

# Daily Concord Standard.

Vol. XL—No. 126.

CONCORD, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1895.

Whole No. 1,268

## Concord National Bank.

CONCORD, N. C.

President,  
J. M. ODELL,  
Cashier,  
D. B. COLTRANE,  
Assistant Cashier,  
J. D. COLTRANE.

Capital, \$50,000  
Surplus, \$16,000

—DIRECTORS:—  
J. M. ODELL, D. F. CANNON  
D. B. COLTRANE, J. W. CANNON  
E. M. KING, W. H. LILLY,  
W. R. ODELL, D. B. COLTRANE.

## Speculation,

HAMMOND & CO.

## Stock and Bond Brokers.

130 & 132 Pearl Street,  
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Stocks, Bonds and Grain bought and sold, or carried on Margin.

P. S.—Send for explanatory circular on speculation, also weekly market letter. (Free) dwly

## KLUTZ'S MEAT MARKET.

(LITAKER'S CORNER)



I have opened my MEAT MARKET in the Litaker basement, formerly occupied by Swink & Day. When you want nice, fresh meats, beef, pork, mutton, etc., call on or send in your orders to S. L. KLUTZ. P. S. I am in the market when beef cattle and hogs are for sale.

## Oil Manufacturing Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE GINGHAMS,  
ROUTING CLOTHS,  
PLAIDS, SHEETING  
AND SALT BAGS.

DEALERS IN

General

Merchandise.

BUYERS OF

Country Produce

of all Kind

— AND —

Four-Foot wood always wanted—best prices for same. We invite an inspection of all the goods we manufacture.

Oil Manufacturing Co.

## MONEY.

NO. 14.

That the double standard has been a failure is seen in the history of coinage in our own country. In 1792 the weight ratio of silver to gold was 15 to 1. In 1834 it was made 16 to 1. In 1853 the silver half dollar had to be made lighter. In 1873 the gold dollar weighing 25.8 grains nine-tenths fine was made the unit of value. The country since 1873 has willed that no change should be made in the unit of value.

Similarly, the double standard prevailed in France for about seventy years, but finally had to be abandoned. France tried it alone and failed. That country then called Italy, Greece, and three of the smaller powers of Europe to its assistance and styled themselves the Latin union, which existed several years but finally had to abandon the double standard.

The double standard, it should be observed, did not serve the purpose that its advocates so zealously claimed for it. It did not put money into circulation as plentiful as the enthusiast on the subject of that standard would have us believe. After trying the double standard for over sixty years France found that in some of the rural towns of that country hand-made nails were passing current as money, illustrating the fact that a government may stamp any or all kinds of metals as money, whilst trade and commerce will go on in the even tenor of their way. It is an illustration of the old saying, that a horse may be taken to water, but cannot be made to drink.

But the reader may ask, if all the principal nations of the world were to combine, could not the double standard be made possible? The answer is, that all the principal nations are hardly going to combine for that purpose. They have already decided that the single gold standard is the best, and having concluded that that standard is the best adapted to the wants of commerce, they are not going to abandon it. The double standard is a good subject for debate in political campaigns and international conferences, but seems to have no place in the stern realities of commerce and trade.

In England the value ratio of gold to silver is about 34 to 1, and in France the legal ratio is 15½ to 1. For the sake of convenience in writing and comparing the quantities let us suppose that the ratio in England is 32 to 1, and in France 16 to 1. Is it probable that England and France could agree on a fixed ratio. Suppose that France proposed that the ratio should be 16 to 1, would England agree to that, would England agree to pay one pound of gold for 16 pounds of silver when she can get all she wants at the rate of one pound of gold for 32 pounds of silver? Would England agree to reduce every gold dollar in that country to one-half its present value? Certainly not, such a proceeding would bankrupt the country. Suppose England proposed to France to make the ratio 32 to 1, would France accept that? Every 16 pounds of silver in France is legally worth one pound of gold. Would France consent to making one pound of gold worth 32 pounds of silver? That would cut every French silver dollar middle in two, making each worth only fifty cents, would France

be willing to do that? If it were done, would it not bankrupt that country?

Suppose that the two countries were to agree to a ratio of 24 to 1. The effect would be similar in each of the countries, but not to the same degree. Gold would be depreciated in England, and silver in France. The reader can understand this by supposing that if our silver dollars were not backed by the government, and were left to pass at their commercial value, that is at a value of fifty cents. Every man who held one of those dollars would find it suddenly reduced to the value of a half dollar. The government would be likely to call them in and receive them. The country would then have just half as many silver dollars as it had before, but each dollar would be twice as heavy as it was before.

An enlightened government will hesitate a long time before bringing such a calamity upon its people. It is for this reason that international conferences amount to about the same thing as the ordinary school house debating contests. It is very pleasant to hear them, and besides they give practice in speaking to the boys which probably is one of the greatest services they render, provided the speaking is confined to the subject under consideration. The double standard can be made to prevail only on the condition that it is favorable to the well being of all nations, a condition that possibly may happen, but probably will not.

We cannot reason about standards as we do about the sale of hats. If one hat will bring five dollars, then two hats will bring ten dollars, which the reader will perceive is correct, in the number of hats having been doubled it is right that the money should be doubled. But it is not necessarily the same with the standards, and coinage, we cannot say with good reason that if one standard yields a coinage of five millions of dollars, two standards will yield a coinage of ten millions of dollars. Doubling the number of standards, if that were possible, would not necessarily double the amount of money. The number of standards has nothing to do with the amount of money. Other conditions are necessary for the determination of the amount needed in a country. A country having a single real standard may have as much or even more money in circulation than a country with the imaginary double standard. The method of business has much to do with determining the amount of money required by a country. The standard measures the quality, not the quantity.

SAVIGNY.

### National League Clubs.

	W.	L.	TO PLAY.	P. C.
Baltimore	80	41	12	.661
Cleveland	61	45	10	.643
Philadelphia	75	48	9	.610
Chicago	67	56	9	.545
Boston	66	56	10	.541
Brooklyn	67	57	9	.540
Pittsburg	66	59	9	.528
New York	64	53	9	.524
Cincinnati	60	53	12	.509
Washington	39	80	12	.328
St. Louis	37	84	11	.306
Louisville	32	91	10	.260

### TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Baltimore at Brooklyn; New York at Boston; Washington at Philadelphia; Cleveland at Pittsburg; Chicago at St. Louis; no game scheduled for Louisville and Cincinnati.

The clear weather flag still floats to the breeze.

### ON ALL SIDES.

A New Mill Makes a Start—The Whistle and the Grinding of Machinery is Heard.

The whistles and bells calling people to their respective places of labor is now heard on all four sides of town. The Lippard Bros. roller flour mill began operations Thursday evening at 5 o'clock, which starts another enterprise to our thrifty little city, and marks the faith her citizens have in her brilliant future. With this and the Fenix, by Mr. Crowell, Concord affords two of the largest and best equipped flour mills in this part of the country.

The most conspicuous figures about the mill are Mr. W J Reed, a Georgian, as miller, Mr. J C Lippard as bookkeeper and Mr. John A Kimmons as foreman.

### Will Arrive Tonight

Rev. H A McOullough, of Leesville, S. C., who has been called to the pastorate of the St. Andrews (Lutheran) charge, will arrive in the city this evening with a view to accepting the call.

### Infant Dead.

The 10-months old infant child of Rev. and Mrs. J P Rogers, died at their home in Cleveland county this morning. Its remains will arrive in the city on the 7.22 train this evening and the interment will take place tomorrow morning at the cemetery. Mrs. Rogers is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J M Burrage, of this city.

### Still Another.

Since Thursday's issue, in which an item appeared to the effect that there would be a vast additional improvement in business circles, it has unintentionally cropped out that there is about to be a still bigger deal than we had any knowledge of and of quite a different nature from that mentioned yesterday. Time only will allow us to reveal the transactions about to take place. Be patient, thou who art inquisitive, and we'll see what we'll see.

### Cotton and Farmers.

It is gratifying, indeed, to see from reports all over the land, that indications point to a still greater rise in the price of cotton. Besides encouraging remarks from cotton dealers and manufacturers in our own State, the Atlanta Constitution of Thursday morning publishes an interview with Mr. J C Lewis, a well known cotton buyer of New Orleans, which contains the prediction that the price of cotton will go still higher, and its prelatory remarks, speaks very cheerily of the prospect of ten cent cotton in the near future. This will please the farmers.

### Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine, has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, Constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle at Fetzler's Drug store.

Our new "devil," Harry Hendrix, is a hummer with horse.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

Having transferred my Fire Insurance business to Messrs. H I Woodhouse and B E Harris, I commend them to any who may be in need of fire insurance, and bespeak for them a liberal patronage.

Respectfully,  
J. W. BURKHEAD.

We have assumed the Fire Insurance business of Mr. J. W. Burkhead, comprising the agencies for several first-class and well established companies, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of business in that line.

WOODHOUSE & HARRIS.  
August 26. tf

## FURNITURE!

### COFFINS & C.

I have now in stock at my rooms opposite the court house a splendid line of well-made Furniture such as

Bed Steads, Tables,  
Wash Stands Safes,  
Chairs, &c.

I defy competition in regard to quality and price. You will be surprised when you hear my prices. Come and see. If not in stock can supply you in a few days. I have a nice line of

## COFFINS

at prices that will surprise you. I keep a full line on hand for immediate supply. I buy

## LUMBER

and run my planing machine, and all persons who wish any thing in this line, will do well to call and see me.

Very Respectfully,

## J. T. Pounds.

Concord, N. C., July 13, 1895.

## Mount Amoena SEMINARY

A Flourishing School for Young Ladies.  
TEN TEACHERS.  
Ornamental Branches Receive Careful Attention.  
REV. C. L. FISHER, A. M.  
PRINCIPAL.  
MOUNT PLASANT, N. C.

## GROVES



## TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILL., Nov. 15, 1893.  
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,  
ABNEY, CARR & CO.

For sale by all druggists.