

Daily Concord Standard.

Library

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CONCORD, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 1,314

Concord National Bank.

CONCORD, N. C.
 J. M. ODELL, President,
 D. B. COLTRANE, Cashier,
 L. D. COLTRANE, Assistant Cashier

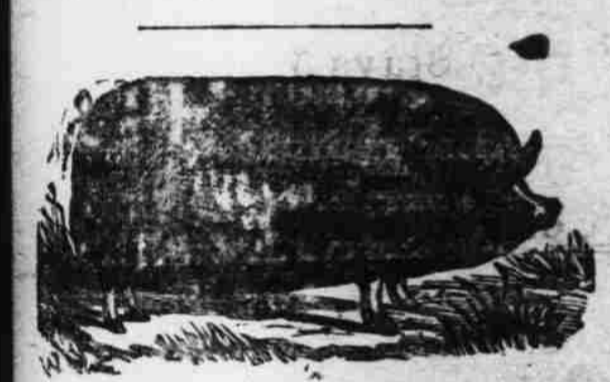
Capital, \$50,000
 Surplus, \$16,000

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 circu-
 lar on speculation, also weekly mar-
 ket letter. (Free) dwly

KLUTZ'S MEAT MARKET. (LITAKER'S CORNER)



I have opened my MEAT MAR-
 KET in the Litaker basement, for-
 merly occupied by Swink & Day-
 vault. 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.

Well Manufacturing Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
 FINE GINGHAMS,
 CUTTING 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 in-
 spection of all the goods
 we Manufacture.

Well Manufacturing Co.

MONEY.

NO. 17.

There are in circulation in this country \$1,600,000,000 all of which are hundred-cent dollars. Now, suppose that we cut one standard middle in two, then every dollar in circulation will become a fifty-cent dollar, in which case the 1,600,000,000 hundred-cent dollars would become 1,600,000,000 fifty-cent dollars, having the value of only 800,000,000 hundred-cent dollars. Thus by a simple act of government the per capita circulation, which is now 25 hundred-cent dollars, would be reduced to 12½ hundred-cent dollars. This does not make allowance for the withdrawal of the 600,000,000 dollars of gold from circulation, which would be certain to happen if the standard were reduced in value.

As the amount of money in circulation stands at present, if we take out from circulation the 600,000,000 dollars of gold, there would be left only 1,000,000,000 dollars, which are hundred-cent dollars now, will become 1,000,000,000 fifty-cent dollars equivalent to 500,000,000 hundred-cent dollars. This would be equivalent to contracting the currency by the enormous amount of 1,100,000,000 hundred-cent dollars, reducing the per capita circulation from its present amount of 25 hundred-cent dollars to the small sum of eight hundred-cent dollars. It is thus seen that tampering with the standard of value is like playing carelessly with a two-edged sword, there being at all times danger of getting hurt.

But, suppose that, instead of the dollars becoming fifty-cent dollars by diminishing the value of the standard one-half, they retain their hundred-cent nominal value. In that case the 1,000,000,000 dollars would be called hundred-cent dollars, as measured by the new standard. The 600,000,000 dollars of gold which would be withdrawn from circulation, measured by the new standard, would have the nominal value of twice six hundred millions, that is, 1,200,000,000 dollars we would then have 1,000,000,000 dollars in circulation, but by diminishing the value of the standard we would have driven out of circulation an amount of money, measured by the new standard, equivalent to 1,200,000,000 dollars, that is, 200,000,000 dollars more than there would be left in circulation. To replace the value of the 600,000,000 dollars of gold driven from circulation would require the coining of 1,200,000,000 dollars, measured by the new standard, which at the full capacity of the mint of 50,000,000 dollars a year would take twenty-four years. Of course no people would knowingly adopt any such suicidal policy. To do so would bankrupt the country, and reduce the great majority of the people to a state of serfdom.

Thus it is seen when looking backwards at what money we have in circulation, every dollar of which is a hundred-cent dollar, we receive no encouragement to cut our standard of value middle in two. Let us see how it may appear when we look forward. It is important to keep in mind the fact that the law cannot change values. If one bushel of wheat is worth two bushels of oats, no matter what the money prices of the two commodities are, one bushel

of wheat will always be worth two bushels of oats. Prices may rise, but there can be no such thing as a general rise or a general fall of values. As Mill says, "everything can no more rise or fall with respect to everything else than a dozen runners can each outrun all the rest, or a hundred trees can all overtop one another. To suppose that all things could rise relatively to each other would be to realize Pat's idea of society, where every man is as good as his neighbor, and a great deal better, too.

Now, if cutting the standard in two would not increase values, so far as wealth is concerned, the country would gain nothing. As to whether prices would increase or decrease, would depend upon the amount of money in circulation and the rise to which it would be put. If the amount were decreased then prices might fall, if the amount were increased then prices might rise. Much would depend upon the willingness of the people to receive and handle the money.

It should be remembered that credit as well as money helps to determine prices. In fact, price is the money or credit value of a commodity. If money and credit are both plentiful then prices may rise to the highest point, but if either be diminished in amount or value, prices will be affected accordingly. Thus it will be observed that even if the standard be cut down one-half, it is still not known what the effect on prices would be. It has been seen that the 600,000,000 dollars of gold would be withdrawn from circulation, thereby decreasing the amount of money, which cause would no doubt operate to lower prices. But if credit should increase, correspondingly, which is altogether improbable, prices would not change. The subject of money and prices is a very important one. It will receive more careful treatment in the next communication.

SAVIGNY.

An Eavesdropper Frightens Ladies.
 A black negro boy exists in this city who for a year or more has upon different occasions caused alarm to several white ladies of the city by appearing at their room windows and watching them while they would disrobe.

The person who is accused of perpetrating such deeds is known. He is 16 years of age, and is somewhat of a brayado in his eavesdropping, and bears the general reputation of being a mean negro.

If this kind of conduct is not stopped he may peep through windows from the inside. He was seen and recognized at a window of a residence in the locality of the graded school building this week, frightening a lady very badly, whose father gave the little coon a lively chase.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold at Fetzler's Drug store.

McDONALD—HOOK.

A Brilliant Scene in the First Presbyterian Church of Charlotte.

The marriage Thursday night at the First Presbyterian church of Charlotte, when Miss Ida Miller McDonald and Mr. Chas. C Hook stood before the altar and promised to "love, honor and cherish" each other "until death do them part," was a brilliant affair. The Observer, in its account of the event, says of the ceremony:

"Mendelssohn—old but unrialed in its inspiring effect and grand harmonies—was the march chosen by the bride and played by Miss Addie Williams. As the first notes sounded through arch and aisle the ribbon girls, little Misses Alice Cowles and Lizzie Faison, dressed in dainty white china silks, entered and stretched the ribbon along the seats on either side of the middle aisle. Following them came the attendants, Misses Mary Steele and Lois McDowell led the bridal procession. Following them closely, in pairs, Messrs. Dobbins Holmes, of Wilmington, and Chase Adams; next, Misses Bessie Sanders and Fannie McAder, and after them Messrs. Russell Robbins and Duncan McDonald, brother of the bride.

The groom, with his best man, Mr. W H Twitty, entered from the vestibule on the right, and waited at the altar for his bride. As the attendants arranged themselves about the pulpit, Miss Daisy McDonald, sister of the bride, and maid of honor, came down the middle aisle, her coming heralding the approach of the bride. The latter came a few minutes after on the arm of her father, Mr. Edward McDonald, her beauty being enhanced ten-fold by the inspiration of the hour, and the becomingness of her bridal array. As she neared the pulpit her betrothed stepped forward and took her hand, placing it on his arm, and the two stood before Rev. Dr. Preston, and were, by him, pronounced man and wife, in his own beautiful language.

The hush which followed the benediction was broken by a glad burst of sound—a triumph of love and harmony—the

BRIDAL CHORUS

from the "Rose Maiden," which was sung by Mesdames G H Brockenbrough, R L Gibbon, F P Smith, E L Martin, A L Smith, H S Bryan; Miss Nan Dowd; Messrs D F Summey, F H Andrews, B F Powell, E L Martin, Walter Scott, W H Powell and O M Norwood. The blending of so many fine voices in so beautiful a selection was grand in effect. The audience lingered to hear the last notes of the climax and finale and then left, those who were bidden to the wedding reception following the bridal party to the pretty home of Mr. and Mrs John Walter Miller on North Tryon street where the reception was held.

Mr. and Mrs Hook are both well known in this city, the bride once having lived here and the groom having frequently visited here since his residence in Charlotte.

Bound, Gagged and Robbed.

PIQUA, O., Oct. 10.—Barney Pietz, a German, aged 82, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Mary Pfeister, aged 65, were bound and gagged by three masked men this morning, and jewelry and valuables taken. The couple were warned not to give an alarm. The robbers escaped by stealing a horse and buggy.

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.

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.

Mount Amoeba SEMINARY

A Flourishing School for Young Ladies.

TEN TEACHERS.

Ornamental Branches Receive Careful attention.

REV. O. L. T. FISHER, A. M. PRINCIPAL,
 MOUNT PLASANT, N. C.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of authority vested in me by a Mortgage or Deed in Trust executed on the 30th day of November, 1892, by Jacob L McCarns and wife, Laura McCarns, which Mortgage is duly recorded in Register's Office for Cabarrus county in Book 6, Page 555, I will sell at public auction in front of the Court House door on Monday, November 11th, to the highest bidder for cash, one tract of land adjoining L M Sossomon and others, and described as follows: Beginning at a willow on west bank of Rocky River, corner of L M Sossomon, opposite the mouth of a small branch, which is on the East side of the River, and runs with three of L M Sossomon's lines as follows: N 40° W. 18.80 chs. to an elm on west bank of ditch; then N. 24° W. 18 chains to a stone in the field; then N. 74° W. 34½ chains to a stone in Monroe Howell's line; then N. 24° E 15½ chains to a small sweet gum on the South bank of the branch, H McCarty's corner; then with his line 1-32½ E. 14½ chains to a stone in the old line; then the old line S. 41 E. 61 chains to a branch on the west bank of the River, thence down the River as it meanders to the beginning containing ninety-two (92) and one half acres more or less—being part of the D M Carrier lands.
 C. Sossomon, Trustee.
 By W. M. SMITH, Attorney.