ruins.

How much the change of standard of money had to do towards hastening the downfall of the mighty Republic it may be impossible to say, but that it contributed its share, whatever that share was cannot be doubted. The reckless speculation that would naturally follow such a speedy rise of prices, no doubt contributed to the ultimate result more than we would be willing to admit.

Now, it is one of the attending results of high prices that, where a credit system prevails, the amount of debt is correspondingly increased with high prices, a hundred dollar debt is more easily and quickly made than with low prices, when the reaction comes, which must come, the people are caught more largely in debt, than if prices had been low. Their downfall is more sweeping, and their ultimate recovery more hopeless. What is wanted is not change, but invariability of standard.

It should be kept in mind always that the change of standard is not so much a change of the material which forms the standard as of the value of the material. The standard of value is not a material something, but the value of a material something. Material can no more measure value, than a yardstick can measure bushels of wheat. If a note be given for one hundred dollars, the number of dollars is a fixed and definite quantity, but the value of the dollars may change and will change if the standard by which it is measured keeps changing, and since notes are given as promises to pay numbers of dollars and not values of dollars, it follows that whilst the number of dollars to be paid and received remains the same. Their value may be greater or less at the time of settlement than it was at the time the note was given. If the value of the dollars increases then the debtor will be wronged, but if the value decreases the creditor will be wronged. It is to prevent this wronging of either party to the contract, that has caused the most enlightened nations to seek that standard, which has the greatest stability of value. A contract being made to pay dollars, and not to pay value of the dollars, it is very evident, that any rise or fall in the value of the money, has no effect on the agreement to pay dollars. The agreement being to pay dollars, dollars must be paid regardless of any change of value that may have taken place since the contract was made. It is for this reason that shrewd business men try to settle all claims promptly, on short time. Short time notes are less subject to great fluctuations of value than long time notes. Government banks, railroad, city and other banks that do not mature soon, but leave long periods of run, are more likely to be affected by a change of standard. It is for this reason that the holders of such bonds require that the standard shall not fluctuate in value. To secure themselves in this respect, they usually require that the bonds shall be paid at maturity in money based upon the least variable standard. The least variable standard at this time seems to be gold, as the most intelligent and progressive nations have decided.

The value of money should be uniformly the same, not only from year to year but from decade to decade or as nearly uniform as the nature of things will permit. Constancy of the value, depending of course on the invariability of the value of the standard, will inspire confidence and confidence is the hidden power which keeps the

wheels of commerce and trade in motion. Any demonstration which has a tendency to destroy this confidence is hostile to the best interests of the people, and should be treated as it deserves to be treated. The violation of an economic law is just as injurious to the body of the commercial and industrial world as the violation of a hygienic law is to the body of man. The one can no more take place without its attending evils than the other can. Unfortunately, a mistake in the economic world is most grievously felt by those least able to bear the evil. Unfortunately, too, it may happen that, under the plea of seeking better conditions, demanding reform may really mean asking for economic ruin.

S. N. C. ROAD RE-LEASED. The Southern Gets it for 99 Years—The Standard Forewarned What Was Coming. The directors of the North Carolina Railroad met at Burlington Friday. The full board was present. The board held a preliminary meeting in the morning. Private stockholders present held a meeting. President Sam'l Spencer and Vice President Andrews were present. A dispatch sent out Friday night from Burlington is as follows: The afternoon session of the directors was private as the morning session and late this afternoon the work was done and the North Carolina Railroad became the property of the Southern for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of 64 per cent for six years and 7 per cent for ninety-three years, which means forever. The North Carolina road will in the future declare a dividend of 5 per cent per annum, which sub, cis it to taxation which the Southern pays as well as the keeping up of the road bed, etc., as in the old lease. The Southern officials came prepared to consummate the work today and the papers will be signed up before they leave on a special which is waiting on the yard at this hour, 10 p. m. The vote of the board was almost unanimous, but it could not be had tonight. THE STANDARD, in Wednesday's issue, published the first information of the expected release on Friday, though many thought otherwise.

LOCALS: Krant making in order. Wine presses are running in various parts of the city. Mr. John B. Murr, who was so badly broken up with rheumatism, is able to be out again. The influx of tomatoes to this market is greater than the demand. It's a pity we haven't a cannery. The bridge at the corner of Spring and Buffalo streets is in a bad fix—just right for a horse to break a leg. A repair and machine shop is being erected at the Odell Mills, between the old No. 1 and No. 4 mills. And the Asheville baseball team has disbanded because it did not receive sufficient patronage to keep it a-going. An eight dollar glass in the handsome wall case at A J & J F York's jewelry store voluntarily popped last night. Mr. L. B. Etheredge, a young man of Orangeburg, S. C., has accepted a position with Merchant D. P. Day-vault and has been installed as clerk. Rev. Albert Gillon has been elected superintendent of the schools at Blacksburg, S. C. He will start an early day leave for his new work. Senator T. J. Jarvis and Mr. Joseph Daniels are the North Carolina representatives at the Silver convention in Washington, D. C. Mr. S. E. Hammer has removed his place of residence from the cozy cottage on the Odell farm to the house recently vacated by Mr. Will Hornbuckle on Church street. Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. D., pastor for nearly thirty-seven years of the First Presbyterian church in this place, yesterday passed his 75th mile post.—Greensboro Record.

THE STANDARD got a half bushel basket of grapes from Cap. Cook, of Mt. Pleasant. They are the Concord variety and the finest we have ever seen. His vineyard is doing fine this year. Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Alexander have gone to Virginia to spend a month. Rev. Alexander's congregation gave him a reaction. During his absence Dr. Allison and others will fill the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church. "Let the farmers agree not to plant for one year, and the world will starve," exclaims Pfeffer. Very true, but the farmers would starve along with the rest. It is not likely, therefore, that such a method of solving political economic problems will be adopted. The Henderson Gold Leaf says that Miss Annie Page, daughter of Rev. Jesse H. Page, of the North Carolina Conference, M. E. Church, South, who has been studying at the University of Geneva, Switzerland for a year, has returned and is visiting her sister in Henderson. Mr. Dove, who was appointed trustee for Company F, to receive the \$500 bequest left the company by Gen. Barringer, went to Charlotte Wednesday and got the boodle. The company's funds are in safe hands and the wishes of General Barringer will be carried out to the letter. Monday evening while Adam Gauble and his son were at the barn doing some work, at Woodside, Rowan county, lightning struck near by, knocking both down. They lay senseless for some time before they were found. Both men are now able to walk about. The old gentleman came near passing away. Col. J. F. Armfield is making arrangements, says the Statesville Landmark, to take the fourth regiment, North Carolina State Guard, to the Atlanta Exposition this fall. Plans have not been perfected as yet, but it is thought that such arrangements can be made and if an agreement can be arrived at with the expedition people and reduced rates secured on the railroads the troops will camp there. Mr. J. H. Pittman of Richmond, Va., who works for the Burlington Shoe Co., made a shoe on a last a few days ago, then he took the last out without there being a seam or opening of any kind in the shoe. Nothing like it was ever seen, and we would not risk telling such a thing expecting anybody to believe it, but go to the shop and see for yourself, as it is there a perfect waisted shoe with no place to put last or foot in it. We have seen the shoe, but know nothing of the methods operand of making such an oddity.—Burlington News.

Gents white shirts 25 cents up. w3d2 The Racket. A monument is to be built at Lutherford College to the memory of Dr. Abernethy. More country people went to Asheville this morning than there were at the depot to meet famous Butler. Mr. M. C. Walter yesterday moved into his handsome new home on West Depot street, which is now complete. The Albert Alred woolen, corn and wheat mills near Mr. Airy was destroyed by fire Wednesday. Loss \$20,000. The big timber for the sills of the new Cannon factory are all immense pieces of wood. Four car loads stand on the sidetracks at the mill. A wagon belonging to Mr. John B. Caldwell stands in a demolished condition just this side of the depot. In trying to turn round the shafts popped off and the bed split to pieces. A 12-year old boy, named Bill Thompson, of Cannonville, was attacked by some negro boys Thursday afternoon who shanked railroad spikes at him, one striking the boy on the head, which cut a large deep gash. Workmen will be placing the shafting preparatory for the machinery at the Buffalo mills Monday. All outside work at the Buffalo and Cannon mills and at the brick yard, was suspended today. One of the excursionists to Charlotte, on his return, lay down on the pavement in front of the St. Cloud and swooned away for the night. He had the headache and his legs refused to work. Mr. J. M. Caldwell, of Mallard creek township, Mecklenburg county, sent a tomato to a relative in this city that weighed 24 pounds. It is said that his entire crop will average 12 pounds to the tomato. Arthur Tuttle, the murderer of Policeman Vickers, of Winston, was Thursday sentenced to 25 years in the penitentiary by Judge Brown. By good behavior in the penitentiary Tuttle can reduce his sentence to 17 or 18 years. Rev. J. D. Shealy, pastor of St. Andrew's Lutheran church, has resigned and will return to his old charge in South Carolina, October next. THE STANDARD learns that the congregation and parastore will not be vacant long. A call has been extended to Rev. McCullough, a very talented minister and fluent speaker, of Newberry, S. C. He will probably accept. Mrs. Dayis Brumley, of Poplar Tent, whose serious illness was noted in THE STANDARD several weeks ago, and who since had been up and visiting neighbors, suffered a relapse several days ago, and died this (Thursday) morning at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Brumley was about 35 years of age, and leaves husband and six children. Her remains will be interred at Poplar Tent churchyard tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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 of Ayer's Hair Vigor, I bought a bottle, and commenced using this preparation. It has since restored my hair to its former color and growth, and I am now as well as ever."—Mrs. H. M. HARRIS, Avoca, Neb.

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. HARRIS, Avoca, Neb.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A. Ayer's Sassaaparilla Removes Pimples.

CIVIL CAUSES ALONE. NO CRIMINALS TRIED IN THREE COUNTIES. That is What the Douglas Legislature Says in Chapter 425 of the Laws of North Carolina, Made at the Session of 1895—For Gaston, Stanly and Mecklenburg. What wonderful things come to light and what miracles are performed by the study of science, art, literature and law! In chapter 425 of the public laws of North Carolina, session of 1895 there is a clause in section 2 of that chapter that prevents the trial of any criminal cases in the superior courts of Gaston and Stanly counties. Mecklenburg has a criminal court, and of course this law cuts no figure in that county. From the law as it reads, takes all jurisdiction in criminal cases from the superior courts of said counties. In the following we produce the law as printed and sent out, under the caption of "An act to change the time of holding the courts of Gaston, Stanly and Mecklenburg counties" found in the above stated chapter: "The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Section 1. "That the superior courts of the counties of Gaston, Stanly and Mecklenburg shall be held at the times hereinafter designated and shall continue for the time hereinafter provided, unless the business be sooner disposed of. Sec. 2. "The superior courts of said counties shall be held at the following times, to wit: Stanly, first Monday in March, first Monday in September, each term to continue two weeks; Gaston, second Monday before the first Monday in March, second Monday after the first Monday in September, each to continue two weeks; Mecklenburg, second Monday after the first Monday in March, the fourth Monday after the first Monday in September, each to continue two weeks, sixth Monday before the first Monday in March, and the thirteenth Monday after the first Monday in March, each to continue one week. All of said terms shall be for the trial of civil causes alone, and the last mentioned term shall be for the trial of such causes as do not require a jury. Civil process may be returnable to all of said terms. Sec. 3. "That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed. Sec. 4. "That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. "Ratified the 13th day of March, A. D. 1895.

The question now arises, what will those two counties do with the criminals that will accumulate within the next two years? Keep them as an expense on the counties, of course. A Curious Find. Mr. Rufus J. Cook, of No. 5 township, was in the city Thursday afternoon displaying a dagger and sheath. The weapon was plowed up within fifty feet of the public road, near Ebenezer church in Rowan county, by Mr. George Cline some time during last May. On the sheath are inscribed the names of H. Shive, I. P. McKee and M. F. Demont. On the handle of the dagger are the initials of "H. F. S." There are no dates on it, or the number of Red skins killed. The sheath had been gold plated and was once a pretty instrument of battle. Stole a March. The game of ball that took place at Crosses pasture Wednesday, between Newell's and Flow's nines, resulted in a victory for the Newell boys of a score of 17 to 15. It was understood and agreed by the two teams that neither would have a pitcher that would give anything but a straight ball, and the Flow team attribute their defeat to the Newell's team having put in a curve pitcher, thus stealing a march on them. A Shooting. The latter part of last week near Mooresville, Frank Hobbs shot Bill Overcash in the arm and shoulder and made a dangerous wound. It was caused by some ineffectual language used by Overcash to Hobbs' family. Hobbs was arrested and tried before J. P. Bradley, Esq., and bound over to court. Some ineffectual men were deputized to bring him to jail and he escaped.—Statesville Nascot. Herbert Smith, of the chain gang guard, who has been sick and laid up for a week or more, is about all right again.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE. BUGS WITH APPETITES. Grasshoppers That Eat Shoes, and Others That Swallow Railroad Trains. A gentleman was reading yesterday in the New York Recorder about the boss grasshoppers that live up in Sullivan county, N. Y. They are not only insatiable, but omnivorous. The other day, it is said, Farmer Jay McEwen, while working in his rye field, hung his vest, a new one, on the fence, and in a few minutes the hoppers had eaten it full of holes. On a neighboring farm a woman left a pair of new shoes out of doors over night and next day found that the grasshoppers had partly eaten them, utterly ruining them. "That's pretty good," said the gentleman, "but they beat that in Texas. Last year some railroad ran a line of cars through Texas all painted green, and when the train stopped at the first station in the grasshopper country, the grasshoppers lit on the cars and ate them clean down to the wheels." This story is good but the cockroaches, or whatever you call these guilty conscience insects that tear off in such confusion of face whenever you discover them, are almost as bad as the grasshoppers. They have eaten all the lunch baskets of the Observer's composing room, along with their contents.—Charlotte Observer. In speaking of bugs and appetites, the above is a very good production of facts, but at a certain home in this city the chinch or bed-bugs have such ravenous appetites that they have during the past two weeks eaten three pairs of socks off the feet of one man and in the past two nights they have sucked the blood out of Lowe's dummy, which was put in the sockless man's place. Lost His Grip. Mr. M. L. Blackwelder was in King's Mountain Tuesday, and was traveling for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, but lost his grip. He was in the act of leaving the hotel and had placed his valise, containing all his papers and several changes of clothes, in the office and was settling his bill, when a porter grabbed his property and gave it to a southbound passenger. It was a mistake, the porter said, but the valise has not yet been recovered. The Crowd Not Over 1,000. Everybody who took particular note and who are good estimates of the size of crowds, puts the number of out-of-town people present Tuesday at not over 1,000. And not three-fourths of these attended the speaking. The crowd that heard Tillman was not over 750 and the crowd that heard Butler was several hundred less, for very many left when he bobbed up his bullet head full of hair. The Observer man made a most awful wild guess when he put the crowd at between 2,500 and 3,000. This estimate tickles Marion Butler and he used it. Brown and Brownie. Crack-a-loo and "craps" are two games that have recently fascinated the young boys of the town, both white and colored. On Tuesday night three white boys and a negro were almost trapped while shooting "crap," and on Wednesday afternoon Chief Boger ran upon a nest of negro boys pitching "brownies" on the trucks on the dummy line in rear of Esquire Hill's tin shop. The negroes were not arrested, but warned to take care that they were not again caught gaming. The two games are quite fashionable of late, here and elsewhere. More About the Henry Honbarrier Case. On the 26th ult., the coroner, assisted by other physicians, opened the skull and removed the brain, making a thorough examination. They found a fracture on the left side of the head extending from the middle down by the ear to the base of the skull. The opposite side of the skull was filled with clotted blood, but there was no bruise nor fracture on that side. The coroner's jury, six of the best men of the neighborhood, after hearing all evidence, seeing the skull opened, going to the road where he was found, rendered the following decision: "That Henry Honbarrier came to his death from a blow at the hands of some unknown person." The coroner will further investigate this case.—Salisbury Herald.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 13.—Governor Atkinson today granted a respite for sixty days to Mrs. Nobles and Gus Fambles, sentenced to be hanged on Friday at Jeffersonville, Twiggs county, Ga. Judge Smith, who was asked to grant a new trial, declined to do so for lack of jurisdiction. The attorneys for Mrs. Nobles then asked the Governor for a respite for the old woman. They want time to carry the case to the Supreme Court. The attorneys had a petition signed by a great many ladies urging him to commute the woman's sentence or respite her. The negroes asked the Governor to treat Fambles just as he treated Mrs. Nobles as the negro was merely her tool. Governor Atkinson granted a respite to both prisoners for sixty days. Notice. We have repaired our grist mills known as the Patterson mills, and can make good flour and meal. Bring us your grain and we will satisfy you that we can make good meal and a plentiful turnout. G. W. PATTERSON, Treasurer. The Atlanta Journal states that the first bale of Georgia cotton this year's crop, was sold at Macon, Thursday, August 15. We have no open pods, as yet reported.

Weak, Irritable, Tired. "I Was No Good on Earth." Dr. Miles' Nerve strengthens the weak, builds up the broken down constitution, and permanently cures every kind of nervous disease. "About one year ago I was afflicted with nervousness, sleeplessness, creeping sensation in my legs, slight palpitation of my heart, distracting confusion of the mind, serious loss or lapse of memory. I weighed down with care and worry. I completely lost appetite. And felt my vitality seeping out. I was weak, irritable and tired. My weight was reduced to 110 lbs. In fact I was no good on earth. A friend brought me Dr. Miles' Nerve, and I used it for a few days. I feel like a new man now."—J. H. HARRIS, Avoca, Neb. Dr. Miles' Nerve is sold on a positive guarantee that the brain cells will be restored, the nerves cleared, the memory improved, and the weight increased, as shown by the analysis of the brain cells, the nerves, the memory, and the weight. Dr. Miles' Nerve is sold on a positive guarantee that the brain cells will be restored, the nerves cleared, the memory improved, and the weight increased, as shown by the analysis of the brain cells, the nerves, the memory, and the weight.

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