

The Wilson Advance.

CLAUDIUS F. WILSON, EDITOR & PROP'R.

"LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIM ST AT, BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S, AND TRUTH'S."

\$1.50 A YEAR CASH IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXI.

WILSON, WILSON COUNTY, N. C., APRIL 23, 1891.

NUMBER 14.

Looking Backward.



Spring Stock

Is now in and, by the time this reaches you, will be marked off and ready for inspection. More Bargains than ever before.

Come and look at them.

Cash Racket STORE.

NASH ST., WILSON, N. C.

FRYAR'S Bottled Beer.

Is the Old Reliable BERGNER & ENGEL BREWING CO.'S unadulterated Hop and Malt Beer, the finest Beer brewed. All who like good, and pure Beer should call for and drink no other.

Bottled in Wilson and Weldon, N. C. Come or send your orders to me and get what the people want. J. L. FRYAR.

NORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court, WILSON COUNTY.

THOMAS WESTRAY and W. W. WARREN, Notice of Summons and Warrant of Attachment.

GREEN B. BRANTLEY, The defendant, Green B. Brantley, above named will take notice that a summons in the above entitled action was issued against said defendant on the 6th day of December 1890, by the Clerk of said Superior Court, the action being for the non-payment of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty-seven Dollars and Sixty Cents, amount paid by plaintiffs to F. J. Handley upon one note executed to him by said Green B. Brantley, as principal, and Thomas Westray and W. W. Warren as sureties, which said summons is returnable to the Superior Court of Wilson county at time term 1891.

The defendant will also take notice that a warrant of attachment was issued by said Superior Court on the 6th day of December 1890, against the property of said defendant, which warrant is returnable to said Superior Court at time term 1891, and that the action being for the non-payment of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty-seven Dollars and Sixty Cents, amount paid by plaintiffs to F. J. Handley upon one note executed to him by said Green B. Brantley, as principal, and Thomas Westray and W. W. Warren as sureties, which said summons is returnable to the Superior Court of Wilson county at time term 1891.

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BILL ARP'S LETTER.

SOMETHING IS WRONG WITH THE PEOPLE HE SAYS.

No Money Made on Cotton This Year—What Has the Alliance Done?—Why Cannot Georgia Support Herself?

It seems to me that there is something radically wrong in our system of farming. My faith in king cotton is weakening, and yet I don't see any remedy—none that our farmers seem willing to adopt. They have made no money on cotton this last year. Of course the world has been benefited by the low price, but the cotton planter has suffered. There is no profit in it, no margin, and we are feeling it already. What shall the farmer do?

We thought that the Alliance was going to regulate the acreage, but it seems they are not, and this year there is likely to be more than last, for there are more farmers, and in the cotton belt they won't plant anything else. They say that they can't, that nothing else is a sure money crop, and the merchants will not advance them supplies on any other product.

Well, I have recently been up in Tennessee and Kentucky, where there is no cotton, and I inquired about these advances, and they didn't seem to understand me. They didn't want advances; they didn't need supplies. They raised wheat, and oats, and corn, and mules and horses and hay, and a little further North they raise tobacco. Any traveler can tell the difference; you see it in the beautiful fields of wheat along the railway—in the fences and the turnpike roads and painted cottages and farmhouses—in the grazing cattle and the large flocks of sheep. It is a feast to the eye to look upon the farms of middle Tennessee, and the idea occurs to you that this is God's country and everybody is prospering and happy—why is this difference? Is it in the land or the people? Why does Georgia, one of the old thirteen, have to pay so much tribute to Tennessee, and buy her grain and hay and mules every year? Yes, even her turkeys and chickens and eggs? Our farmers have got in the cotton groove and can't get out.

Now, we know that North Georgia can raise anything that Tennessee can, and can raise cotton nearly as cheaply as the cotton belt. Georgia can beat the world on oats and bermuda grass and fruit and potatoes, and if there is any impediment in the way of raising mules and cattle and sheep we don't know it. But they are absorbed in cotton—a crop that requires about nine months to grow and harvest and gin and take to market; a crop that does not improve any land, but leaves poor land poorer every year, for it is a well-established fact that any crop impoverishes land that does not shade it from the summer's sun.

But I don't propose to teach the farmers of Georgia. I am only telling what I saw on my journey, and this causes me to remark that, compared with Tennessee and Kentucky, our public roads are a disgrace, to our civilization. Is that in the land, or the people, or is king cotton at the bottom of it? With the exception of a few miles in the suburbs of some of our cities, there is not a turnpike in Georgia. What is the Alliance going to do about it? If they have not yet gotten the power in congress, they have absolute control of our legislature.

As I traveled northward towards Kentucky I observed something white shining upon the ground at every farm—something about twenty or twenty-five feet square, and sloping a little towards the sun. I thought that it was a glass, and was the covering of a hotbed, but found on inquiry that I had reached the tobacco region, and that what I saw was the white cloth coverings over the tobacco plants. Not long afterwards I reached Clarksville, a beautiful inland city of 10,000 or 12,000 inhabitants, largely white. This is said to be the largest tobacco market in the United States, and the second in the world. I saw many farmers gathered in the town, and they held up their heads, and talked tobacco. Some had already sold and some were selling, and the money did not go to the merchant for advances. I inquired whether there was anything peculiar about the soil that gave that region an advantage, and they said no—that tobacco would grow anywhere from Connecticut to Cuba. It will grow in North Georgia, we know, for it has been tried, but there was no market near where they could sell it in the leaf, and not enough grown to supply a factory so they quit. I don't believe that tobacco is of any great necessity to mankind, but it is, here, and has come to stay. I reckon, folks will use it, no matter how filthy it is. In a great many manufacturing towns like Winston, the immense buildings are occupied by negroes who manipulate the leaf and stem it and curl out the rotten ends, and throw all the refuse in piles on the long floors, and these piles are their spittoons, and when they get big enough and juicy enough they are cleaned up shipped to Durham, where they are dried and ground up and spread out on a floor and sprinkled with New England rum, and then made into cigarettes for the boys. A man from Key West told me that there were 16,000 Cubans there making cigars. Most of them curl the leaf to a point and make it stick with a little spit from their mouths, but the old, fat, greasy ones use the nice, clean perspiration that

BWARE OF TRUSTS.

HOW ARE WE TO GET RID OF THEM?

By R. L. Ragland, of Hico, Contributor to an article on "The Effect of Much Public Interest and Concern."

(SPECIAL COR. THE ADVANCE.)
HYCO, VA., APRIL 18.—The student of modern economics, especially of American economics, as compared with the teachings of Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, and John Stewart Mill, recognizes a wide departure from the old school economists, resulting from radical changes going on in the existing industrial system now pervading all business.

There is a manifest growing tendency to eliminate competition as the controlling economic force, and, so far as possible, to circumscribe the area within which its influence is effective. There is an impelling cause behind this movement, the chief economic reason for which is claimed to be the concentration and conservation of energy with the least expense and competitive waste—savings in the wages of officers, agents, travelling salesmen, and, above all, the expenses of a competitive strike. But the real cause underlying the formation of trusts and combinations is the advantages and opportunities which come through the concentration of large amounts of capital in the hands of their controllers, by which they are enabled to over-reach and effectually crush out all competition, thus giving the power to monopolize and control the business for which the combines and trusts were formed.

THEY HAVE COME.
The trusts have come, and, while there remains individual competition in a rested sense, its social supremacy, as a factor in the life work of these later times, is gone, and with it largely the power of the people to right themselves. Machinery has largely taken the place of manual labor, and the progress of invention in all industrial development has largely increased profits under a pro-rata reduction of manual labor, and thereby giving the manufacturers commanding large capital not only a more certain control, but larger profits. The king of trusts, "The Standard Oil," was formed in 1874, and since then more than three score trusts have been formed in many of the leading industries of the country, and they are still stretching their brazen arms "to grasp in all the shore."

NATURAL THAT THOSE AFFECTED ABUSE THEM.
It is but natural that those mostly affected by the trusts should declaim against and abuse them; but have not the organizers of syndicates simply adjusted themselves to present economic conditions, to avoid themselves of personal gain, made possible under the politico-economic system now in vogue? There is a principle pervading all human nature, however civilized and cultured, that invites the individual to grasp all that is attainable and utilize every opportunity for personal gain not indicted by law. Many blame the organizers of trusts who would gladly themselves get into them, and "on the ground floor," were it possible.

Success in war is greatly determined by heavy battalions skillfully handled and the largest profits are realized from concentrated capital so employed as to crush out and defy competition. Then, again, capital—the money class—in this country has always received special favors and been granted special privileges. The tendency of economic development has for years been in the direction of combinations and trusts, and they have grown so powerful as not only to menace all individual enterprise but the public welfare.

NO EASY PROBLEM.
To control trusts and keep them within the bonds of ethical economy just and fair to all trades, industries and classes—is no easy problem, and is a more difficult since capital has loaned its potency in controlling legislation in its behalf.

There seems but one way to successfully meet and oppose the encroachments of trusts, combinations and syndicates, formed and forming to rob the people, and that is to increase, extend and magnify the functions and power of the State, or of the Union, to deal with them. Individual effort is powerless, and the way has not yet been opened for associations and organizations of the people to successfully oppose monopolies.

THE TOBACCO TRUST.
The Tobacco trust, formed and forming, threatens the entire tobacco industry. Its influence has already proved so pernicious, hurtful and obnoxious to the great mass of planters and dealers, and so threatening to all the manufacturers outside of the trusts, as to already paralyze the industry and cause the gravest fears. Various measures have been suggested to thwart the purposes of trusts. One of these, concerted or forced abstention from planting for a time, might prove effectual, if forced through taxation or otherwise so as to make it general; but this would hurt innocent manufacturers, the planter's main customers and best friends. Boycotting trust goods offers a fairer, and as some claim, a surer method. This writer suggests a graduated tax cumulative with the increase of the product manufactured as likely to prove more effectual.

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At the close of the late legislative session, in printing the speeches of the Senators complimentary to Col. Holt for his ability and fairness, the Chronicle said:

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A visitor to Haw River, his home, standing on the railroad bridge which spans Haw River, and looking on the north side, would see factory mill, flour mills, dwellings for his operatives and other buildings which have every appearance of a large, thrifty and beautiful village; larger indeed than some of our towns. It is all owned by Colonel Holt and cost him exceeding \$400,000. On the opposite of this bridge, on an eminence, his princely residence is located. It is one of the largest and most elegantly finished country homes in the South. The grounds, covering twelve acres, are most elegantly improved and embellished, and present the appearance in miniature of Central Park, New York. These grounds and improvements cost exceeding \$25,000.

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DUTY.

Surely the happiest life for man is not the fevered life that brings a storm of stubborn questionings. And baffled ends where all began:

But his who neither looks behind, Nor swerving sideways to explore, Life's darkness learns that he is blind:

Who, heedless of all vain dispute, And weary voices of the night, Seeks only to observe aright The bit of path before his foot.

Messrs. Jackson & Bell, job printers in Wilmington, have purchased the Messenger. They announce that Dr. Kingsbury will be continued on the editorial staff of the paper as a contributor. They would make no mistake if they gave him entire editorial control. Without question he is the South's most accomplished literary character, erudite, wise, a man of conviction and character and a scholarly gentleman of whom the State is justly proud.

THE REMEDY.
From all over the State comes complaints about bad roads. The roads are bad without question. Is the defect in the present road law? We think not. The best minds in the State have studied the question. They have concluded that the present law is as near perfect as it can be made. It is a wonderfully wise, although a complex one. There was some talk of changing it at the last session of the General Assembly. But it was not done, because the wise men decided the remedy lay not in changing the present law; but in enforcing it. This rests with the people themselves. If a road is criminally neglected the overseer and supervisor should be presented to the Grand Jury. Therein lies relief.

Such was the conclusion arrived at, and a correct one. So if your road is not what it might, could or should be, you have yourself to blame, to a great extent.

HAD ENOUGH.
Tuesday, when the special train from the South arrived here about 12 o'clock, a large number of passengers went into the Atlantic Coast Line Hotel for dinner. Among them were thirty or forty negroes, who were placed at the same tables with the white people and ate their dinner with them. Upon inquiry at the hotel office we were informed that this was done by order of T. M. Emerson, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line. The public would like very much for Mr. Emerson to explain why he made this order, and if he will rescind it. We hope it will be rescinded at once, for the sake of Mr. Emerson and the Atlantic Coast Line.

Negroes ought to have just as good apartments, just as good fare and just as good service for the same money as white people, but for every reason the two races should be kept separate and distinct, and nobody recognizes this more clearly than the negroes themselves.—Weldon News.

The News of two weeks ago published the above, and severely condemned such social equality proceedings, in all of which we heartily agree. Sunday's Richmond Times throws the following flood of light upon the transaction, and shows social equality was not intended by Mr. Emerson. We are glad to read from the Times as follows:

"Major R. M. Sully, Superintendent of the Coast Line System, was in the city yesterday, and he made a statement regarding the affair which puts a rather different complexion upon it. He said that the way in which it occurred was this: The Ponce de Leon hotel in Florida had closed for the season, and a large number of its colored waiters were on their way to their homes in the North. To especially avoid a disagreeable mixture of the races, these waiters were sent off on a special train. This train was delayed, and unfortunately arrived at Weldon just as another train came in. The waiters, to the number of about forty, immediately rushed into the dining-room and took their seats, and as their appearance was accidental at that particular time, and as the company was under contract to provide them with meals, they were permitted to remain at the table unmolested. Mr. Sully says that Mr. Emerson would be the last man in the world to countenance anything like negro social equality in the South, and this affair would not have been permitted had it not occurred under circumstances which he was powerless to control.

"The Times was very loth to believe that a railway system so essentially Southern and so generally popular as the Coast Line should have countenanced anything of this sort, which was so certain to be regarded in the South in the light of an outrage. We are glad, therefore, of the opportunity to set the management right, and cheerfully give the company's side of the story as shown by Mr. Sully's statement."

Dyspepsia's victims are numbered by thousands. So are the people who have been restored to health by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WINSTON HOUSE.

SELMA, N. C.

MRS. G. A. TUCK, PROPRIETRESS.

DR. W. S. ANDERSON, Physician and Surgeon, WILSON, N. C.

Office in Drug Store on Tarboro St.

DR. ALBERT ANDERSON, Physician and Surgeon, WILSON, N. C.

Office next door to the First National Bank.

JOHN R. BEST'S BARBER SHOP, TARBORO ST., WILSON, N. C.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Hair cut in the latest style.

DR. E. K. WRIGHT, Surgeon Dentist, WILSON, N. C.

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