

Daily Concord Standard.

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CONCORD, N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 1,353

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

The Charlotte Furniture Factory Embarrassed—Judge Hoke at Chambers Hears a Motion for a Receiver, and R. E. Cochrane is Appointed.

The Charlotte Furniture Factory, of which Mr. J. A. Elliott is the chief, is in financial straits. Friday application was made before Judge W. A. Hoke, at Chambers court, for the appointment of a receiver for the company. The petition was granted and Mr. R. E. Cochrane was appointed receiver.

This action is taken on account of financial embarrassment, the company not being able to meet its engagements. The amount of the liabilities could not be learned this afternoon. Work at the factory will be shut down temporarily, but it is stated that it will be resumed shortly under the old management.

The news of the trouble of this company will be a great surprise to the people of Charlotte, as it was generally understood that its affairs were in a flourishing way.—Charlotte News.

Corrells Jewelry Store.

Concord Souvenir spoons with picture of Confederate Monument

Corrells Jewelry Store.

We Will Give You \$100

If you find any thing in this that is not exactly right
CANNONS & FETZER.

TO DAY

We sell Men's all wool Cassimere suits at \$3.00.
Men's Black Wool Cheviot suits at 3.00.
Men's Gray Melton suits at 2.00.
Men's Black Cheviot suits 2.50.
Men's Odd Coats 75 cents.
Boy's Odd Coats 50 and 75 cents
Men's Black Worsted suits for 3.50.
Men's Fancy Melton suits 2.50.

MEN'S FINE CLAY WORSTED SUITS,

Guaranteed all wool \$5.50, Outaways and Sacks. These are the kind that some merchants price \$12.50.

A Magnificent Line

Of very Fine Clay Worsted Cutaways of Schloss Bros. make at \$10. These would be priced \$25 by people who pretend to save you 25 per cent if you want any Clothing at all, it will pay you to see us.

Here are some good reasons why it will pay you to trade with us:

- 1st. We buy our goods in large lots and buy them low.
 - 2nd. We put the lowest possible price on them. We don't try to make you think they are worth more by pricing them at doubts what they are worth.
 - 3d. We do exactly what we say we will do. We are here today and expect to be here as long as we live.
 - 4th. We will sell you goods that will fit and please you.
 - 5th. We will give your money back if goods don't suit you.
- You run no risk in trading with us. We guarantee the price on everything we sell. Shoes, hats and all kind of Furnishing Goods.

Cannons & Fetzer

FARM LIFE IN MANITOBA.

Bountiful Crops—Destructive Fires—Lives Lost—Houses Burned—Protection Needed.

The province of Manitoba has been blessed this season with the best crop of wheat in its history. The farmers have been thereby made happy. The threshing has been industriously carried on, and the great plains have for weeks resounded to the hum of the machines. Occasional snow storms have stopped threshing for a few days, but the great body of the grain has been threshed and is ready for market.

While the Northwest has been congratulating itself on its good crops and prospects for future good times, an unexpected enemy has appeared in the land, brought dismay to the people, and spread destruction before it. Prairie fires have been ranging over western counties during the present week, with disastrous results. The country between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie—the finest wheat section in Canada—has been a severe sufferer by the devouring element. Many farms have lost their entire crop of wheat and hay. Others have not only lost their crops but also their buildings and fences. Some have lost their cattle and stock as well as their houses and grain. In addition to losing their all a number of farmers have been severely burned, and suffered physical torture as well as financial loss. Three have died from burns and others are seriously afflicted. Ten thousand dollars worth of wheat and hay has been burned into ashes, and many homes blotted from the face of the earth. The question of prairie fires has therefore assumed serious proportions in the Northwest. No farm can be considered safe and every prairie farm house is menaced with flames. It is now the most important question before the Canadian people; before it immigration and development of resources are insignificant. The protection of those already in the country, and the safety of resources already developed, are of paramount consequence. Provincial legislation and effective and sufficient legislation are needed. If means for the suppression of prairie fires and proper penalties for originating fires are not provided by the government, the province will lose heavily by the neglect, and be retarded in its future development.

So far the farmers have had to fight their own battle, and contend with the raging flames with their own forces. While for days past, when the western prairies have presented an aural picture of fire, and great lakes of flames and billows of smoke have rolled up from the burning grain stacks, I have not heard of the provincial or municipal governments of the province doing anything to assist the farmers to suppress their devouring enemy.

To save my life, I can't see any reason why the mounted police and the municipal fire companies have not been sent to assist the farmers in suppressing the fires, or why relief companies have not been organized in the towns and sent to the ravaged districts to help to get the fires under control, and save property from destruction. If the villages were visited by conflagrations and threatened with devastation, I believe every Manitoba farmer would lend a hand to help the villagers suppress the fires and save their property. The farmers keep up the towns, and the villagers should assist the farmers in their dire struggle with their burning foes. The government at least should take a hand and give some organized aid for the suppression of prairie fires add the rescue of crops, houses, cattle, stock and people from destruction. Sheriffs have powers to assemble posses to put down riots—they should also have

powers to collect a posse at the county's expense—and put down prairie fires. A raging fire should be regarded as a riot, and suppressed by the government as a public enemy. Severe penalties should be provided and rigorously enforced against all parties—regardless of who they are—for originating fires, either through neglect or want of caution. Farmers have rights, and they should see that their rights are respected. If they have not adequate laws to have such respected and enforced, they should make the laws required.

Winnipeg, Oct. 19. J. N. INGRAM.

Money, From Organ.

There are a great many citizens of our county who are strongly in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, but say they are not for free coinage nor unlimited coinage of silver.

They want the silver dollar to be worth as much as the gold dollar if it takes a ratio of 32 to 1 instead of 16 to 1. Those who take this view of the matter must certainly believe also that legislation in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver would have no effect upon the value of silver bullion, and must also believe that our present silver dollars, when sent abroad, are taken at bullion value instead of stamped or face value. Now a little exercise of the reasoning faculties would soon relieve the mind of each of these erroneous ideas. For instance, suppose a man in England with 1,000,000 of our silver dollars, and that the bullion value is but 50 cents per dollar, do you suppose he would take 50 cents apiece for them or \$500,000 for the lot, thereby losing them back to the United States for a few dollars freight and buy 2,000,000 bushels of wheat with them and take it to England and sell it for \$1,000,000 in gold and a profit for his trouble? Most certainly an Englishman would have more sense than to sell his silver dollars at 50 cents each and undoubtedly an American should have too much sense to let a gold bug stuff him with such nonsense as that our money is only worth half price in England. It is a dig at your pride supposing you have no brains. Now let us consider whether we should have free and also unlimited coinage of silver.

Supposing then that we have silver at all, as money, its coinage should be free, because otherwise the parity of gold and silver bullion values could not be kept. And this is why: Suppose Mr. A has 1 ounce of gold and Mr. B has 16 ounces of silver, all in bullion. Now A can have his gold coined into money without charge, but B must pay a toll to get his silver coined, therefore silver is crippled, discriminated against and is not worth as much as gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 as it would be could it be coined on the same conditions that gold is coined. Therefore if they are placed upon an equal footing, as money, they should each be as free as the other, else the favored one will be worth the more and the ratio must be changed. And again the silver coinage must be unlimited, because to retain the parity of the dollars the relative values of the two bullions must be retained, and this cannot be if the demand for gold bullion, all that is offered will be taken at a certain price, and you have a steady price all the time. No more must

be bought than what is offered and none is offered but what is taken. Under such conditions there can be no occasion for fluctuations in prices. Now if silver could be the same way how staple would be our system of finance. But such would not be the case under a limited coinage law. A certain amount would be the limit of coinage and prices might be brisk till the demand was supplied, or if silver bullion was plentiful those anxious to sell might force the price down in order to get sale for their stock until the required amount was purchased and then the value of the surplage would naturally fall greatly, making the disparity in gold and silver bullion values greater and calling for another change in the ratio. So we arrive at the conclusion that if we have silver as a legal tender money we should have it coined on the same terms that gold is coined, viz: free and in unlimited quantities.

If other countries brought us silver to coin they would either have to take it back home with them or leave it here. If they left it here they would either give it to us or purchase some of our property, either of which would be good for our country.

If it be true that our silver dollars are worth only fifty cents in England most certainly men will not be foolish enough to buy them here for \$1 and take them to England to sell them for fifty cents. This being almost a self-evident fact, gold is the only metal that would leave our country to settle accounts in England, and therefore we could not be in a worse condition for gold to leave our country than we are, under the gold standard if the assertions of the gold-bugs themselves are true.

In this land of corn and wine, in this land that flows with milk and honey, in this best of all good lands where nature in all her many ways responds so readily and so abundantly in furnishing both necessities and luxuries for a little care and labor there should be at least as much spirit of independence and liberty as was possessed by the oppressed and weak colonies. They, in their weakness, did not ask England nor any other nation if they might use silver for money, but used it independent of any one. Why can't we, who are the most powerful and prosperous of nations, do as much?

WHIT,

Organ Church, Nov. 18.

At St. John's Thanksgiving Day.

Besides regular services at St. John's on Thanksgiving day, the members of the church have arranged for a thank-offering. Articles that are given will be put on sale and the proceeds devoted to charity. It will be a social as well as a profitable occasion.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, aiding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cts and \$1.00 per bottle at Fetzer's Drug Store.



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Everything ornamental and serviceable. Besides an elegant line of finger rings, ear drops, brooches, bar pins, stick pins, belt buckles and

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we have a large assortment of gold pens. See them at once.

We have everything in the silverware line you want.

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Professional Cards.

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Physician and Surgeon.

Concord, N. C.

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JNO. R. ERWIN. C. A. MISENHEIMER

ERWIN & MISENHEIMER

Physicians and Surgeons.

Office No. 3. Harty building, opposite 2nd Presbyterian church, Charlotte, N. C.

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When in need of Fire Insurance, call and see us, or write. We represent only first-class Home and Foreign companies.

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

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