THE WILSON ADVANCE

Ant C. O. Daniels, Editors and Proprietors

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

THE farmers are now preparing for the next crop and it has so long been a custom for editors to advise the "horny handed son of toil" that we can not find in our heart to break this good old rule. The farmers, true it is, never give any heed to what an untutored editor—in agriculture at least—might say. They usually consider our advice worth so much chaff—and in a great number of cases they are right. The key note in giving advice is, according to Josh Billings, to find out what sort of advice the person you are advising wants and gives it to him. It is because the average editor neglects this common sense rule that his advise to farmers is so little heeded. We propose to do differently and we hope our advice to our farmer readers will be of more practical value to them than is ordinarily the case.

First, we would advise our farmer friends to avoid composting one particle. It is pure folly to waste valuable time that might be judiciously employed in resting by hauling dirt and other matter for composting. Such work wears out horse flesh and destroys wagons and but shows the folly of the farmer. Where is the good sense in hauling compost when you can buy commercial fertilizers from the merchants. We would advise our farmer friends to buy all the commercial fertilizer they can possibly buy.

The first thing, however, for every truly good farmer to do is to mortgage his crop, lands, mules and everything to some merchant, by means of securing his supplies. When the mortgage is made and duly recorded the farmer will next trade all the merchant will let him. By this means he will be sure not to get left on the wants and desires of his family. When the crop is planted then it is well to let the grass and the cotton fight it of course, he will notthink of planting anything except cotton.

The farmer who will follow the above advice will have the pleasure—at the end of the year—of seeing all that he has, sold under the hammer to settle the mortgage upon which he has been trading. This advice we give our reader because we know full well that a great number of them will act according to our advice any way and we want for once at least to give advice that will be followed.

ONE good sign for future Democratic success is the fact thet a great majority of the young men of the country are Democrats. The rising generation are progressive and believe that the business of the country is of vastly more importance than are the dead issues of a quarter of a century ago. They believe that the party that has sufficient power and strength to rise above hatred and venom is better qualified to administer the affairs of a nation than is the party whose only stock in trade is the bitterness and wounds of a war that took place twenty-five years ago. The young men of the North are having their eyes opened. They see that the Republican party is held together by the worst passions that man is capable of being possessed of. The days of the Republican party are numbered. As rats leave a sinking ship, so are the young men of the county leaving the old bulk of the hatred and venom.

GOV. JARVIS has a letter of two columns and a half in the Wilmington Star, of Tuesday in regard to the Governor's mansion, which was begun under his administration. He says the house and furniture, according to the proposed plans, was to cost only forty-five thousand dollars and that he sold property enough that belonged to the the State that paid no income, to amount to thirty thousand dollars. The taxpayers, therefore according to Gov. Jarvis figures, only have to pay fifteen thousand dollars. The Governor says he is perfectly willing to bear the resonsibility of the building provided the plans upon which it was designed are carried out. He says the building will be one to feel proud of in years to come. The letter is well written and clear—just as Gov. Jarvis always writes—and he shirks no responsibility.

STEPS are being taken to establish a cotton factory in Goldsboro. The Argus speaks strongly in favor of the movement and appears to believe the people of the town will establish the factory. We hope they will succeed in their undertaking. That there is money in cotton factories there can be little doubt, when we see the success with which men in North Carolina, whose only property has been a cotton factories have attained. Whether or not a cotton factory can be successfully and judiciously operated by a stock company depends upon the men who compose the company and how they work in the traces with so many others. We believe that stock companies composed of as few as possible are much more satisfactorily managed and are unusually productive of greater results to the stock holders. The ADVANCE wishes its neighbors of Goldsboro success in establishing their factory, at any rate.

GEN. BRAGG, of Wisconsin, has been confirmed as Minister to Mexico. He will be remembered as a member of the Democratic Convention at Chicago when Cleveland was nominated. When Butler and Grady and a few other disgruntled Democrats were doing their utmost to prevent the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, Gen. Bragg made a speech that was quoted all over this broad land of ours. He said, "We love him most for the enemies he has made." Never were truer words uttered. Mr. Cleveland has made enemies—thank God he has. He has aroused and arrayed the thieving corporations and land gobblers against his administration as no president has done in many years. Yes, Gen. Bragg spoke the truth, and we are pleased to see that he has been honored.

THE action of the Democratic State Executive Committee in sending a special committee to urge the repeal of the Internal Revenue is commended by almost every true lover of Democracy in the State. The people of North Carolina are in earnest in demanding relief from the burdens and worse still—the invasions of the sanctity of a man's own house that the whole 'durned system,' as the mountaineers call it, makes possible. The committee has been able to impress the feelings of our people upon the Ways and Means Committee as the Congressmen and Senators would have been unable to do, no matter how hard they might work.

THE Blair bill is again creating some interest in Congress and there are some who affect think that it will eventually topass and become a law, There is no more earnest and observant man in the House than Mr. Henderson. The Reidsville Weekly reports him as saying to the editor of that paper that "there was not the ghost of a chance for the Blair bill to pass the House."

A bill was introduced in the Senate Monday last asking for the admission of Dakota as a State.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

LET US REJOICE.

The Committee Appointed to Visit Congress is Encouraged and Hopeful of Releif from the Internal Revenue.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, '88

To-night at 7 o'clock the committee of Democrats appointed by the State Executive Committee to visit Congress and endeavor to secure a repeal of the Internal Revenue laws held a second meeting at Metropolitan hotel.

In the morning they had held a meeting and mapped out their line of action. To-night Senators Ransom and Vance, and Representatives Latham, Simmons, McClammy, Rowland, Henderson, Cowles and Johnston were present at the meeting aiding in the deliberations and giving their counsel.

The committee was composed of Messrs. R. H. Battle, of Raleigh; R. B. Glenn and J. C. Buxton, of Winston; W. J. Yates, of Charlotte; Jos. P. Caldwell, of Statesville; Clement Manly, of New Berne; T. B. Womack, of Pittsboro; A. H. A. Williams, of Oxford; R. P. Peebles, of Northampton; Paul B. Means, of Concord; M. E. Carter, of Asheville; Harry Skinner, of Greenville; Wilson G. Lamb, of Williamston; E. F. Lamb, of Elizabeth City; W. H. S. Burgwyn, of Henderson; Theo. F. Davidson, of Asheville; Chas. M. Busbee and Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh. Mr. R. H. Battie was elected chairman and Mr. E. F. Lamb secretary of the committee.

The following resolutions, offered by Col. Paul B. Means, were adopted:

Resolved, That this committee, representing the Democratic party of North Carolina to urge the repeal of the Internal Revenue laws and a modification of the tariff laws, shall present to members of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives of Congress the resolution of the State Democratic Executive Committee of North Carolina, adopted at its meeting last October, and under which this committee is acting, and shall also present to members of the Committee of Ways and Means the resolutions of the Democratic party of North Carolina, adopted by the last State Convention of our party in regard to the Internal Revenue laws.

Resolved, That this committee shall address to the Committee of Ways and Means every argument, statement, appeal and fact that can possibly impress the Committee of Ways and Means and the House of Representatives of the United States with the propriety, duty and necessity for the public welfare of North Carolina, of an absolute, total and immediate repeal of all Internal Revenue laws and abolition of the entire system of collecting Internal Revenue.

At 8 o'clock, by previous appointment, the committee and Senators and Representatives met the Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means at their committee room in the capitol. I felt proud that North Carolina had so large and strong a delegation to present the need of the repeal of the Internal Revenue laws.

Chairman R. H. Battle was the first to speak. He reviewed at length the record of the Democratic party in North Carolina on the Internal Revenue question, and gave it as his conviction that unless something should be done with the Internal Revenue law the result in North Carolina would be in great doubt. He urged the repeal from a political standpoint and made a presentation that was strong and convincing.

Mr. Chas. M. Busbee was the next to speak. He told the committee that North Carolina would be lost to the Democrats without some modification of the Internal Revenue. He said that an entire repeal was desired, but that if material reductions of the taxes and modifications of the system should be made North Carolina would be sure for Cleveland. He made an unanswerable argument—strong in facts, argument, and presentation. It carried great weight with it.

Mr. J. C. Buxton spoke of the opposition to the tax in his section of North Carolina, and told how a failure to modify or repeal it had converted the Fifth District into a Republican district, and how continued failure to reduce or repeal would make his district hopelessly Republican. He argued that such a tax was wrong in itself, oppressive and burdensome, and that it ought to be repealed. He spoke to the point, and with a full knowledge of the condition of affairs in Piedmont North Carolina. Members of the committee interrupted him with questions, showing their interest in and attention to what he said; and said so well as to impress all who heard him.

Mr. Harry Skinner next gave other good reasons why the people of North Carol na wanted a repeal or some modification. His section chiefly desired a repeal of the tax on fruit bandy, but that they stood squarely by the whole people of North Carolina upon this question and joined the West in their demand for a repeal.

Mr. R. B. Glenn made a most earnest presentation of the case—and a presentation that was as convincing and as strong as it was earnest. He gave a graphic picture of the situation in North Carolina and urged the committee in telling and eloquent words to come to the aid of the North Carolina Democracy.

Col. Means was then presented as the next speaker for the North Carolina committee. He heartily and strongly endorsed the total and immediate repeal of all Internal Revenue laws. Judge McMillan, of the Committee of Ways and Means, asked, "What objects should be subject to tariff or customs tax to supply the loss of Internal Revenue taxes if abolished totally?" Col. Means said that the Democrats of North Carolina had great confidence in the wisdom of the Committee of Ways and Means to place a customs tax on the proper articles if a reduction of the tariff and abolition of internal revenue taxes could occasion a deficiency of receipts to carry on the government economically, but that he would tell Judge McMillan what was the sentiment of the people of North Carolina in regard to these two modes of taxation by repeating a resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed in 1883:

"If Congress should deem it impracticable to modify the present tariff, and at the same time abolish the internal revenue taxes, as the less of the evils we prefer the retention of the former and the abolition of the latter."

Senator Vance in a short talk was in his happiest mood. He endorsed every word that the other gentlemen had said—and argued a beginning of the abolition of the Internal Revenue as an earnest of a total repeal in the future. "A little is better than none at all," he said, "but North Carolina wants all the reduction possible." He illustrated this in his characteristic, homely and telling way. He said: "When we see the old woman get the kettle and kindle a fire under it, we think there is going to be some dinner. When we see her make the dough and cut off slices of bacon, we are sure of it. When we see the abolition of the tax on fruit brandy and tobacco, we are sure of the coming total repeal of the whole system."

Senator Ransom expressed his fullest assent and endorsement to all that had been said by the North Carolina gentlemen. He thanked the gentlemen for the patriotic service they were rendering the State by coming to Washington, and presenting the strong reasons for modifying or repealing the Internal Revenue system; and he thanked the Ways and Means Committee for their courtesy to them and their interest in this question.

At the conclusion of the speeches by the North Carolinians, Mr. Mills, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said: "Gentlemen: We have heard you to-night with very great pleasure. Your remarks have made upon me, and doubtless upon other members of the committee, a very strong impression. I can say that we sympathize with you. Many of us have passed through the same ordeal which now oppresses you. WE ARE GOING TO HELP YOU. (Applause.) Speaking for myself I can say to you frankly that I am willing to abolish the tobacco tax entirely. I am willing to abolish the tax on fruit brandy, and I think the oppressive and obnoxious features of the Internal Revenue laws, of which you have spoken so powerfully, should be repealed.

I do not think that the Revenue laws in reference to some other subjects of taxation will be repealed until the National debt is paid. If these laws had been wisely constructed, justly administered, and made to apply to proper subjects of taxation which would yield large revenues without oppression to labor and industry and without injustice to capital, the National debt, in my judgment, could by this time have been extinguished. I shall do all that I can to relieve your people from all injustice; wrong and inequality occasioned by these laws. * * * I cannot conclude what I have said without expressing the great gratification this meeting has given me and the confident hope that North Carolina will continue Democratic. You do not think more highly of your State than I do." (Applause.)

The other members of the committee, who were present, expressed no differences with the sentiments and purposes of Mr. Mills.

There is no doubt that the visit of the committee accomplished good. It emphasized the demand our Congressmen have been making. Senator Ransom said he thought that the mission of the committee would do good and that he could see that the Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means were strongly impressed.

Congressman Henderson told me that the committe had done more than the members of Congress had been able to do with the Ways and Means Committee, and he was heartily glad that the committee came. It strengthened the hands of the Congressmen. In this opinion I think the other members of Congress agree.

The prospect of a repeal of the tax on tobacco and on fruit brandy, and a mollification of the harsh features of the collection of the tax on whiskey are good at this time.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The News From the National Capital as Reported by Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1888.

Great concern prevailed here about Speaker Carlisle's illness; and although he is convalescent it will be some time before he can resume his duties regularly as Speaker. It is nothing less than a case of nervous prostration, brought on by overwork. The Speaker commenced his arduous duties long before Congress assembled and continued them incessantly up to the time he was attacked with the nervous chill. His constitution however, being strong he was able to stand the strain for a long time, but he will now be compelled to refrain from doing more work than under the laws of nature one man should perform.

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Congressman Mills, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is rapidly recovering from his severe indisposition. This is another case of nervous prostration from too much work and anxiety of mind concerning the result of legislation, to be acted on by Congress. The Chairman has been hard at work, day and night, perfecting the tariff bill which will soon be brought before his Committee for report to the House, and his close attention to the subject, so much fatigued both his body and mind that he was compelled to absent himself not only from the House for some days but also from the Committee meetings during the week. At the last meeting of the Committee an effort was made to have the bill for the reduction of the tobacco tax reported but it was voted down by a strict party vote, showing that the Democrats are determined to have the general bill for the reduction of the tariff submitted and considered by the House before any other bill. The policy of the Committee will be that of the President in his message, which is to present only one subject and that the tariff question for consideration which will necessitate final disposition of the subject before any other can be considered.

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The House Committee on Appropriations has agreed to recommend an appropriation of $80,275,500 for pensions, being an increase of $4,000,000 over the estimates. The increase was necessitated by the Mexican War Pensions which were not included in the estimates formerly submitted.

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There is a strong likelihood of Mr O'Donnel, of Michigan, getting his bill through for the reduction of postage on drop letters to one cent instead of two cents as now. It appears that there are 189 free delivery offices in the country, employing 5,310 carriers, and that the cost of the service last year was $1,618,692, while the revenue derived from local matter was $2,072,361 in excess of the cost. Why may not the people have the benefit of that difference in the way of reduced postage?

***

The second State dinner—this time to the Diplomats—was given by the President the past week. Every Diplomat at the seat of Government was present, and many other guests besides, but there was such an excess of men that they had to be seated so as to bring two men between every two ladies. Under such provision each lady had to entertain two gentlemen with her conversation. They were all equal to the occasion, however, and if necessary, could have entertained more.

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Arrangements have been made for holding an international council of women here, from the 25th of March, to the 1st of April. The object is to discuss the movement for the improvement of women's position in the State, the Church and the Home. Among the delegates will be many women, celebrated in literature and in educational pursuits. There will be representatives from many foreign countries, and in intelligence, influence and results to follow, it will be the most important gathering of the kind known to history.

H.

SPEAKER CARLISLE has been quite sick and Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, has been presiding over the House during his sickness. He is still unable to attend to his duties as Speaker of the House.

A Suggestion for a Sharp Fellow.

There is the whisky trust, the oil trust, the cotton trust, the tobacco trust; and goodness knows how meny other trusts and yet no dozen Yankees have been shrewd enough to organize the sandwich trust. By getting control of the proper quarries the railroad eating houses can be forced to buy of one firm and pay a good price. —Detroit Free Press.

A Familiar Face.

Guest to hotel clerk—I've met that gentleman who just went out somewhere. His face is very familiar, but to save my life I can't call his name.

Clerk—His name is Smith; he is one of the officials at Auburn prison. Your bill is four dollars, sir.

Not Unclerical.

She—I see by the paper that a Boston minister is an insurance agent as well as a minister. Isn't that rather unclerical?

He—Not at all. He merely provides against loss by fire in both worlds.—Omaha Republican.

True as Preaching.

THE very worst economy that the country can practice is that of paying to the incumbents of high judicial positions inadequate salaries, driving off and keeping off of the bench the very men who should be on it. —Chicago Times.

An Obvious Fact.

WITH all this fuss about the surplus, no one seems to appreciate the obvious fact that if it were placed in the hands of the Jay Gould railroad managers it would never trouble the Government any more.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Not Guilty.

THEY are trying a man in Norwich, Conn., for killing an editor. They say he is insane. The defence is good. Nobody but a crazy man would think of killing an editor.—Washington, (D. C.) Gazette.

Excellent Sinners.

Rev. George Smith, of Macon says that Milledgeville has some very clever sinners, who receive reproof with more grace and less improvement than any people he ever knew.—Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder.

They Can't Help it, Poor Things.

One of the greatest causes of trouble in this world is the habit people have of talking faster than they think.—Somerville Journal.

But Faith Without Words is Dead.

There are no skeptics in Dakota. They all believe in a future State.—Nashville American.

Plaintive Wail for Ye Gentle Zepher.

What's the matter with Cincinnati that all the blizzards, earthquakes and big shows give her the go-by.

It Often Looses the Purse Strings.

THE sweetest thing in purses is when a pretty girl purses her lips.—Epoch.

Look at Young Bros. solid leather brogans 85 cents.

Look at Young Bros. solid leather boots $1,25

Overcoats! Overcoats! at less than cost at Young Bros.

WILSON MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by **Hadley & Briggs.**

Bagging	7 @ 9
Bacon	10@17
Beeswax	20@25
Butter	20@40
Candles	12½
Cheese	15 to 20
Coffee—Rio	20 to 25
Coffee—Java	25@30
Coffee—Laguya	20@25
Corn Meal	75 @85
Corn	75@85
Chickens	20@30
Cotton Ties	100@125
Dry Salted Shoulders	6
Dry Salt Sides	8½ to 9
Domestics	5@6
Eggs	20
Hides	8 to 10
Lard	8½@10
Molasses	30 @60
Peanuts	75 to 90
Potatoes	25@40
Rice	8@10
Rags	1@
Salt	75@65
Sugar	6½@6
Shingles	2,50 @3,25
Turkeys	75@1,25
Tallow	3@ 5@10

COTTON.

Good Middling	10
Middling	9 3-4
Blues and Stains	8 @9

THE LARGEST SEED HOUSE IN THE SOUTH
ALL KINDS OF
SEEDS AND PLANTS
Send for New Illustrated Catalogue for 1888 and prices of Field Seeds. Mailed FREE.
T. W. WOOD & SONS,
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A FULL LINE OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.
Tar Paper, Fly Paper und Insect Podwer, at Herring's Drug Store. Nice metal powder box given away with a 25c. box face powder.
Prescription Filling A Specialty.
Opposite Briggs Hotel. D. HERRING, Ph. G.
OPEN EVERY SUNDAY.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

The Public School for whites, district No 1, Wilson county will be opened at the old Methodist Church in Wilson on the first Monday in Febuary. Arrangements have been made for the careful and thorough instruction of the pupils and prompt and regular attendance is earnestly desired.

J. W. DAVIS,
W. P. WOOTEN,
A. J. SIMMS,
Committee.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Harriss, Ellis & Farmer, composed of W. J. Harriss, W. G. Ellis and J. E. Farmer, was disolved on January 1st, 1888, by mutual consent. W. J. Harriss is authorized to collect all notes and accounts due to the firm, and assumes all liabilities of said firm.

W. J. HARRISS.
W. G. ELLIS,
J. E. FARMER

I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and customers, that I am now conducting a general merchantile business in one of my new stores, two doors above the old stand of Harriss, Ellis & Farmer, and next door to new Bank. Thanking them for past favors and soliciting a continuation of the same, I am very respectfully.

W. J. HARRISS.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership of R. A Bynum and A. N. Daniel, under the firm name of Bynum & Daniel, was, on the 1st January 1888, dissolved by the terms of the partnership and by mutual consent. All indebtedness of the firm will be settled by A. N. Daniel, all persons indebted will make payment to him at once, as the business must be closed up.

R. A. BYNUM.
A. N. BYNUM.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The partnership of Bynum & Daniel having been dissolved, I desire to announce that I shall continue the general mercutile business at the old stand. Thanking the generous public for patronage heretofore bestowed to the late firm, I ask for a continuance of same, promising fidelity and square dealing with all.

A. N. DANIEL,

Jan'y 16, 1888.

COMMENDATION.

I take pleasure in commending A. N. Daniel to the old customers of Bynum & Daniel. I trusted him with the sole management of the business while I was his partner, our dealings justify mein commending him to the public.

R. A. BYNUM.

AT COST!
The Entire Stock of GOODS OF—
C. E. GRIFFIN
Will be sold at
COST
CALL EARLY.
JNO. Y. MOORE
As

LAW SCHOOL.
Having already formed a nucleus of a LAW SCHOOL here, mainly to accommodate some young townsmen, I have concluded to adopt the suggestion of some friends and offer my services at large to young gentlemen desiring a legal education. I offer terms appropriate to our present financial condition.—$25 on the entry of the student and $25 at the end of the course. On these terms students may prosecute their studies with me as long as they please before applying for license. Board can be had in Wilson (including rooms and lights) at $15 per month. Circulars with references will appear in a few days

HUGH F. MURRAY.

Wilson, N. C., Sept. 6, 1877.—tf

J. A. DUVALL,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Plans, estimates and specifications furnished licited.
Correspondence solicited.

All Kinds JOB PRINTING Cheaply executed at this office! Send us your orders!

BILIOUSNESS

Is an affection of the Liver, and can be thoroughly cured by that Grand Regulator of the Liver and Biliary Organs,

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

MANUFACTURED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

I was afflicted for several years with disordered liver, which resulted in a severe attack of jaundice. I had an good medical attendance as our section affords, who failed utterly to restore me to the enjoyment of my former good health. I then tried the favorite prescription of one of the most reputed physicians of Louisville, Ky., and to its purpose; whereupon I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator. I found immediate benefit from its use, and it ultimately restored me to the full enjoyment of health.

A. H. SHIRLEY,
Richmond, Ky.

HEADACHE

Proceeds from a Torpid Liver and Impurities of the Stomach. It can be invariably cured by taking

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Let all who suffer remember that

SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHES

Can be prevented by taking a dose as soon as their symptoms indicate the coming of an attack.

Our Large Stock of
J. FAUST & SON'S FINE
SHOES,
Just Received.
M. ROUNTREE & CO.

$100 to $300 PER MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities.

B. F. JOHNSON & CO.,
1009 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

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Handbook about patents mailed free.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
195 MAIN STREET,
—Norfolk—Va.—
Suits made to order and guaranteed. sep1

The Cash Racket Store
Finds itself at the end of the season with some lines of GOODS belonging to it that should be moved, not only to turn the goods into available cash, but also to make room for the new season, soon to come. To accomplish this we must give our patrons Special inducements, and by a
BIG MARK DOWN
attract to our establishment. This we propose to do by beginning this morning
A GENERAL REDUCTION SALE
on all winter goods such as
Cloaks,
Blankets,
Flannels,
Cassimeres,
Comfortables,
Winter Clothing.
We have only a few cloaks left and these we will sell at your own price to close them out. We also have a remnant of stock of Misses
GOSSAMERS
which we offer at 75 cts each. Goods worth $1.50 and some very little ones for 45c each—would be cheap at 75cts.
We take this occasion to thank all our friends and patrons for their liberal patronage and their appreciation of our inaugurated C. O. D. ONE PRICE SYSTEM and beg to assure them that no effort shall be spared to please and deserve your continued patronage.
Your obedient servant,
Cash Racket Store,
Opposite the Hotel.
Wilson, N. C.

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, N. C.
J. H. HORNER, T. J. DREWRY, } PRINCIPALS.
The Spring Session of 1888 will begin the 16th of January.
Board and Tuition, including fuel, $95.00.
Oxford, N. C., Dec. 1887.
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NOTICE.

I will sell to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door, in the town of Wilson, on Monday, January 9th, 1888, about 80 acres of land, including mill site, in Old Fields township, better known as the Coudary Boykin mill tract. This, the 19th day of Dec. 1887.

W. H. GRICE,
Adm'r. Duncan Flowers.
J. E. Woodard, Att'y. dec22,3t

THE ADVANCE JOB OFFICE

THE ADVANCE JOB OFFICE

New Goods!
I am daily receiving my new stock of
GROCERIES.
Everything of the finest quality and selected with care. New scales, new weights and measures.
The Royal Baking Powder,
Harvey's Refined Lard,
Horseford's Bread Preparation,
Patapsco Superlative Flour,
New Orleans Molasses,
Star Lye,
Four year old N. C. Vinegar,
Kingman's Reliable Hams,
White Water Ground Meal,
Will always be found in Stock at
Gorham's Cash Store.