

**The Wilson Advance.**

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WILSON, N. C., - May 28, 1891.

**MUCH TO BE DONE.**

Next Monday will be a big day in Wilson. Every man in the county, almost, of prominence will be here. It is the first Monday in June. The County Commissioners will be in session; the Justices of the Peace and Commissioners will hold a joint session to levy the tax for the ensuing year; the Board of Education will meet; the town commissioners-elect will qualify and elect town officers; and the June term of Wilson Superior Court convenes Monday.

We respectfully submit the following to the consideration of the County Commissioners and the Justices of the Peace:

At the Industrial Convention held in Raleigh week before last, composed of delegates from all sections of North Carolina, appointed by County Commissioners, local alliances, and by request of the Governor of the State, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Board of County Commissioners of each county in the State, and the Justices of the Peace, in their joint session in the month of June in the present year, be requested to take the proper steps to have the products, industries and evidence of the resources of their respective counties collected and exhibited at the Southern Inter-State Exposition, to be held in Raleigh in October and November, 1891, and that these exhibits be placed in the hands of the managers of the North Carolina exhibit to be shown at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1892.

Resolved further, that the Governor of the State is requested forthwith upon the adjournment of this convention, to officially request of the aforementioned authorities and people of the several counties of the State full and ready compliance with the purpose of these resolutions.

In obedience to the request made in the above resolutions, Gov. Holt has issued the following proclamation:

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,**  
**RALEIGH, N. C.**

WHEREAS, The Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau has decided to hold, in the City of Raleigh, during the months of October and November A. D. 1891, an Exposition of Southern products; and

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of North Carolina has made appropriation for the purpose of displaying the products of the State at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1892.

And in accordance with the request of the progressive North Carolinians in convention assembled in Raleigh, May 13th and 14th, 1891,

I, Thomas M. Holt, Governor of North Carolina, proclaim to the people of this State the necessity of fully co-operating with the Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau, and the Commissioners in charge of the Columbian exhibit for North Carolina. And I request progressive citizens in each county to meet the Justices of the Peace and County Commissioners at their respective county seats and urge the appropriation of such a sum of money as may be deemed necessary to have the resources of each county fully shown to capitalists, manufacturers and home seekers that will visit the Southern Exposition in this city during October and November and at Chicago in 1892.

The State appropriation is not sufficient to make such an exhibit as this State is capable of showing. Therefore, I most earnestly urge those county officers having the interest of the people in charge, and all wishing to see this grand state of ours properly exhibited to the world, to give this important matter their most earnest attention.

THOMAS M. HOLT,  
S. F. TELFAIR, Private Sec'y.

So it will be seen that this is not the least important matter that will be discussed on Monday.

And now one word about the county's finances.

Wilson county was never in a better financial condition. Its affairs have been wisely handled. The commissioners have been careful and economical. They have used caution and wise discretion. Last year there remained a surplus in the treasury and the tax levy was reduced to 10 cents on the \$100 worth of property. To prevent a possible deficiency now it will be wise and expedient to raise the levy to 18 or 20 cents.

There was listed for taxation last year \$3,329,920.00 worth of property. Upon this amount the estimate for the coming year must be based. A levy of 20 cents will raise only \$6,659.84. The amount levied for State purposes this year is:

State tax,	25	cts on the \$100
School " "	15	" " " "
Pension " "	3	" " " "
Total,	43	" " " "

43 cents for all State, and 20 cents for county, purposes will amount to only 63 cents on the \$100 worth of property for citizens of Wilson county to pay and \$1.89 on the poll. No county in the State will have a lower tax levy.

There are in the county, according to the tax books, 1808 white and 820 colored polls. The county's part of the tax would therefore amount to \$2,985.92. This would make a total of \$9,645.76, if our calculation is correct, for the administration of the county's affairs the coming year.

Now is that sum too much? Will not that amount be needed? Is it not better policy to raise one dollar too much than not to raise enough?

These are questions the Justices and Commissioners will have to find answers for on Monday.

While the ADVANCE favors economy and opposes reckless extravagance, it also favors a liberal and conservative and opposes a niggardly, cramping, close-fisted administration of the county's affairs.

But Wilson county is in no danger of suffering from either extreme.

**IS THERE NOTHING TO FEAR?**

Whatever else may come, the Democratic party has nothing to fear from this movement. It draws its independent support from States in which only the Republican party can be injured. In the Democratic States of the South no power can, for the present, detach the sympathizers with the Alliance, and its ideas, from the Democracy. However much discontent may exist, there is an attachment to the principles, a confidence in the leaders, of the Democratic party, which is stronger than any other feeling or sentiment.—New York Saturday Globe.

It is not at all probable that a distinctive third party organization, shaped upon the lines indicated in the latest Cincinnati platform, will ever gain such a foothold in the South as to break up the Democratic supremacy of that section. Whenever a political revolution does occur in the South it will be due to other forces. Had the Republican party wisely improved the opportunities vouchsafed to it by a long continuance in power it might have set such a revolution in motion some years ago, but it neglected to do so.

As our esteemed contemporary truly suggests, the loyalty of the Democratic party to its ideas and its leaders is indissoluble. There is nothing like it in the history of American politics—the tenacity with which this organization through the adverse fortunes of a quarter of a century, up to the time of the election of Mr. Cleveland and ever since has remained unwaveringly true to itself.

But we cannot entirely agree with the Saturday Globe that nothing is to be feared from the new movement. 'Tis not done for either of the great parties to bank on their past records or prestige or principles to the extent of believing themselves invulnerable.

No party can afford to tolerate with equanimity new departures which, with all their manifest defects and extravagances, must mean in the main that somewhere or other there is at least a partial and it may be very serious justification for them; and that certain grievances do exist with which our statesmanship seems unable or incompetent to cope, and to the remedies for which our legislation is apparently indifferent.

The Democratic party has just this to fear—not that an avalanche of wild and irrational schemes is about to be precipitated upon the country, burying in chaos and out of sight the fundamental principles of sound finance—but that in its own overconfidence it may fail to appreciate the real significance of the Cincinnati pronouncement. If there is a solitary count in that indictment which calls the policy of the party in question, it must be answered in one way or the other, or judgment will be entered against it. If in any respect the party has fallen short of the reasonable expectations of the people, it therein discloses an inherent weakness in itself and furnishes to the third party a reason for its being which ought never to have been.

As a matter of fact, both of the great parties are in a measure responsible for the situation and whatever of evil there may be in it. They are both in a measure responsible for any new party that may be born of this situation. They both have something to fear, whether much or little, from a movement that has its origin in the discontent and unrest of the people that neither has honestly or successfully sought to allay.—Washington Post.

**FREE TRADE VERSUS FREE SILVER.**

"Up to this time we have held fast to gold as the standard. Everything in the United States is based upon gold to-day, all silver notes or coins being kept equal to gold. Has that been a wise or an unwise policy? Would it now be best to let the gold standard go, to which the advanced nations cling, and especially Britain, and adopt the silver standard of our South American neighbors? Upon the solid rock of gold as our basis, we have built up the wealthiest country in the world, and the greatest agricultural, manufacturing, and mining and commercial country ever known. We have prospered beyond any nation the sun ever shone upon. In no country are wages of labor so high or the masses of the people so well off. Shall we discard the gold basis, or even endanger it? This is the question before the people of the United States to-day. The New York Evening Post is a free trade organ, but it has recently said that it would rather be the party to pass ten McKinley Bills than one Silver Bill such as was urged, and I, a Republican and a believer in the wisdom of

protection, tell you that I would rather give up the McKinley Bill and pass the Mills Bill, if for the exchange I could have the present Silver Bill repealed and silver treated like other metals. In the next presidential campaign, if I have to vote for a man in favor of silver and protection, or for a man in favor of the gold standard and free trade, I shall vote for the latter, because my judgment tells me that even the tariff is not half so important for the good of the country as the maintenance of the highest standard for the money of the people."

The above is from the pen of Andrew Carnegie, the "Iron King," as he is called, of Pennsylvania, in the June number of the North American Review. It is a very significant article. He is a Republican and a manufacturer, and views the situation from that standpoint. Grover Cleveland, it will be remembered, stands upon the platform of a gold standard and free trade. Does Carnegie mean to say that he, and all others of his stripe, would vote for the Democratic nominee, if that nominee is Cleveland. Bah! Such talk deceives no one—not even the most credulous rainbow chaser. But such a condition will not confront the Republican voter in 1892. A Democrat, who is a Democrat, will be nominated and the platform will be a tariff for revenue only and free silver.

**THE SPEAKERSHIP.**

THE ADVANCE is trying to keep its readers posted as to the fight for Speaker of the next House of Representatives. It is yet some time before the contest will be decided, but the fight is now fairly under way. A Washington letter to the St. Louis Globe Democrat says:

"A canvas of the Democrats and alliance members of the next Congress has progressed far enough to yield interesting and surprising results. Answers from 149 Representatives on the Speakership have been received. The poll leaves eighty-three to hear from. It stands, so far as completed, as follows: Mills 18; Crisp 21; Blount 2; McMillin 25; Springer 30; Hatch 43; Bynum 10. Total 143. This is rather surprising. It shows a greater distribution of strength than has been supposed. It also makes evident the fact that sentiment is setting in strongly against the idea of putting a Southern man in the Speaker's chair. The figures will be better understood when it explains that the poll embraces nearly all of the alliance member and those Democrats who are in sympathy with the alliance movement. In this statement is found the partial explanation for the fact that Hatch looms up at the head of the list. Another thing about the poll is that the returns embrace a large proportion of the members who are coming to serve their first terms. These have responded readily to the inquiry for the first choice for Speaker. The eighty-three who have not recorded their sentiments on the Speakership are, with very few exceptions, old members. Still another significant fact noticeable in the returns is the striking unanimity of the Northern Democrats on one point. Nearly one hundred Northern Democrats are recorded. Mills has almost no Northern support. Crisp has more. McMillin has the most Northern backing of any of the Southern candidates. If these partial returns indicate any conclusion, they mean that the Northern Democrats expect to make a Northern man Speaker, and that they will be indorsed in this position by a strong Southern element on the ground of policy."

Instead of criminally prosecuting Green B. Raum, Jr., for malfeasance in office, he is presented with a month's salary and allowed to resign. And the best reason that Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bussey could assign for that very queer proceeding was that Secretary Noble had directed that it be done "on account of the financial circumstances of young Raum and for the sake of his family." What right had Secretary Noble to give away to this young man a month's salary? The money in the United States Treasury—there isn't any too much of it these days—belongs to the people and not to men who happen for the time to be at the head of the government departments. When Secretary Noble wishes to donate money he should always be careful to give only that which belongs to him, or some day he may find himself on the wrong side of the prisoners box in a criminal court.

There is no tariff on credulity; therefore any one who pleases is at liberty to believe that Mr. Harrison paid \$25,000 as the expenses of his recent junket, as has been stated by those friendly toward him. It's dollars to peanuts, however, that those figures with the ciphers erased would represent a larger sum than the trip cost Mr. Harrison. He is far too thrifty a man to give up six months salary for a pic-nic lasting just five weeks.

Neotism, which has done so much in the past to make the Republican party odious, is again on top at Washington. Commissioner Raum, in appointing one son and two daughters to office, has only followed a long line of Republican precedents. There will be a change when we have a Democratic administration, and unless all present indications are false that time is not far distant.

Commissioner of Pensions Raum will not resign, says a news paragraph. Of course he will not. He will wait to be kicked out, and up to the present time Mr. Harrison has lacked the backbone to do the kicking, although his friends say that he would willingly, aye gladly, accept Raum's resignation.

Commissioner Raum says there is a conspiracy against him. That's what every criminal says when brought to trial. The conspiracy in this case represents the honest people of the country demanding that a man above suspicion be put in Raum's place.

Democratic victories won in fair contest are nullified by the action of partisan Republican courts. (See Connecticut and Nebraska.) How long will the people of this country stand this sort of thing?

Mr. Harrison would probably give something handsome in the way of a Federal appointment—that wouldn't cost him anything—to know whether Mr. Blaine's ailment was gout or sulks.

The Kenly Visitor, W. H. Bridgers editor, made its first bow to the critical public Wednesday of last week. It is neatly printed, bright and newsy, and has our best wishes.

Public office is a public snap in the eyes of the Republican administration.

**REVIEWS.**

Some of the Books and Periodicals on Our Book Desk.

**THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.**

A never failing of the The Ladies' Home Journal is that it is always abreast of the season; somehow it presents just the things one wants most to see at the particular time it comes out; this seems especially true of the June number, with its dainty pages for the Brides of June, Florence Howe Hall's "In Church, or at Home?" Mrs. Mallon's suggestions for brides and their maids, and Ella Wheeler Wilcox's clever comparisons between women and flowers. Helen Jay and Kate Upson Clark have treated very acceptably the two sides of the farmer vs. summer-boarder controversy, and the same breezy out-door spirit pervades also the usual department pages. Mrs. Whitney's "A Golden Gossip," and "A Soul from Pudge's Corners," Jessie F. O'Donnell's strong serial, are both continued, and "Buck" Ewing, of the New York Base Ball Club, contributes an article which will delight the boys. The Journal promises also some particularly delightful things for each of the coming summer numbers. Issued at One Dollar a year, or Ten Cents a copy, by the Curtis Publishing Company, 435 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**THE NESTOR OF MAGAZINES.**

The June number of The North American Review is the 415th issue of that standard periodical, and brings to a close the 152nd volume, of which a careful index is included in this number. A glance at the index discloses among the notable contributors during the first half of the year the names of Emilio Castelar, Joseph Chamberlain, Henry Clews, Sir Charles Dilke, Sidney Dillon, Richard T. Ely, Cardinal Gibbons, Dr. William A. Hammond, M. W. Hazeltine, Lecky, the historian; the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, the Marquis of Lorne, Justin McCarthy, the Count of Paris, ex-Minister Phelps, Bishop Potter, ex-Speaker Reed, Secretary Rusk, H. A. Taine, Sir Charles Tupper, Erasmus Wiman, Wait Whitman. A notable array truly, and one which is lengthened by the names of the distinguished contributors to the present number. The leading feature of this is a most valuable paper on "Our New Way Ships," by the Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, the Secretary of the Navy. Two articles, one by General Rush C. Hawkins, and an answer to it by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, are bracketed together on the cover. One is entitled, "Brutality and Avarice Triumphant;" the other bears at the head the question, "Is Avarice Triumphant?" General Hawkins takes a pessimistic view of our national condition, and cites many instances in proof of the decline of honor and honesty. The national motto, he says, should be amended to read: "Plundering Made Easy." Colonel Ingersoll makes an eloquent and effective answer to the gloomy forebodings of General Hawkins, and denounces any one who writes a word in derogation of the Great Republic. In "Compulsory Physical Education," the Earl of Meath shows what has been accomplished in this matter in the schools of England, and points out how far America is behind the mother-country in this respect. Probably there is no abler authority in constitutional law than George Ticknor Curtis, Esq. What he says about the New Orleans incident, in "The Law and the Lynchers," will be read with uncommon interest. A chatty article by the late P. T. Barnum, giving some of the impressions formed by him during his last visit to England, has a counterpart in "A Chat about Newfoundland," by Lady Blake, the wife of Sir Henry Blake, present Governor of Jamaica and the former Governor of Newfoundland. The longest article in the number is by Andrew Carnegie. He entitles it "The A B C of Money," and in course of the article he considers in extenso the silver question and the evils that would follow free silver coinage. Mr. Carnegie's article is written in the clearest style, and cannot fail to be helpful to all who wish to arrive at a clearer understanding of the subject he discusses.

Shirts of all descriptions, negligees, pique, percale, full dress, etc., all prices at E. R. Gay's.

**HERE'S A GRAND TEN DAYS' CHANCE!**

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**Nothing Like it in Wilson.**

**RECIPROCITY.**

That's the coming principle. It means a fair exchange and mutually profitable interchange. Strange it was not thought of before. We've practiced it from the time we started in business, and it is today the animating principle of our mammoth business.

**In Boys' Clothing!**

SMALL OUTLAY. GREAT RESULTS.

Our Boys' and Children's Department is brilliant with style and filled to overflowing with splendid values. Two fifty or three fifty spent in this popular department makes a wonderful transformation in a boy. We can't begin to describe the pretty costumes for small boys in the shape of Kilts, nor can we begin to name the many beautiful fabrics and styles which compose our truly grand stock of Short Pants Suits. When you are tired of paying the same price for poor clothing that we ask for a good article bring in your boy and let us show you how we can serve you.

**In Long-Pants Suits**

our stock is a full, complete, and captivating one. The strong and serviceable is here at \$4.50 a suit the stylish and dressy fine grades of Cassimeres, Worsteds, and Cheviots at \$6.00, 7.50, 8.50, and 10.00.

**YOUNG BROS. YOUNG BROS.**

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**WE ACCEPT**

your money and give you the best possible value for it obtainable anywhere. Our offerings are such as constantly win confidence and patronage. Actual value always correspond with our advertisements. This is one of the pillars of our establishment.

**Furnishing Goods.**

The largest and best line in the city. Elegant values in new spring styles. See our Top Shirts.

**FINE HATS.**

Fine in quality and fine in price. Never allow the thought to get into your mind that because we sell Hats cheap therefore we sell cheap Hats. It is because we buy in such immense quantities from the makers direct that we are able to name the prices we do. Derbys in new shades at \$1.90 that you pay \$3.00 for at other stores—the only difference is \$1.10. An immense line of Straw Goods for men, boys, and children.

**LOOK AT OUR**

OUTING SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, BELTS, COLLARS, ETC., ETC.

**Better Than Diamonds.**

"Diamonds are as Good as Money."

That's an old saying, and so when we announce a Diamond Sale of Suits for the next ten days you may infer that we are going to give you something extraordinary in value. For the small sum of Ten Dollars we are going to give you your choice of several hundred fine Suits in all materials. We can give you almost any style of suit you want, and any color, either in sacks, frocks or cutaways. You'll find them equal not only in appearance, but in actual value to the suits sold elsewhere at \$12.00 and even at \$14.00.

**DRESS GOODS!**

We exhibit this week exceptional offerings in Dress Goods. Plaid, striped, pin check and plain sheer muslins. We beat the town in white goods. Try us, and see if we don't. We are showing a large line of French Satines at 12 1/2 cts., former price 25 cts. These goods are worth your attention. Our stock of Colored Dress Goods is just overflowing with bargains, we have so many we cannot begin to enumerate them, but will say if you want a dress you will do yourself an injustice to buy before you look through our stock. Our assortment is complete from the lowest grade to the best qualities, in nearly every shade and style. See our Hamburgs and Flouncings if you want to save 33 1-3 per cent.

**S-H-O-E-S!**

Low Quarter Shoes in Oxfords and Toe Slippers. We have just opened one of the largest lines of Slippers ever shown in Wilson. Our stock of Shoes is simply immense, you can buy anything you want in Shoes, at New York cost, as we have just opened several lines of Sample Shoes. We are crowded, and for this week we will make special prices in Dress Goods and Clothing in order to have more room. Come and see us.

Very respectfully yours,

**Young Brothers,**  
Tarboro St.,  
Wilson, N. C.