

# The Wilson Advance.

LAUDIUS 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., MAY 14, 1891.

NUMBER 17.



## BILL ARP'S LETTER.

**THE SOUTH HAS NO SHARE IN THE PENSION STEAL.**  
But Pays One-Third of the Money—Arp on President Harrison's Speeches in the South—Other Chat.

Henry Fields says in his great paper: "We believe that the President has become more than ever convinced by this southern journey that the South is as much interested in good government as the North, and that it is as much in earnest to solve its own problem in the best possible manner as the North is to solve its own no less perplexing difficulties."

Kind words from Mr. Fields, and he always speaks them. In alluding to the President's speeches along the line he says: "His frank and well-considered words must bring about a more kindly feeling between men of all varieties of opinion."

We hope so. We liked his speeches very much, for they were kinder than we expected; but from the first to the last he pressed the point that all the citizens of this great nation now shared equally in the blessings and the benefits of our national government. "Is that so?"

Neither Mr. Fields nor President Harrison understands the southern people. The very best people of the North do not understand us, and I'm afraid they never will. "Put yourself in his place" is a maxim with which they make no experiment. I wish that Mr. Harrison could have been in Atlanta or some other southern city on decoration day and witnessed the loyalty of our people to the Confederate dead—the reverence for the lost cause—and he might have realized something of that deep, undying sentiment which still glows in southern hearts and burned brighter as the years roll on. While there is neither treason, nor hatred, nor regret in it, there is nevertheless a consciousness of moral rectitude that makes us feel all the more bitterly the humiliation of being under the ban of northern triumph and northern tyranny. If we be friends and brethren then why is this discrimination in blessings and benefits kept up? If the blue and the gray meet together and shake hands and declare all estrangement buried why are they not made equal before the law. The northern idea seems to be that we have behaved very badly, but that they in their magnanimity have forgiven us. But we do not feel that we have behaved badly at all, and don't want any forgiveness. We want justice. We tried to separate—to dissolve partnership and that's all there is in it, and we feel that we had a right to do it, and every decision made on that question by the Supreme Court leans that way, and that is the reason why the government didn't dare to try Jefferson Davis for treason. They knew that their own Supreme Court wouldn't let him be convicted. Then why are we shut out from sharing in all the benefits and blessings? How long is punishment to go on? How long are we to pay pension money to their soldiers and get none for our own? That debt is now swelled to \$150,000,000 a year, and the South pays one-third of it. A thousand millions have already been paid out since the war in pensions, and the wonder is that we have been able to get along. We pay our part through the operations of the tariff, and no man knows how much he pays. If it were a direct tax upon us and was collected like our State and county taxes, our people would despise the government for its tyranny and be ready at any time to throw off the yoke that bound them. In case of a foreign war the North wouldn't be safe a moment, for the strength of a Republican government is in the hearts of the people. If by the next session of Congress there should be precipitated a war with England or Germany, the first bill passed would be an act to pension our invalid soldiers and to repeal this outrageous law that now prohibits any one engaged in the late rebellion from holding any office in the army or navy. Equal blessings and benefits would come in a hurry. That cotton tax of \$15,000,000 that the Supreme Court of the United States has long since declared illegal ought to be refunded to us in double quick. Why has it not been refunded? Is there any other reason but that the debt is due to the South? Is a northern Democrat any better friend to the South than a northern Republican? If he is why do they not press this act of justice? Why do they all, both Democrats and Republicans, compel us to help them pay their debts and withhold from us what their own courts have declared due us? Just stop for a moment and think of the State of Illinois drawing \$12,000,000 a year from the treasury for pension money. She drew \$9,000,000 last year, and it will be 12,000,000 this year. Why if Georgia drew \$1,000,000 would she be rich. Its benefits and blessings would be felt from the mountains to the seaboard. You see it would be a gift—a gratuity—that didn't have to be worked for. No labor or toil or sweat, and it would come twice every year and we would all get some. I would have a pocket full and Major Foote a hat full and Coble a great deal of money, and we would spend it freely and scatter it, and our folks would run down to Atlanta every week and buy dressing. Good gracious how it would help Atlanta? I wish that Coble could get a pension for himself and his mule and a whole lot of back pay. I would like to see his eyes roll around and watch him

## SPEAKERSHIP STAKES.

**AN EXPERIENCED TURFMAN DESCRIBES THE WAITING HORSE.**  
Washington Watching the Fight Between Mills and Crisp—The Result of Col. Jones' Speech—Upset of the League Lines—A Rush Movement Developed in Iowa—A Back of Candidates Round in the Turf—The Waiting Horse Forging Ahead—Dangers Awaiting the Favorites—A Good Pedigree, Magnificent Bottom, and Speed at the Prick of the Spur.

(CONCLUDED.)  
"Look here, Phil. You and I came here together. We have held our mouths long enough. We are altogether too modest. If the fool-kicker doesn't do his duty by this Congress, that is no reason why we should remain silent. We know enough to tell what we know, and we must be heard."

Representative Thompson reminded him of the advice given by Proctor Knott when they first entered Congress. "Don't be brash with your youth," the great Conracker observed. "Remember that little boys should be seen—not heard."

"Yes," broke in McMillin, "but we are so excessively modest, Phil that we are neither seen nor heard. Proctor Knott and the other fellows seize the time belonging to us, and have put the House into a state of coma. We must wake them up, Phil, we must wake them up. If we don't do it, our constituents will wake us up this fall. The nominating Convention in my district might hold six weeks from now, and I don't want to waste four years of my life if I can help it. I never thought that I had much ability, Phil, but I know that I can overtop some of these statesmen, and I'm going to jump in on the first opportunity."

He jumped in that very afternoon. The water was not too deep for him. Mr. Keifer was Speaker, the Tennessee got the floor for half an hour, swapping time with Jim McKenzie of Kentucky. A dreary debate upon the tariff question was in progress. A few members were asleep, many more were yawning, and the others were bent over their desks answering letters. As the resonance of the young Benton's voice filled the chamber, the letter writers turned their heads and regarded him with querulous interest. They sat with pens poised above paper listening to his opening. One by one the pens were laid upon the desks. The sleepers awoke, and there was no more yawning. Heads were stretched forward in the galleries. The young man had caught the ear of the House and was charming it. There was no fustian in the woof of his argument and no straining for effect. He was talking the plainest common sense in the plainest Anglo-Saxon. In five minutes every seat near him was filled. Every head was raised in attention, and every ear was drinking in what he said. The speech was clear-cut, symmetrical, logical, compact, and convincing. Phil Thompson was delighted. Proctor Knott surprised, and the whole House enlightened. McMillin was re-elected that fall, and from that day to this has commanded the attention of the House when rising to speak.

His versatility is remarkable. He not only elucidates points under discussion, but he draws out information from others. He is equally at home upon any part of the field. If the tariff is under discussion, he draws his claymore and deals the hardest blows. If it is a Force bill his work is even more effective. Upon Indian affairs, river and harbor appropriations, complications with foreign powers, geological surveys, District of Columbia affairs, astronomical observations, census matters, railroad land grants, and the thousand and one similar subjects brought to the attention of Congress he has definite ideas based upon study and observation. He keeps them upon tap for all who desire information. But he delights in parliamentary lore. Many a lance has he broken with Tom Reed and other renowned Republican leaders. In the last Congress he was ever at the outposts. There were daily skirmishes, in which he distinguished himself. In the preceding Congress he was one of the assailed and not an assailant. Mr. Carlisle called him to the chair as often if not often than any other man, and at one time he was elected Speaker pro tem. by the House itself. It was at such times that Tom Reed took delight in twanging arrows at him. And they were always returned with the vim of a hickory bow.

His power of endurance, accuracy of memory, and quickness of comprehension were never better shown than in Gen. Oates' remarkable fight against the Direct Tax bill. It was in the Fifth Congress, when filibustering was in its heyday. Tom Reed championed the effort to take over \$17,000,000 from the Treasury backed by the entire Republican phalanx and by a few Democrats whose States were to be benefited by the spoliation. Through the efforts of Oates, McMillin, and others, and the veto of Grover Cleveland, the project was reserved for the Bill Congress and Benjamin Harrison. Without this the Republican prodigality would have fallen a little short of a billion. No one who participated in Oates' great fight against the bill can ever forget it. It lasted ten days and ten nights, the session being almost continuous. It was a genuine parliamentary struggle. Every device known to parliamentary law was used to obstruct the passage

## SOLONS IN SESSION.

**WILSON'S COUNTY COMMISSIONERS HELD COURT LAST WEEK.**  
Their Work of Special Interest to Every Citizen of Wilson County.

(Written for last issue.)  
At the session of the County Commissioners here Monday there were present: Jno. D. Wells, Chairman; W. W. Farmer, Shade Felton, Perry Renfrow and Jonathan Tomlinson.

It was ordered by the Board that Henry Meeks be received into the Home for the Aged and Infirm. That John Perry be allowed \$3.00 per month for three months for self and two children. That Haywood Rountree be furnished half rations for six months. That John Lane be furnished whole rations for three months. That Daniel Parish be furnished half rations each for four months. That George Boyette be furnished half rations for three months. That John D. Gay be relieved from listing and paying poll tax on account of disability.

That John Walston and family be furnished 20 pounds of meat per month for two months by Owens & Howard. That Jerry Rice be furnished half rations for one month by M. E. Winstead. That W. T. Farmer be allowed fifteen dollars for burial of Mrs. Jordan.

That Mrs. Marshall be furnished half rations for four months for one child. That Wilson Hawley be allowed \$3.00 per month for two months. That Patsy Williams be allowed half rations for four months to be furnished by J. L. Bailey.

The following allowances were made, viz: Kissiah Flowers, \$5.00; Theresa Walston, 3.00; Polly Ellis, 2.00; Polly Whitley, 5.50; Georgiana Barefoot, 1.10; Amanda Kennedy, 1.10; F. L. Finch, poll tax refunded, 1.50; T. J. Thompson, shutters to jail windows, 7.50; James Mason, work on Home for the Aged and Infirm, 20.25; W. H. Pearson, work on Home for the Aged and Infirm, 24.00; J. L. Harris, work on the Home for the Aged and Infirm, 13.75; G. W. Taylor, building Spring Branch bridge, 29.95; L. E. Newsome, letting and receiving bridge, 2.00; Jonathan Tomlinson, services on Board, 23.85; Shade Felton, services on Board, 24.00; Perry Renfrow, services on Board, 26.10; W. W. Farmer, services on Board, 21.61; J. D. Wells, services on Board, 18.00; S. M. Warren, Sr., services as Clerk, 75.00; S. M. Warren, Sr., taking purchase tax, 22.75; W. F. Mercer, repairing court house gates, 6.25; Jerry Rice, poll tax refunded, 1.52; J. C. Pearson, services at Home for Aged and Infirm, 37.50; Thomas Moore, work at Home for Aged and Infirm, 8.00; J. K. Ellis, rations for Patsy Boyce, 9.90; W. F. Mercer, letting and receiving bridge, 2.00; W. S. Anderson & Co., drug bill, 13.75; Edwards & Broughton, record and license, 8.45; J. F. Farmer, attention to jail, 47.00; M. B. Nolley, putting glass in jail, 4.20; E. M. Pace, coffin and burial of Phippen, 4.00; A. K. Farmer, railing to bridge, 1.00; Weaver & Clark, hardware for Home for Aged and Infirm, 10.35; R. L. Wyatt, tinning Home for Aged and Infirm, 60.75; Ellis Bros. & Eason, supplies for A. Webb and wife, 7.00; J. A. Harrell, blanks for C. S. C., 1.00; Woodard Thomas, board of prisoners, 36.60; Wooten & Stevens, coffins, 5.00; Barnes & Davis, supplies for Infirmary, 61.40; J. D. & S. C. Wells, supplies for Infirmary, 4.18; J. C. Hadley, supplies for Infirmary, 26.83; Dr. A. Anderson services at Infirmary, 15.00.

Mark the sequel. McMillin proved a prophet. The bill was crowded through the House, under the special order, without amendment. After it was signed by the President, and Congress had adjourned, it was found to be so loosely drawn as to be utterly inoperative. It upset the calendar of the Supreme Court and raised Ned generally. It provided that the Judges should be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. As Congress had adjourned, the advice and consent of the Senate could not be obtained, and the President could not make the appointments. The Constitution empowers him to fill only vacancies, and in this case there really was no vacancy to fill.

Whether this Tennessee horse wins the Speakership stakes or not he will always maintain a high position upon the racing calendar of politics. He has served for years upon the Ways and Means Committee, and in the last Congress was a member of the important Committee on Rules. His associates in Congress know his worth. The people themselves appreciate it, for he is as well known personally to the country as either Mr. Crisp or Mr. Mills. He has spoken in nearly every State east of the Rocky Mountains, and has never refused to answer questions or explain a proposition.—Amos J. Cummings in New York Sun.

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Meantime, Tom Reed and Joe Cannon were showering him with sarcasm. His own associates were regarding him with critical eyes. An appeal had been taken, when Towles returned with the journals. There was no nervousness about the Speakership. He selected a volume and opened it as calmly as if he was searching for a passage from the Scriptures. He found what he sought without trouble. It was a decision from Speaker Colfax which sustained the ruling of Mr. McMillin. The reasons for the apparently diverse rulings were clearly and compactly stated. They were, that while under the Constitution every parliamentary latitude should be allowed the minority, no motion was in order that paralyzed the House and made it utterly unable to do business.

Tom Reed's jaw fell as he took his seat. Joe Cannon looked as if he had heard of the death of a near friend. The yeas and nays on the appeal were not pressed, and the appeal itself was withdrawn. Sam Randall's victory was complete, and Sam Randall was the first man to congratulate him. When McMillin left the chair the next day he had not been down nor slept for forty-nine hours.

This is the only bout that Tom Reed ever had with McMillin while the latter was in the chair. In later days, when Reed became Speaker, McMillin returned the compliment with interest. While Mr. Crisp led the opening fight against Reed's arbitrary methods in counting a quorum under general parliamentary law, McMillin proved an able lieutenant. After the adoption of the rules he made them his study. He was probably as well versed in them as their authors. While they bound the minority hand and foot, they were equally binding upon the Speaker. Mr. Reed did not always recognize this. The instant he overstepped the bounds he found McMillin upon his back. With fair play from the Chair, the Tennessee always drove him back, but he was never assured of fair play. The Speaker would take the floor from under his feet by transferring his recognitions, or would ignore him entirely. Many a fight did McMillin make with his right hand tied behind him. He knew the value of time, and utilized every second allowed him.

A case in point was the Judiciary bill as mounded by Senator Everts. It provided for the appointment of nine additional United States Circuit Judges. The Committee on Rules forced it through the House under a special order. The report was made

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## 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.  
Having permanently located in Wilson, I offer my professional services to the public. Office in Central Hotel Building.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.  
Overbaugh House, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.  
A. B. McIVER, Proprietor. Rooms large and well ventilated. Centrally located and offers special inducements to commercial men. Best first-class. 4-16-tf.

DR. R. W. JOYNER, DENTAL SURGEON, WILSON, N. C.  
I have become permanently identified with the people of Wilson; have practiced here for the past ten years, and wish to return thanks to the generous people of the community for the liberal patronage they have given me. I spare no money to procure instruments that will conduce to the comfort of my patients. For a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on me I shall feel deeply grateful.

GASTON & RANSOM, THE WILSON BARBERS.  
When you wish an easy shave, as good as ever barber gave, just call on us at our saloon. At morning, eve or noon. We cut and dress the hair with grace. To suit the contour of the face. Our room is neat and towels clean. Scissors sharp and razors keen. And every thing, we think, you'll find To suit the face and please the mind. And all that art and skill can do, if you'll just call we'll do for you.

DR. W. S. ANDERSON & CO., Druggists, WILSON, N. C.

GRASS SEED:—Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Herd's Grass, Clover Seed.

Garden Seed.

PATENT MEDICINES  
Twenty per cent less than advertised price.

TRUSSES AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

TAKE THE REGULAR LIVER PILL. THE BEST. Twenty Cents a Box.

DR. W. S. ANDERSON & CO., WILSON, N. C.

Cholly (energetically)—I want to do something for the world, Mabel. Mabel (innocently)—Why don't you commit suicide?—Lie.

Children often wake in the night with a burning fever, and the parent is at loss to divine the cause. Worms! Worms! are at work. A dose of Shiner's Indian Vermifuge is the only remedy.

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## DID YOU EVER?

But of course you never before bought Kerr's Thread at such a price as this:

10 THREE SPOOLS Cts. THREE SPOOLS THREE SPOOLS

OUR STOCK OF Children's Lace Caps is one of which we are justly proud. All say they are lovely, and, My! So CHEAP! Come and see them soon.

LADIES' RIBBED VESTS at 10 cts. The best ever sold in Wilson for the money. They are going by the box rapidly. You save money by coming to us for your Summer Underwear, try it and see.

WHITE GOODS. We carry, I suppose, much the largest stock in the town, and am sure it will repay you to see what we have. Our Embroidered Robes for \$1.00, sold, I am told, elsewhere for \$3.00, takes the cake.

Straw HATS. Soft. Stiff HATS. Soft.

Now open—and the largest stock of SHOES we ever had. Cash Catches

The Bargains.—THE CASH RACKET STORE.

NASH ST., WILSON, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court, WILSON COUNTY, THOMAS WESTRAY and W. M. WARREN vs. 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 T. J. Hadley upon one note executed to him by said Green B. Brantley, as principal, and Thomas Westray and W. M. Warren as sureties, which said summons is returnable to the Superior Court of Wilson county at June 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 above named for return of said summons, when and where the defendant is required to appear, and answer or demur to the complaint, or the relief demanded will be granted. This the 7th day of April, 1891.

F. A. & S. A. WOODARD, Att'ys for Plaintiffs. 4-9-6t.

## MILLINERY.

Our Buyer has returned from a trip through the Northern Markets and, as usual, has purchased a full and select line of

Millinery Goods.

OF THE LATEST STYLES AND DESIGNS.

Which are now arriving. We know that our trade demands the best that can be procured, yet we are confident we can please you. The services of Miss Marie O'Neal, an experienced Milliner, of Baltimore, have been secured in addition to our present corps of assistants.

You are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

Mrs. O. E. Williams & Co., Cor. Nash and Tarboro Sts., WILSON, N. C.