

Daily Standard.

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OFFICE IN BRICK ROW.

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CONCORD, DEC. 8, 1896.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY]

America has from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of capital invested in the island, beside her trade with Cuba had attained the sum of \$96,000,000 per year just before this rebellion broke out. The President explains the complications caused by Cubans, naturalized and unnaturalized in the United States in their sympathy for struggling Cuba. A line of vigilance is kept along a long line of coast and still some slip through and when captured by Spaniards the most delicate and vexing issues arise with Spain so zealous to crush the rebellion that she forgets the rights of citizens of America and non-combatants in Cuba. The President finds no government in native Cuba whose independence might be recognized. To ascribe to the Cubans belligerent rights would be so injurious to our interests that the demand is less than formerly pressed.

The President says that it need not be admitted nor denied that a war with Spain that would probably result from direct intervention by the United States to stop the war would be short and not doubtful of results, yet the policies of this government are based on right, not might.

The President recalls the Spanish connection with the discovery of America, her pleasant relations with us and the marked and heroic national pride that brings her soldiers thousands of miles across the seas to maintain Spanish honor, but sees in a prolonged contest a worthless boon to whichever gains it. The good offices of the administration have been constantly applied to the solution of the Cuban question and a measure of home government that would protect Spanish citizens in Cuba was thought and urged to be the happiest solution before them. Spain would make a condition that Cubans first lay down arms, to which they cannot accede without a guaranty above a mere promise.

The President plainly intimates that while the United States does not covet Cuba she will not consent for Cuba to pass into other national domains, and further points to the fact that should the time come that Spain's chances to retain Cuba are hopeless it may and will become the prerogative of our government to interfere.

The Venezuela problem, he says,

is practically solved, and the terms are so eminently just and fair that no further complications are apprehended. "Negotiations," says the President, "for a general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States are far advanced and prompt to reach a successful consummation at an early date."

The results of examination of applicants for consular service has been attended with the most satisfactory results.

The preservation of seal life in Behring sea has not been neglected and the English and American governments have sent special commissioners to study the interests of the seal industry.

The expenditures of the government above the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1896 were \$25,203,245.70. The ordinary expenditures of the government were \$4,015,852.21 less than during the preceding fiscal year.

The receipts from customs and revenues were \$11,447,672.13 more than the previous year.

The cost of collecting our internal revenue is 2.78 per cent, making \$2.78 cost for collecting \$100.

On the 1st day of November the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,285,410,590, and the amount in circulation, not including that in the treasury holdings, was \$1,627,055,611, being \$23.63 per capita upon an estimated population of \$71,902,000.

There were produced in the United States last year \$46,610,000 in gold and \$36,445,000 worth of silver of commercial value or \$72,051,000 coin value. The United States coined \$58,878,490 in gold and \$12,369,978.52 in silver.

There were organized 26 new national banks during the year in 15 different States. Of these 12 were in the Eastern States, 6 in the Western States and 10 in the Southern States. There are 5051 national banks. There are 5,708 banks existing under State laws.

During the year 343,267 emigrants arrived of which 2799 were rejected, and sent back. Those allowed to stay were accustomed to earning a living and brought with them at least \$5,000,000. The most intelligent immigrants are from Sweden and next from Germany with the Portuguese the most illiterate.

He reviews the work of the life-saving service, showing much valuable property as well as lives saved by its efficient service.

The President reports 428 first-class guns and mortars of from 8 to 12 inch calibre distributed on our coast line with submarine defenses. Most of these guns are mounted on carriages that sink out of sight and danger to the gunners—a modern invention that has greatly taxed the ordinance department to accomplish. This the President says is but a beginning of the work contemplated by former Congresses, and does not contemplate provoking war, but will be a security against it.

The postal service is in good condition and the deficit has been reduced, but the President sees several ways in which the government might realize more by charging higher rates on certain kinds of matter for individual enterprises.

The navy presents very gratifying progress from two armored vessels in 1893 to 23 of different styles and names adapted to do good naval service, with five more to be ready in the spring. The President says that we are now well prepared to produce the best of ships and at costs to compete with any country. The highest quality of smokeless gunpowder is also another triumph for the torpedo boat. The discipline in the army and navy are good.

The President recommends a more

economical care of the public lands that are now less than one-third the number of acres we had in 1861.

There are 177,235 Indians; 23,993 Indian children were enrolled in the schools. He urges that the selling of liquor to the Indians who have entered lands be prohibited.

He hopes for the success of efforts now pending to bring the tribal governments in the Indian Territory into conformity with our own for the better condition of the Indian and the better security of life and property.

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE]



Fifty Years Ago.

This is the stamp that the letter bore which carried the story far and wide of certain cures for the loathsome sore that bubbled up from the tainted tide of the blood below. And 'twas Ayer's name and his sarsaparilla, that all now know, that was just beginning its fight of fame with its cures of 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is the original sarsaparilla. It has behind it a record for cures unequalled by any blood purifying compound. It is the only sarsaparilla honored by a medal at the World's Fair of 1893. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

ANDY CATHARTIC

Sarsaparilla

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

ALL DRUGGISTS

To cure any case of constipation, Sarsaparilla is the best. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and does not contain any mineral salts. It is sold in bottles of 25¢ and 50¢. Ad. STEWART BROTHERS, Co., Chicago, Montreal, Canada, or New York.

A Strong Home Institution.

The Southern Stock Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C., is backed by many of the wealthiest and best financiers of North Carolina. It paid last season a dividend of 20 per cent to its policy holders and is in better shape than ever before.

KEEP YOUR MONEY AT HOME
Concord agency in Lore building on West Depot street.

G. G. RICHMOND,
THOS. W. SMITH.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONCORD, N. C., Dec. 1, 1896.
The Southern Express Company will sell, at public auction, at D. P. Dayvault's store, for charges, about three hundred freight packages, being on hand six months and over, on Saturday, January 9th, 1897, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. unless called for, charges paid or otherwise disposed of before day of sale.
D. P. DAYVAULT, Agent.
G. O. M. SADDLER, Superintendent.

SPECIAL FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS.

The only time a man needs a partner is when he is doing a losing business. This is what we are doing on china and glassware just now. Our policy has always been "Strike while the iron is hot" in a hand to mouth way. We had to buy

CHINA - AND - GLASSWARE

the last of November in order to get an assortment for our Christmas trade. We haven't the room for these goods and in order to show them off we had to pack away our underwear and hats and many other goods. These Holiday goods will not move under two weeks. There is where we are doing a losing business. Our money will be idle and you know a "setting hen never gets fat." This is not business, so we want partners on china and glassware only. As an inducement to get them we will offer the following:

For the next ten days we will refund ten per cent. of all the cash you spend in the china and glassware department.

To let these goods lie idle on our shelves for two weeks will be a dead loss to us. We can use all the cash we can take in up to December 12th, so all the loss of the 10 per cent. discount will more than be made back by reinvesting in Christmas goods. You have first choice of the goods and a chance of saving 10 per cent on the goods you will buy later anyway. We have but one price and that is marked in plain figures, these are our best and only prices to either friend or stranger. The man who says an article is worth \$1 but you can have it for 80 cents simply means asking price \$1 and selling price 80 cents, and may be 60 cents in some cases. There is two conclusions to be drawn in such cases, one is the store is ashamed of their price of the goods or the other is they have marked them high enough to come down on them and make their customers believe of all the thousands of people that live in Concord's territory they are the chosen whose money is worth more than any one else's. Unless a man can show you plainly where his part comes in you naturally suspect him when he says he is going to do you a special favor in business.

CHINAWARE CUPS AND SAUCERS.

German china 4 cts to 25 cents.
Japanese china 5 cents to 23 cents.
We have nice after-dinner cups and saucers at 10 cents that we sold at 25 cents last year.

PLATES.

Child A B C plates at 5 and 10 cents. Bread and butter plates 5 cents up. Dinner plates 10 cents each. Cake plates 18 cents up to 98 cent ones that are worth \$1.50 elsewhere. Jelly or olive plates 12 cents up. Brownie plate, cup and saucers 20 cents for the three pieces.

DISHES.

ALL NICELY DECORATED.

Bone 5 cents; Bowls 10 to 55 cts; China mugs 3 cents up; Shaving 18 cents; Bisquit figures 5 to 20 cents; Individual cream and sugar sets 10 cents up, with china tray 25 to 98 cents; Tea sets containing tea pot, sugar, cream and two cups and saucers 60 cents to \$1.85; Pitchers assorted from 75 cents down; Tea pots 15 cents to 45 cents; Toast racks 25 cents; Vases from 10 cents to \$2.48 each; Porcelain umbrella stands \$3; Lamps and glassware to arrive soon will be included in the special discount.

We have about three times as much china, porcelain, glass, etc. as we had last year.

BASKETS.

Globe 2 to 10 cents; handkerchiefs 15 to 25 cents; Waste paper 20 cents; Lunch 10 to 15 cents; Large close hamper 88 cts to \$1.44; Laquere trays 20 cents; Paper napkins 15 cents per hundred.

STATIONERY.

Special job of fine note paper, both plain and ruled, at 18 cents per pound; Tint paper for foreign mail 10 cents per quire; Lead pencils 3 cents per dozen; Ink or mucilage 3 cents; steel pens 2 cent per dozen, good.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

Embroidery silk at two skeins for 1 cent; Best Filo silk, assorted brands at 3 cents per skein, worth 5 cents elsewhere; Outlining silk 3 cents per skein; Colored linen floss 20 cents dozen; Turkey red or blue cotton 5 cents dozen; Shaded crochet cotton 4 cents per ball of 200 yards; Gold embroidery 3 cents per skein; Stamped Duck Table Covers with fringe 40 cents; Feather boas 65 cents; Feather Colerettes 19 cts; Ladies capes \$1.30 to \$5.00; Childrens Cloaks, all wool, at \$1.25; Remnants of silkoline worth 10 to 15 cts at 7 1/2 cents; Remnants of Printed Sateen for Drapery worth 25 cents at 12 1/2 cents; Remnants of Printed Denim, worth 25 cents at 15 cents; Remnants of Colored Cotton Flannel for skirts worth 10 to 15 cents at 8 1/2 to 10 cents; Cotton Eiderdown 7 1/2 cents per yard; Blankets 45 cts per pair up; Home made Comforts \$1.25; Crib Counterpanes 48 cents, full sized, well assorted; gingham 3 1/2 cents; Twenty-nine inch cotton stripes, same styles as alamaance at 5 cents per yard; 8 1/2 cent Outing at 5 cts, light colored Outing at 4 cts; All Wool Red Flannel 15 cts up; 45 inch Black Storm Serge 20 cents per yard; A full line of Hosiery and Silk Windsor Ties 10 cents up; Sateen Windsor Ties 5 cents; Club House Ties, silk 10 cents, cotton 5 and 8 cents; Silk Shield Bows 5 cts; A nice lot of Albums, Books and other Christmas goods on the row; Mouse traps at 5 cents.

Very Respectfully,

B. J. Boston.