

The Wilson Advance.

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WILSON, N. C., - Aug. 13, 1891.

Senator Vance will make nine speeches in Ohio this fall. He never fails to respond to the calls made upon his time to battle against Republicanism.

The Republican editors of Illinois met in Chicago last week to tell the Executive Committee of their party how to conduct the campaign. Usually it is just the other way—the committee has given instructions to the organs.

Farmer's Alliancemen, and anti-lottery Democrats have formed an Alliance in Louisiana. The Farmer's Alliance will name the Governor, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Education and the anti-lottery Democrats the Lieut. Governor, Auditor, Attorney General and Secretary of State.

There must be some smart sheep in New Zealand. A farmer advertised for "an industrious man to take charge of three thousand sheep who could talk Spanish." It is quite evident to the casual reader that he married the woman who announced that she "could do all kinds of sewing and embroidery except music."

The latest news from Raleigh is that Capt. Ashe, of the Observer, and Dr. Kingsbury, of the Wilmington Messenger, had joined hands and intended to sit down upon Mr. Ramsey, of the Progressive Farmer. Sitting on a red-headed man, who wears "yaller" shoes, they will find to be red-hot business for August.

YES, IT HAS BEEN NOTICED.

The Republican party has made sugar two cents a pound cheaper since April 1st. Have you noticed this in a Democratic paper recently?—Huron (Mich.) Times, Rep.

Readers of Democratic papers have noticed it frequently for many months past. Long before the McKinley bill was drafted, the Democrats insisted that the reduction of the tariff on sugar, clothing and other manufactured goods would reduce the price. They also insisted that to raise the tariff on wool would give the farmers a better price for it. Mr. McKinley has a done the Democratic party a great kindness. He has demonstrated the correctness of Democratic ideas on the tariff.

Perhaps it was because of this the North Carolina Republicans so heartily endorsed Mr. McKinley and his work.

And

SOME FACTS ABOUT KISSING.

It can't be true that learned doctors are now saying about the deadly consequence of kissing; if it were a great many people would be dead, who are now carrying on the kissing business at the same old stand. The Workman ventures the remark that where one person dies from kissing a dozen die from back biting.—Greensboro Workman.

The habit may not be deadly, but a Wilson boy speaking from experience says it is mighty dangerous. But still we are not willing to take his word for it.—WILSON ADVANCE.

We do not remember ever hearing of a death caused by kissing, but we know a certain young man who says that he has come near dying for want of it.—Kenly Visitor.

The truth of the whole matter is that ever since Jacob met Rachel at the well, kissed her and raised a lusty howl, watered by copious tears, this kissing business has been causing trouble. Men have died for woman's kisses, and men will continue to keep up the foolishness. No one can blame old man Jacob for his share of the business, for Rachel "was beautiful and well favoured."

FOR GORMAN AND GRAY.

Mr. J. S. Carr, though a solid business man, finds time to engage in politics and has been a delegate at large to the last two Democratic National Conventions. He mixes with the people of North Carolina. He is popular with them, and he knows what they are thinking about. He was in Washington City last week, and, in an interview he spoke the sentiments of seven-eighths of the Democrats of this State. He said:

"In my humble opinion the winning ticket next time is Gorman and Gray, and I trust it will read that way. I would dearly love to see Mr. Gorman head the ticket, and the mere mention of his name awakens the greatest enthusiasm in North Carolina. He can easily carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. I have been a strong Cleveland man, but as much as I loved him now as I loved him in the past."

"He needlessly interfered in the silver question, and when we were threatened with the odious force bill he had nothing to say in condemnation. I hope this matter of silver will be out of the way before the convention meets, but my people are as heartily in favor of free coinage as reform of the tariff. As for the Alliance, I have nothing but good will. Its members are good, honest people—the backbone of our land. They should not go in to hide their Democratic party, for in it lies their hope of relief."

Why Not?

The News and Observer does not pose as a defender of the last assembly.—News and Observer.

PROTECTION IN THE OLD NORTH STATE.

It is doubtful if the protective tariff movement which has been started in North Carolina makes much headway as a scheme to break up the Democratic party. In the first place the time is inauspicious for drawing recruits from that source, and in the second place any attempt to organize the Republicans in that State or any Southern State on an exclusively white basis must in the very nature of things prove a failure.

For some reason or other the Republican leaders have failed to improve their Southern opportunities for a number of years past. Their policy has almost invariably had the effect not only of solidifying the Democracy, but of creating disaffections among the members of their own party. Every Republican administration since the war has been at serious fault in this respect. The same is in great measure true of every Republican national committee, and as it is now too late, even if it ever were practicable, to undermine Democratic tergiversity by the co-occur machinery of force bills, so is it also too late, we fear, to accomplish anything in this direction by appeals to the protection sentiment of the South, even with the sop of "no negro admitted" thrown in.

It is a curious spectacle—this attempt of the North Carolina Republicans to organize a party with which no colored men shall be privileged to affiliate. Its effect must be to weaken the strength they already have, and to alienate thousands of the very race who have hitherto helped to swell the Republican vote of the State.—Washington Post.

The Post evidently "sizes up" the Asheville fiasco for what it is worth. It evidently believes the demonstration was made to impress the Republican Executive Campaign Committee—to make them believe there was some chance of carrying North Carolina for their party in 1892, in order that "boodle" might be freely turned loose here.

And the Post heads off the proposed raid upon the Committee by throwing upon it the above hard, steady light of cold facts.

Perhaps the Post is right.

Certainly the spectacle is a curious one.

THESE DEGENERATE TIMES.

The meanest piece of villany and scoundrelism we ever heard of has just been brought to light in Boston by the institution of a libel suit for \$50,000 damages against the Boston Herald. A Miss Hamm is the suitor. She was employed by the New York Mail and Express, Elliot Shepherd's South-hating paper, to go to Bar Harbor and write articles concerning Secretary Blaine's bad health. He was to be kept sick in all her dispatches. She faithfully did this dirty work and the Boston Herald charged her with being a liar, with never having seen Mr. Blaine, with consorting at Bar Harbor with disreputable characters, and for this she brought her suit. Miss Hamm admits having written the articles on Blaine's physical decay, but defends herself with the plea that she was under orders and only did as she was directed by the Mail and Express.

The Washington Post says: "Miss Hamm is rather confusing in her explanations of the Blaine sensation, but she claims that while acting as the accredited representative of the Mail and Express she received through that paper written instructions from an attaché and several members of the Republican national committee to keep Mr. Blaine's sick by correspondence to certain stated papers at least until September. Why these instructions she does not know, but that the famous Mail and Express dispatch was simply in conformity with her orders. She says she possesses her authority, and also letters of introduction to Mr. Blaine, which she honored. She knows Mr. Blaine is not sick, but as well as he has ever been during the past ten years."

This is the perfection of villany. When the leaders of a party that has had Lincoln for its leader can sit down and concoct and execute a plan so such a despicable and damnable character it is time to cry, "Oh, these degenerate days."

The Harrison contingent are determined to have the President renominated. To do so Mr. Blaine must be taken off the available list—for he stands at the head. The devilish plan is formulated and the attempt made. The newspaper that lent its aid to such a plot deserves the everlasting contempt of all people.

But nothing better could be expected from the blatant sheet presided over by that pretentious saint, Elliot Shepherd, Vanderbilt's son-in-law, to whom the ethics of journalism is a sealed book.

NEWBERN.

That is the way to spell it. Let's all remember it. The ADVANCE will try to. If we are caught napping some observant subscriber will please call us to task.

The Executive Committee on proper names of the United States Geological Survey have decided to spell it "Newbern." The Clerk of the Board wrote to Mr. W. H. Oliver

about the name. Mr. Oliver's reply, as a matter of history, is worthy of a careful reading. It is as follows: "From the earliest information that I can obtain up to the year 1862 the name of the town was spelled Newbern. The name under which it was chartered was Newberne. I send you a bound copy of the Acts of the General Assembly published in 1693. By reference to it you will see the laws passed by the General Assembly which was then held at Newberne, N. C., while under King George the II and King George III. In numerous places, in fact all over the book, reference is made to the town of Newberne, N. C. One among the very first acts is in regard to Newbern, N. C., dating back to 1715. I send you a copy of the charter of the town of Newbern, chartered by act of General Assembly in 1722. A number of amendments have been made but no change has legally been made in spelling Newbern. Newbern was settled and named in 1710. Incorporated 1723.

"I send you a copy of the Acts of the General Assembly held at Edenton, N. C., George I, the 23rd day of November, 1723: Whereas a certain plot of ground was formerly laid out into a township by the name of Newbern, same is declared, confirmed, and incorporated into a township by the name of Newbern." In 1866, General Assembly of North Carolina: "That the corporation heretofore existing as the town of Newbern, shall hereafter be established and known as the City of Newbern."

"Refer to Hawks' report, Supreme Court of North Carolina, case Vestry of the Protestant Episcopal church of Newbern vs. Trustees Newbern Academy, argued by William C. Ston and John Stanly, all through the case it is Newbern, Judge Gaston and Mr. Stanly doubtless knew the legal name of it. A large number of the old citizens have always continued to spell it Newbern.

"In 1862 Newbern was captured by the forces under General Burnside. At the capture nearly all the citizens left and the town for three years was in the hands of the U. S. troops; a large number of persons came to Newbern during the war and went into business. The post-office, and every office both town and county, the banks, the newspaper, were all in the hands of those who had recently settled here. The stamps at the postoffice were at this time changed from Newbern to Newberne, the newspaper was headed New-Berne, the city and county officers all spelled it New-Berne. This change was made by comparative strangers without a scintilla of law or authority."

So it will be seen that for many years no other spelling but "Newbern" was known, so the change is only the correction of a long standing error.

SOME GOOD, CHEAP ADVICE.

It Costs You Nothing and May Save You Dollars.

Messrs. A. Sprunt & Son, of Wilmington, N. C., who as cotton exporters have attained to credit and renown throughout the commercial circles of the world, and who are thoroughly posted in the minutia of the business, have recently issued an open circular to cotton planters that contains much wise counsel and important information concerning the growing crop and how it should be handled in getting it ready for the market.

If our farmer friends, readers of The Argus, in this section, whose name is legion, and most of whom are cotton growers of many acres, will follow Messrs. Sprunt & Son's palpably sound advice we feel quite sure it will redound to their advantage.

The circular reads as follows: WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 1, '91. Dear Sir: The accumulation of low grade cotton has overstocked the markets of the world, and this surplus will probably have to be sacrificed at extremely low prices. On the other hand, the supply of good cotton is quite limited, and there is always a market for the better grades. It is, therefore, a matter of the utmost importance to our friends, the planters, that extraordinary care be taken in handling the next crop.

The greatest precaution should be taken to pick the cotton only when it is perfectly dry avoiding stained and sandy cotton, which would be most carefully kept separate from the better qualities. Then exercise care in setting the gin saws, so as to avoid cutting the staple, and when packed, see that no gin-falls, inferior cotton, sand nor water is permitted in the baling. This preparation will insure a ready sale at the best current prices while the neglect of these precautions will probably cause a loss of from five to ten dollars per bale to the farmer upon every bale he produces.

Hitherto many of our planters could not afford to take the easier course and gin good, bad and indifferent cotton together, but as the indications point to ruinous prices for medium, and inferior grades next season, it behooves every cotton producer to exercise the utmost care in preparing his crop for market.

We trust that our friends to whom this letter is addressed will appreciate our motive in offering this advice for their benefit, and that they will circulate it among their neighbors.

ALEXANDER SPRUNT & SON.

It Needs Protection.

The North Carolina Protective Tariff League will not admit colored members. Possibly it will advocate a one-color protection.—Washington Post.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A North Carolinian Abroad—Big Minds to Assemble—We Vote for Washington—The Medical Condition of National Finances—Due to Foster's "Doctoring"—Resignations, etc.

(SPECIAL COR. THE ADVANCE.)

WASHINGTON, August 9th, 91.—Mr. Tisdell, one of the accredited agents of this country to South America in the interest of the World's Fair, is in the city after an extended tour through various South American countries. He tells me that Lieut. Leinly, U. S. A., and a native of Salem, N. C., has a fine military school at Bogota, that he recently spent a month with him, and that he is doing very well. Mr. Tisdell speaks in high terms of a national citizen who fills a very important position with distinction to the people of the United States of Columbia, S. A.

Next week the scientists will begin to gather in city and for the following ten days every train will bring fresh accessions to the number of notable men who are coming from all parts of the country. The event that brings them is the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This is the great scientific body of the country and its annual meetings are always occasions of great interest. The first session of the Association will not be held till the 18th instant, but during all next week there will be meetings of affiliated societies. The members of these societies belong to a general association, and as a matter of convenience it is arranged to hold the annual meetings about the same time as that of the general association. The first of these societies to convene is the American Microscopical Society which will begin a four days' session next Tuesday at the medical department of the Columbian University on H. street.

Washington has secured the Grand Army Encampment, for next year. There is a movement on foot to hold one of the National Nominating Conventions here. H. V. Boynton, the Nestor of the Press Corp here, and a man of wide influence and information, speaking on the subject says: "There is no reason why Washington should not capture the national convention in the same manner she did the Grand Army encampment. So far as beauty and interesting associations are concerned Washington is head and shoulders above all competitors. In the matter of accommodations I am of opinion that the city could attend to the crowds in a much superior manner to several cities which have had the honor of entertaining national conventions. The hotel accommodations here are large and in the matter of boarding houses the expansibility is almost unlimited.

"A national convention here would not have to contend with a bitterly partisan press, as has been the case in some places. The Washington Press in my opinion, would be fair without boomer or decrying any special candidates. The only objection which can be brought against Washington, and that an objection, in my opinion, cannot stand for a moment, is the plea which would probably be used that with Congress in session and the President here an administration bias would be given. This objection, however, would have little practical foundation. In my opinion the administration would not if it could, and could not, if it would, influence a convention held in Washington any more than it could a convention held a thousand miles from here. I see no practical reason why a strong effort should be brought out or both of the conventions to this city."

The offer of the Treasury Department to the holders of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds, to exchange these obligations for new bonds bearing 2 per cent. will, it is believed at the Treasury, be very generally accepted. One-half of the national banks have notified the department that they will make the exchange, and \$11,000,000 of the \$23,000,000 held by the banks has been sent in for this purpose. A number of individual holders have also forwarded bonds for exchange. The Controller of the Currency believes that all the banks will accept the new bonds. He explains the apparent delay in sending in bonds for exchange by the fact that the bank officers are now generally absent on vacation, and he has no doubt that upon returning they will decide to accept the lower-rate bonds. The 4 1/2 per cents. will be due and payable on the 1st of September, after which interest on them will cease. The amount outstanding on Aug. 1st was \$50,868,200, of which the banks held nearly \$24,000,000. In a number of instances banks have notified the Controller of a purpose to increase their present circulation, and bonds for this purpose have been sent to the Treasury. Some of these notifications have come from banks in New York, Philadelphia, and other western cities. During the last two months there has been an increase of \$5,000,000 in the amount of bonds held to secure the circulating notes of national banks, which represents an increased circulation of \$4,500,000. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is now engaged in printing national bank notes to meet this increased issue. The New York Times, one of the best informed of the metropolitan papers on finance has this to say of Secretary Foster's recent doctored official reports from the Treasury Department: "The presentation of \$155,000,000 as available, when the amount applicable at this time for payment of the public debts is not to exceed \$15,000,000 may not appear like hiding, but it might, without fear of contradiction, be referred to as delusive, as it probably intended to be."

The President, Mr. John Jay Knox, and two or three gentlemen in New York, who are interested in seeing the Administration make as good a showing as possible under hard circumstances, are quoted as approving the new form of statement, and it is understood that the President takes to himself a great deal of credit for his part in getting out a form of statement that is believed to be sufficient to humor the demand for

a statement without revealing the straits to which extravagance has brought the Treasury in carrying out the legislation of an extravagant party.

"It is not difficult for any Administration to find bankers willing to help it out of trouble, and the present Administration has not lacked this useful sort of friend. There would have been no change in the statement if the condition of the Treasury had been as comfortable as it was two years ago."

General Clarkson the new Chairman of the Republican National Committee went to Cape May yesterday in response to a request from the President. A dispatch from Cape May 20-day copy reads the following significant information: "The object of Clarkson's visit is ostensibly purely social, and such it is held to be about the hotels and among the cottagers but despite the social features, politics forms the larger part of the conversations between the Chairman and the President. The President is visibly perturbed over the condition of the National Executive Committee, and his invitation to Clarkson to visit him here was for the purpose of learning if possible the attitude of the committee toward Secretary Blaine and himself. Clarkson has all along been known as a Blaine man. On his arrival at the President's cottage, Gen. Clarkson was met in the reception room by Gen. Harrison. After a hearty hand shake the two went to the President's study, where they were closeted together in earnest conversation. After leaving the study, Gen. Clarkson met the ladies of the President's household, after which he and the President took a drive together. No one accompanied them, and their talk during the drive was devoted to politics. The President, it is said, was very anxious to know what the attitude of the Executive Committee would be toward him next year. Just what the outcome of this conference with Gen. Clarkson was no one can learn. The President, however, was not in a very good humor when a correspondent called upon him to inquire about Gen. Clarkson's visit. Gen. Clarkson has denied himself to all reporters, refused to be seen, and will answer no questions. On the return from the drive the President and Gen. Clarkson spent the remainder of the afternoon on the veranda of the cottage, chatting with the ladies, and playing with the McKee babies. Russell Harrison arrived at 6 o'clock, and immediately after the party went to supper. When the President was asked, after supper, whether he had any conference with Gen. Clarkson on political matters he appeared to think the question an impertinent one, and said, very frigidly, "You cannot interview me on any question of any kind, and I refuse to be questioned on all matters. Good night, sir."

"Postmaster General Wanamaker arrived this afternoon, and is at his cottage at the Point." Wanamaker now says he wont resign. The Democrats hope he will abide by this decision. As long as he is Postmaster General the House of Representatives can institute a thorough investigation as regards his connection with the Keystone Bank. This is just what the Democratic party desires.

The resignation of Secretary Noble was talked about and was virtually decided on because Noble told the President he could not get on with Raun, &c. Harrison seems to have smoothed matters over. At any rate Noble seems now inclined either to postpone or retract his resignation.

A North Carolinian remarked apropos the unfavorable comments on the election of a non-North Carolina Professor of Latin at the University: "Learning is not provincial. When Mr. Jefferson founded the great University of Virginia many of the professors were from other countries. He urged and secured the appointment of the best men. That University has never been less a local institution because it was made superior to small prejudices. I am aware that the gentlemen who take the other view are actuated by the best motives and I cheerfully concede to them the larger latitude in expression. But ought not the action of the Trustees to be approved? How many out of all the accomplished latinists in a graduating class are prepared to teach the language in a University? And if there are men in North Carolina who could fill the chair acceptably, do we know that their claims were presented?"

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Fast Mail on the Atlantic Coast Line—The Fayetteville Short Cut.

The Weldon, N. C., correspondent of the Richmond Times says: "The report which was current a short time ago that the fast mail train over the Atlantic Coast Line would soon be discontinued seems to be without foundation. A gentleman well informed in this matter, by virtue of his official connection with the road in former years, informed the correspondent that the reason why the Postoffice Department ever considered the advisability of discontinuing this mail service was that the depleted Treasury demanded the curtailment of every possible expense. There is no truth in the report that the Richmond & Danville system had underbid the Atlantic Coast Line. The train will be run until Congress meets. The department has reduced the subsidy to the Coast Line by one-third, and showed a disposition to make a still further reduction, but has not yet done so."

It is reported here now that the Coast Line will not begin to run its through trains over the Fayetteville short-cut in two years. It was at one time expected that the connecting link of road would be completed this month, but owing to the scarcity of labor the work is almost at a standstill.

Take! Take! Simmons Liver Regulator for dyspepsia, constipation and heartburn.

THE CROP'S CONDITION.

Unfavorable Reports Still Continue To Four Alarmingly In.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina Experiment Station and State Weather Service for the week ending August 7, 1891, show that the weather continued very unfavorable up to the past three or four days, when it became quite favorable, the excessive rains having closed and the crops in all sections getting more sunshine. The temperature the early part of the week, continued slightly below the average, but has reached 90 degrees and over during the last few days.

Cotton, throughout the State, goes to weed and does not fruit well; tobacco is damaged considerably in some localities, while in others it is doing well; upland corn is fine, but in lowlands it is injured by rain; corn crop generally good. Present condition of cotton, 74; corn, 84; tobacco, 86. Average rainfall for the State this week, 2.58 inches; normal rainfall for corresponding week of August, 1.52 inches (160 reports received representing 64 counties).

EASTERN DISTRICT.

There has been too much rain, but the week closed with better prospects. The complaint is general that cotton is going to weed, and not bowing well. Corn is good, except in bottoms, where it is damaged by rain. Tobacco is injured in some places by rain. Present condition of crops in this district: Cotton, 75; corn, 81; tobacco, 86; grass, 90. (40 reports from 20 counties.)

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

The weather seems to have been a little more unfavorable in this district than the last. The same general report comes that cotton has too much stalk and little fruit. Corn and tobacco about the same as last week. On Saturday a very heavy downpour of rain occurred in Raleigh, no less than 3.30 inches falling in twelve hours. Land was washed a little, but otherwise no damage was done. The present condition of crops is: Cotton, 73; corn, 83; tobacco, 83; grass, 91. (60 reports from 22 counties.)

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The weather has continued more favorable here than in the east and central parts. But the cotton reports are similar to those from the other districts. Corn and tobacco doing well. Present condition of crops for the district: Cotton, 74; corn, 83; tobacco, 88; grass, 91. (60 reports from 22 counties.)

EXPLANATION.

Condition of crops stated on basis of 100. Best condition is 100. Excellent condition is 90 to 100. Good condition is 80 to 90. Fair condition is 70 to 80. Poor condition is under 70.

A BIG MEETING!

A Large Crowd, Good Speeches, and Plenty of Dinner.

Col. Polk disappointed some 3,500 people at Rocky Mount last week by not addressing them according to appointment. Capt. S. B. Alexander, Col. Harry Skinner and Capt. E. A. Thorne spoke.

The speaking took place at the falls, one mile from Rocky Mount, from a platform erected under the shadows of giant oaks. The hum of thousands of spindles and the roar of falling waters sang a lullaby to the eloquent words of patriotic speakers. The editor of the ADVANCE was present. He was too unwell to attempt, on such a warm day, a synopsis of the speeches. Capt. Alexander spoke first, for an hour and a half. He discussed Alliance doctrines and threw some light upon the banking system of this country. He was followed by Col. Harry Skinner, of Pitt county, who spoke for two hours. Col. Skinner is the originator of the present Sub-Treasury plan, and he does not hesitate to advocate it. He is also a good Democrat and believes his party will grant all the relief demanded by the farmers. He believed the sub-Treasury plan constitutional and practicable. The government was responsible for many acts more paternal. Col. Skinner is a suave, forceful, eloquent speaker. He made many friends by his manly, conservative, straight-forward speech, and was frequently applauded.

At the conclusion of his speech dinner was announced and the large crowd assembled around long tables loaded down.

There was barbecued shoat, and barbecued lamb, There was biscuit, and bread, and pickles, and jam; There was hash and fried chicken, and fried chicken wings, And coffee, and cakes, and pies and things.

And everybody ate a plenty. After dinner it was announced that Col. Polk had failed to arrive and Capt. E. A. Thorne, district lecturer talked to the gathering.

The choir of young ladies from Rocky Mount and vicinity, led by Mr. Ben Spiers, sang very sweetly and with spirit.

Wonderful Growth.

Since last addressing you, as President of the State Alliance, it has been my great pleasure to watch the healthy growth of our Order, and the rapid development of the principles we have inculcated. On the 20th of April, 1887, the first Sub-Alliance was organized at Ashpole, in Robeson county. Just a year later there were 727 Sub-Alliances. During the second year the growth was such that April 20th, 1889, there were 1,654 Sub-Alliances. April 20, 1890 there was still further gain, so the number was 2,062. On our last anniversary, the ground being effectually covered by the thorough organization of every county, it was not a matter of surprise that the increase was less, showing a total number of 2,221 Subordinate organizations with a membership of 100,000.—From Col. Elias Carr's address at Morehead Monday.

CHEAP SUGAR.

The Trusts are Fighting and Sugar Takes a Drop.

New York, Aug. 4.—About ten days ago the president of the Sugar Refining Trust Company was called away from the city by the illness of his father, F. C. Haemyer. While away the sugar trust maintained the price for granulated sugar but Claus Spreckles, who had been keeping his rates up to that charged by the trust, at once announced a reduction of 1-16 of a cent per pound. He cut seriously into the trade of the Sugar Trust, but no action to meet the cut was taken as it was believed that as soon as Spreckles' supply was placed he would retire from the market. He kept on filling orders, however, practically supplied the demand.

Yesterday President Haveymer returned and at once ordered the Sugar Trust price for granulated sugar reduced 1/16, which is 1-16 below the cut made by Spreckles. The latter to-day made another reduction, bringing the price 1-16 below the price asked by the Trust.

The reduction made brings the price for granulated sugar down to 4c per pound in Philadelphia, on which 2 per cent is allowed off, making the net cash price 3.92c, the lowest on record. The price made by the Sugar Trust is 4 1/16c. In August, 1889, after the formation of the trust, sugar sold at 8 3/4c per pound.

A curious feature in the fight is that in the raw sugar market both parties are urgent buyers, and the Sugar Trust to-day bought raw sugar at 3 1/16c. This brings the profit of refining down to a very low point.

In lower Wall street great interest is shown as to whether the Trust will, to-morrow, meet the last cut made by Spreckles.

Sunday School Conference.

(SPECIAL COR. THE ADVANCE.)

The programme for the next meeting of the Wilson Mission S. S. Conference to be held at John's Chapel, Nash county, Aug. 29th and 30th is as follows: What should be taught in S. S.? Rev. W. C. Nowell; Alfred Finch alternate.

Why do many S. S. fail of success? J. W. Finch; R. D. Deans, alternate.

The necessity of punctuality in S. S. work, Dr. H. F. Freeman, R. T. Barnes alternate.

Essay on S. S. Miss Mary Finch. The S. S. as a moral educator, S. E. Newsome; R. Scott, alternate.

The influence of good music in S. S., E. G. Barnes; Jno. G. High alternate.

General S. S. work, I. N. Glover, E. R. W. Finch alternate.

R. T. BARNES, Sec.

DIED.

At the residence of Mr. Eli Watson in Spring Hill township, in this county, on Saturday Aug. 8th, very suddenly, Mr. Jas. H. Barnes. He was buried Sunday afternoon, the funeral services being conducted by Elder P. T. Lucas. Mr. Barnes was a consistent member of the Free Will Baptist church and was much loved by his neighbors. He leaves a wife, several children and many other relatives and friends to mourn their loss. The writer joins them in their sad affliction and to them would say: Be resigned to the will of our Father.

Robt. T., the infant son of Prof. and Mrs. E. Britton, died last Sunday night. "Suffer them to come unto me," said the Saviour, "for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

In their worst forms are cured by the use of P. P. P. If you are debilitated and run down, or if you need a tonic to regain flesh and lost appetite, strength and vigor, take P. P. P., and you will be strong and healthy. For shattered constitutions and lost manhood P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium) is the king of all medicines. P. P. P. is the greatest blood purifier in the world. For sale by all druggists.

Criticizing a Young Lady.

"She would be a pretty girl but for one thing." "What's that?" asked Charley. "George." "Her face is always covered with purple and red blotches." "Charley—" "Oh that's easily enough disposed of. Used to be the same way myself, but I caught on to the trouble one day, and got rid of it in no time."

George—"What was it?"

Charley—"Simply blood eruptions. Took a short course of P. P. P. I tell you, it's the boss blood-cleanser. The governor had rheumatism so bad that you could hear him holler clear across the country every time he moved. He tried it, and you know what an athletic old gent he is now. If somebody would give Miss Daisy a pointer, she would thank them afterwards. All the drug stores sell it."

That Your Hair may retain its youthful color, fullness, and beauty, dress it daily with

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It cleanses the scalp, cures humors, and stimulates a new growth of hair

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass.

HOG CHOLERA RECIPE.

I have discovered a remedy for Hog Cholera, and will sell county rights for \$25, and State or Territories for \$500.

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JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 5.—Returns from the Carroll county primary have been received. This being the home of Senator George, he made a big fight, but has lost. The Alliance downed him. A special from Carroll county says: "The primary election in this county resulted in