

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.

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Hats and Caps!



[Last year we published those strong lines, "A Woman's Question," followed by a man's reply to it. Here is another good reply to be cut out and pasted away with the first.—Ed.]

I stand at the bar of your pure woman's soul, Condemned in the cause that you plead;

My only defense is the simple request That you'll judge me by motive, not deed.

For remember that man's but a child in the dark, Though formed by the hand from above;

He will fall many times, but shall walk forth at last, In the sunshine of infinite love.

So I'm boldened to answer your question so fair, And give you "A Man's Reply;" That for the prize of a woman's love I am ready to live or die.

You say that the man who gains your love, Must be brave, and true, and good; I answer that she who wins my heart, Must be a type of true womanhood.

You say that you look for "a man and a king," A very prince of the race; I look for a kind and generous heart, And not for a queenly face.

You require "all things that are good and true," In these lines so poor and few; I ask for a woman, with all that implies, And that is sufficient for me.

You ask for a man without a fault, To live with you on earth; I ask for a woman, faults and all, For by faults I may judge of worth.

I ask for a woman made as of old, A higher form of man; His comforter, helper, adviser and friend, As in the original plan.

A woman who has an aim in life, Who finds life worth the living; Who makes the world better for being here, And for others her life is giving.

I will not require all that I have asked in these lines so poor and few; I only pray that you may be all, That God can make of you.

For your heart, and life, and love, Are sacred things to me; And "I'll stake my life" that I'll be to you, Whatever I ought to be.—
—Cool Housekeeping.

SILENT LOVE.
"Now 'Love is mine; but where my love is, I know not." My heart is full—too full, ah me! for words; And yet methinks my new found joy has just Fresh rapture to the voices of the birds.

"And I am dumb; the world will never hear The music fitting all this life of mine, O' Love! but kneel in silence at Love's shrine."

A Fair, Frank and Candid Statement of What "Joe Argus" Believes.

There is no questioning the fact that David B. Hill has considerable following in North Carolina—more at this time than he will have later on by far. Even here in Goldsboro there are a number of more-or-less Hill men. Some of them have even taken the Argus to task for its opposition to their present favorite candidate.

The Argus concedes to these gentlemen the right, full and free, to choose their candidate and champion his cause; we claim the same right. In the position which the Argus has taken it is governed not by preference for or opposition to any special man, but solely by principle. As the Richmond Times says, the Argus does not oppose the nomination of David B. Hill because he is Mr. Hill, but simply because it does not believe that the exalted office of President of the United States should be attained by the machine methods employed in ordinary ward politics; nor does it advocate the nomination of Mr. Cleveland because he is Cleveland, but because it believes him to be the most available and leading exponent of true Democratic principles in the party. It is these principles which it wishes to see triumph, and it would oppose the nomination of any man who represents the school of politics to which Hill belongs, while it would advocate the nomination of any man who belongs to the school represented by Cleveland, and who would be likely to achieve success—Goldsboro Argus.

Here is another view, from an equally honest and candid journalist of ability:

"The Times has supported, and will continue to support, that school of Democratic thought represented by Mr. Cleveland, whether he continues the leader and exponent of that school, or whether some other man shall take his place, and the Times will continue to resist and oppose the school of thought represented by Mr. Hill, whether it be some other man, such as Senator Gorman or Senator Brice in the Democratic party, and Mahone and Quay in the Republican party." What unadulterated "rot" that is, extracted from the Richmond Times! The rank and file of the party are not just now troubling themselves about any particular "school of thought" (whatever that may mean); they propose to nominate for the Presidency a Democrat, a man who has the best chance of attaining victory as a Democrat; and if "machine" politics means such management and leadership as defeats Radicalism and thrusts it out of power—why, let's run the machinery a little, that's all.—Fayetteville Observer.

A NEW CROP.

HERE IS ONE THAT PROMISES TO PAY BETTER THAN COTTON.
A Good Article on How to Cultivate and Harvest Rice, With some Historical Facts as Relating to This Cereal.

HISTORICAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The earliest record of rice in history is its introduction into China, several centuries before the deluge, in the year B. C. 2822. Where it came from, or how the record itself was preserved, is not stated. Rice was described by Theophrastus, B. C. 322, Pliny, the Elder, B. C. 72, and by Dioscorides, B. C. 54. The claim made by the Chinese, coming to us from the mists which surround the ancient history of the race, serves to show the early date in the age of the world when rice was an esteemed article of food for mankind.

To insure improvement in character and productiveness, its culture in China was encouraged by royal favor, and imperial edicts were issued in regard to the selection of seed. Its value as food caused a widely extended culture, and to-day we find it used by the whole world, and by far the larger proportion of the world's population live on it almost exclusively. In China, Japan, the East Indies and Islands adjacent, the success or failure of the rice crop means plenty or famine to nearly 800,000,000 of people.

The quantity grown in these countries is enormous, amounting in a single year to two hundred and fifty billions (250,000,000,000) of pounds, or about fifteen hundred (1,500) times as much as has been raised up to the present time in our best seasons. This immense quantity is mainly consumed in the countries where it is grown.

Large amounts are exported to Europe, North and South America, yet so great is the product, these exports do not reach one per cent. of the total. Looking at the map of the world, Japan seems insignificant, yet in 1870 this apparently small territory had 8,000,000 acres planted in rice, producing an average of fifty bushels to the acre, equal to 9,600,000,000 pounds. The government assessment was on about half this amount. Japan exported in 1891 about one hundred and seventy-five million (175,000,000) pounds, nearly four times as much as the total product of the United States the same year. The crop of 1889-90 was 11,700,000,000 pounds. The exports from India, principally Burma, in 1891 were over two billion (2,000,000,000) pounds. From these figures we can gain somewhat of an idea of the enormous production of rice and the important place it occupies in the food products of the world.

USES OF RICE.
The use of rice is by no means confined to feeding vast masses of humanity; preparations from it are often prescribed by physicians as being peculiarly adapted to cases where cooling and at the same time nutritious food is necessary. It enters into manufactures, such as jewelry, works of art, toys, cement, paper, (an intoxicating liquor), also a light beer is made from it; it is offered by the heathen in worship to their idols, and it was recently the standard of value in Japan; indeed, its uses are so varied that it ceases to be a wonder that it should be so highly prized in the countries where it is most largely produced.

CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.
Turning attention nearer home, we find many points of interest in its culture in this country. We shall not deal with such tremendous figures of production, yet the industry is an important one to the United States, and particularly to the South. In 1694 a vessel bound for Liverpool from Madagascar, was blown out of her course and put into the port of Charleston, S. C. for repairs. Before starting on his homeward voyage, the captain gave to one of his friends, Landgrave Thomas Smith, who was at that time Governor of the Colony, a small parcel of rough rice, which was in his cook's stores, suggesting it might possibly grow and afford them an additional article for food. In a new country such a gift was valuable. That it was so, subsequent events proved, for the seed was planted in Mr. Smith's garden (now known as Longitude lane, in the city of Charleston), and the product carefully preserved among the colonists, until from this small beginning was developed the Carolina Rice, known to the world over for its superior style and character. The culture was necessarily limited at first, but as the planters learned its peculiar needs, the products increased and during ten years—1720 to 1729 inclusive—the exports were 44,081 tons. During the next decade, 1730 to 1739, 99,995 tons were exported to Europe (Holland, Bremen and Hamburg taking over three-quarters of this amount.) Thirty years after over 14,000 were exported in a single year (Great Britain taking about 12,000 tons). The next fifty years found the culture extended into both Carolinas and Georgia, and the product for the three States in 1816 was 41,851 tons, equal to 137,843 tierces of 600 pounds. The product increased of course, varying with the favorableness of the season.

THE TARIFF PROTECTION.
Prior to the war, no foreign rice was imported and the tariff was but nominal, varying from fifteen to twenty per cent. ad valorem, which on the then current prices was one-half to three-quarters cent per pound. Dur-

ing the war the tariff was advanced from time to time, reaching its highest, two and one-half cents per pound on cleaned in 1864, and continued at that until 1883—except that received from the Hawaiian Islands, which since 1876 has been admitted free of duty under the reciprocity treaty promulgated that year. Since then duty on cleaned rice has been reduced, in 1883 to two and one-quarter cents, and in 1890 to two cents per pound. The last Tariff bill, Oct. 1st, 1890, places duty on imports of Foreign Rice per pound, as follows: Cleaned, 2 cents; Uncleaned, 1 1/4; Paddy or Rough, 3/4; Rice Flour, 1/4; Rice Meal, 1/4; Broken Rice, 1/4.

Though the primary design of the greatly enlarged tariff was for the purposes of revenue during the war period, it was retained that through the incidental protection derived therefrom the planters might the more speedily rehabilitate the plantations and bring up the culture to its former value as an industry. That the incentive has been appreciated is proven; the culture had gotten fairly underway by 1870 and in the first decade had doubled and at the end of the second trebled.

POSSIBILITIES OF CULTURE.
It is estimated that in eight Southern States there are from 70,000,000 to 90,000,000 acres suitable for rice culture and otherwise of little value, called waste lands. Louisiana contains more acreage of lands particularly suitable for the cultivation of rice than any other State. At a low average of yield in a fair season, say 1,000 pounds clean rice per acre, if these waste lands were brought under tillage, the United States could rival the East and produce from 70,000,000,000 to 90,000,000,000 of pounds yearly.

HINTS AS TO CULTURE.
As abroad, so in the United States, the culture of rice is both lowland (wet) and upland (dry). The main crop is lowland—that is, upon lands which are so situated as to be overflowed or drained at the will of the planter, according to the season of the year and condition of the crop. It was probably, adopted first, as rice was and is still by many regarded as strictly a water plant; second, large tracts of land, mainly worthless, were thereby brought into use; third, although expensive, has been adhered to, as the yield thereon is very heavy and net results under favorable conditions most remunerative.

Cultivation on uplands has not been so general, owing in part to reasons above given and ignorance of the fact that rice yields far beyond other grains. At one time the quantity was insignificant, so small that no notice was taken of it, but it is receiving enlarging attention of late, and any estimates of the rice crop of the United States which ignore it are certain to go wide of the mark. The phrase "good as wheat" is scarcely half descriptive of the rewards which come to the careful planter on uplands in average seasons. We have heard of remarkable yields on lands that seemingly offered little inducement for cultivation, many times the value being taken off at a single crop. The general character of upland rice is very handsome, being flinty and susceptible of high polish.

PLANTING.
Rice may be planted as early as February or as late as second week of July, according to location. There are many varieties of seed. We mention Honduras seed, a large, bold grain, very productive—if season is good and harvest favorable, commands good price in market; White Seed Carolina—a white, flinty grain. This is the kind which has given Carolina rice a world-wide reputation. Gold Seed Carolina—a large plump grain, heavy yielder, but apt to shatter and deteriorate. The best seed, all things considered, is without doubt the White Seed Carolina. It is hardy, standing the vicissitudes of unfavorable seasons better than the Honduras or Gold Seed, and is a standard grade in the market.

HARVESTING.
Harvesting is mainly done with the sickle, although machines are being offered which do most excellent work under favorable conditions. If the sickle is used, cut about two feet and a half from the top and lay the "hands" down on the stubble to dry. This allows circulating air beneath and all around it. Twenty-four hours of good weather should cure it sufficiently for binding, which should never be done while the straw is damp. Cut in the morning and bind previous days, cutting in the afternoon. This divides the labor about right. Soon as dry, remove the bundle to the barn-yard and stack properly, so as not to suffer damage from storms. Let the bottom of stacks be raised from the ground a foot, so as to have circulation of air underneath. Rice should cure in the stack for thirty days before threshing. Run a stake from the side into the center of the stack and examine it every day or by noticing the temperature of the stick you can ascertain if the curing process is going on properly. If the stake gets hot, the stack must be pulled down, straw aired and restacked.

When cured the grain is separated from the straw by flails or in large quantities by threshing machines, of which several very satisfactory ones are now in the market. Rice should be thoroughly fanned and screened, so as to be free from straw, sticks, foul seeds or any extraneous matter, the presence of which materially affects the value of the Rough Rice, as well as that of the cleaned product. It will pay to have every bundle of

Rice examined before it goes to the threshing, so as to pick out all weeds, grass and fowls stuffs, the seeds of which when threshed with the rice reduce its value far more than cost of labor of removing them at this point.

MARKETING.
If rice can be sold in the Rough or if full value is wanted, send it to the largest miller centre practicable, with instructions to your agent how it is milled on toll and the cleaned proceeds sold for your account.

The following are milling centres and each have mills capable of doing the finest work: New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, New York, Wilmington.

It is needless to suggest that these markets not only offer better milling facilities, but by reason of being trade centres, the cleaned product is fully assured of ready sale at highest current prices.

In shipping, the rough should be packed in strong double bags, about 170 to 180 pounds in each package. Sew the bag; do not tie it.

UPLAND OR DRY CULTURE.
This kind of Rice is grown without flooding; is planted in hill or rows wide enough apart to permit a horse cultivator to be worked, and while it does not produce as much per acre as that grown in the water, will yield in quantity beyond other grains and under equal conditions give an outcome of far higher monetary value. It should be properly fertilized, for, like any other product, suffers from underfed or starved soil. If neglected in this particular it may prove less remunerative by breaking under the milling process. Dry culture allows more careful cultivation and removal of foul grasses and weeds.

SIX POINTS REQUIRING CAREFUL ATTENTION.
1st. Care in selecting or cleaning land.
2d. Care in planting good seed.
3d. Care in cultivation.
4th. Care in harvesting, curing and threshing.
5th. Care in sorting grades.
6th. Care in having rough properly milled.

First—Clean your land before putting seed into it; enough weeds will grow in spite of you, so start free.

Second—Plant good seed—"Like produces like." It costs no more to plough, plant, cultivate, harvest, mill and sell good rice than poor, but the money result is vastly different.

Third—Cultivate carefully. After you have spent time, labor and seed, don't grow weary in well-doing, but follow it up until the time you expect your reward.

Fourth—Harvest at the right time, don't linger if you have a good day. Let your rice cure before you thresh. "Haste makes waste" in this as other things. Thresh and clean your rice so it will give you a reputation worth ten cents a bushel more than your slovenly neighbor.

Fifth—Sort your grades—that is, if you have a few bags of poor truck, don't put them in with your good rice. It will spoil it all, and what's more, spoil your reputation. Better feed the trash to the chickens; it will grow fat on it.

Sixth—Get your rice milled where they will do it the best, not where they charge you the least. Good service in milling costs money, like anything else, and milling can be "too cheap to be good."

The Poetry of the Farm.
It is no advantage to live in a city where poverty degrades and failure brings despair. The fields are lovelier from paved streets, and the great forests of oaks and elms are more poetic than steeples and chimneys. In the country is the idea of home. There you see the rising and setting sun; you become acquainted with the stars and clouds. The constellations are your friends. You hear the rain on the roof and listen to the rhythmic sighing of the winds. You are thrilled by the resurrection called spring, touched and saddened by autumn—the grace and poetry of death. Every field is a picture, a landscape; every landscape a poem; every flower a tender thought, and every forest a fairy land. In the country you preserve your identity—your personality. There you are an aggregation of atoms, but in the city you are only an atom of an aggregation.—From an Oration by Col. Ingersoll.

How's This!
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props, Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

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NEWS OF A WEEK.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE WORLD AROUND US.
A Condensed Report of the News From Our Contemporaries Gleaned Here and There For Busy Readers.

Ex-Congressman George W. Webber, of Ionia, Mich., is 67 years old and has been tottering around on a cane for ten years. He has \$500,000, however, to leave his first and only son, who was born last Thursday.

W. G. Harris and wife, of Chatham county celebrated their 64th anniversary of their marriage Feb. 28th, and are now living in the house in which they began housekeeping in 1838.

Mr. C. C. Harris has been removed as Postmaster at Louisburg and Mrs. B. F. Hawkins has been appointed in his place. Mr. Harris made an excellent officer and being a Democrat was succeeded by the wife a Republican.

The suit against the Free Lance, Marion's bold and fearless news purveyor, is off. The grand jury failed to find a true bill. And we congratulate Jim Griffin most heartily. It seems that the people are for him.

John T. Davis aged 32, who went from Raleigh, N. C., to Richmond, Va., about three years ago and who was book-keeper for the Southern Flour Company—Rand & Barbee—until about three weeks since when he became book-keeper for Harvey, Blair & Co., is missing from the city and \$500 of the money of the firm last named is gone also. Meantime irregularities, running back in a long period, have been found in the books of Rand & Barbee.

A writer in the Raleigh Chronicle says ex-Governor Holden's mind was completely shattered for some months before his death, but he could not utter an intelligent sentence, recognize even members of his own family, nor write in his own name. His mind was so entirely gone that he couldn't tell who was president of the United States or Governor of North Carolina. His lights went out, and in the darkness he went out from a world that he had forgotten.

Kindness and consideration always pays. Some eight years ago, Mr. Geo. W. Palmer, of Boston, Mass., spent the winter at Kittrell, Granville county. He wanted to hunt on the land of Mr. Sears, which was posted. He asked Mr. Sears' permission and was refused outright. A son of Mr. Sears, J. M. Sears, was standing by and interceded in Palmer's behalf and gained his father's consent. Palmer and the young man became good friends. Nothing was heard from Mr. Sears until last week when young Sears was notified by the Superior Court Clerk of Logan county, Ky., that Mr. Palmer was dead and had bequeathed to him 2,000 acres of land in that county. This shows what kindness and accommodation will do, says the Oxford Ledger, but it reminds us of the story of C. W. Harris' legacy of \$25,000, which all proved to be a hoax.

AS COL. SKINNER TELLS IT.
The Alliance Programme is to Name the State Ticket, Frame the Platform and Appoint Delegates.

Col. Harry Skinner, of North Carolina, talked unreservedly as to the political outlook in North Carolina. Col. Skinner is a brother of ex-Congressman Skinner, and brother-in-law of ex-Congressman Latham and ex-Governor Jarvis, of North Carolina. He is a successful lawyer and farmer, and has seen something of public life in Carolina. He is famed throughout the State as an orator, and is accepted as a representative of the young Democracy. It was Col. Skinner who first suggested in the public prints the application of the sub-Treasury idea in this country as a means of financial relief to the agriculture interests. It was subsequently adopted by the Alliance, and applied to all agricultural products, and is now the dominating issue of that organization. Col. Skinner has been on the stump in North Carolina for some time, having made addresses. He says:

"The Third party movement will cut a small figure in North Carolina. The Alliance will control the State convention, nominate a State ticket and adopt a State platform with the sub-Treasury plank as a prominent feature, and name the delegates to the national Democratic convention. The Third party business would lose us the State, make negro rule a possibility and possibly result in the election of a Republican President. The delegates to Chicago will be unimpaired, but they will be representative Alliancemen—for instance, suchmen as Hon. S. B. Alexander, now a member of Congress from the Charlotte district. They will represent and emphasize the anti-Cleveland sentiment in the State, and I mention that because it is the accepted opinion among the Alliance people that Mr. Cleveland cannot carry the State. They will effect, if possible, the nomination of a free silver candidate for President. The Democratic nominee must stand squarely on the question if he expects to carry the electoral vote of North Carolina. I have only to add that if the Democratic leaders in North Carolina believe as they talk the next State convention will give them the biggest surprise they have ever had."—Washington City Democrat.

WHAT SHALL BE THE ISSUES?

The Great Battle of 1892 Must Have Live, Vital Issues.

The North American Review for March had a series of articles from prominent Senators and Representatives in congress in answer to the above query. Here are extracts from them:

Thus, the tariff as now presented is a war for markets. A certain class of our people clamor at the doors of Congress for a "home market." This class gained a complete victory in the enactment of the McKinley tariff. The tariff baron has secured to himself a monopoly of the American market in which both to sell and to buy. The law that gives him a monopoly of the home market in which to sell his wares also shuts in the farmer and other producers, compelling them also to buy and sell in the home market. The farmer in particular has now been forced into the arena of battle for markets. He is organized, well equipped, and freshly painted for the battle.—K. F. Bland, Rep.

As the time draws nigh for holding conventions by the two great political parties of the country, the question of the political issues that are likely to arise becomes a very prominent one. It would seem at this distance as though the Republican party must stand by the two important questions now under consideration, and already assumed in the past, as party principles. It refers to the questions of free coinage, and of the policy of protection. I name them in this order, as I look upon the financial question as the more important issue at stake for the next campaign.—Win. R. Merriam, Rep.

The Republican party will take its chances before the people upon the doctrine of protection as opposed to Free-Trade, or what is called revenue reform; but this doctrine, in 1892, will be enlarged expanded and popularized by its new ally and handmaiden, reciprocity, which, when protection has built up the product of American labor, furnishes a market abroad for its surplus, without in the least endangering that product by the competition of foreign underpaid labor. The whole scheme of reciprocity, mainly directed to trade with the sister Republics of the American continent, goes hand in hand with protection. The Democrats prevent its meaning, deride its uses, and yet it is plain to see, are afraid of it.—Eugene Hale, Rep.

The representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties will convene in May or June next and adopt their platforms, and it is very easy now to outline the resolutions of each declaring their political faith. The legislation of the Fifty-first Congress fixing the present customs duties will afford the leading issue. The Republican convention will approve that legislation, and the Democratic convention will denounce it in both elaborate and pointed rhetoric; but, in my judgment, the actual contention upon this great economic question will be made, not by the resolutions of the two conventions, but by the House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress. The Democratic party is largely in the majority there. The constituencies of the Democratic members will expect the Republican party will have a right to demand, and the country will exact of them, an expression, in the form of a bill agreed upon and passed by them, of the changes which they propose in our present tariff. The law-making power of the Democratic party must, therefore, make the issues of the next national election upon this subject.—Frank Hiscok, Rep.

The tariff issue is at the front, and will be the leading issue in the elections of this year. For a quarter of a century the people have struggled to relieve themselves from some portion of the high taxes imposed to carry on the most gigantic civil war of modern times. They had seen remitted the income, legacy, and other taxes which had been placed on the wealth of the country. These alone, if kept to this day, would have paid all the public debt, improved every river and harbor for which estimates have yet been made, and would have left the country out of debt. They have seen the manufacturer's tax repealed without the repeal of the compensating tax placed on manufactured goods. The Tariff Commission of 1883, composed of protectionists, reported that the people were entitled to a reduction of 20 or 25 per cent., and had recommended it. All the political platforms of the parties had recognized the justness of their demand for relief. Yet the Tariff law of 1883 was in increase on the rates therefore existing, and the act passed by the last Congress is a still greater increase on the bill of 1883. Verily, the people have "asked for bread and been given a stone."—Benton McMillin, Dem.

The administration of Mr. Cleveland put an end for all time to any serious discussion of the sectional questions, or of the capacity of the Democratic party to govern; not that it has put an end to the danger of free bills, to perpetuate the Republican party in power, but to the discussion on the stump or around the firesides of the olden charges that the Democratic party was the friend of treason, that the South could not be trusted, and that the Democratic party was incapable of governing. This canvass, therefore, if it does not degenerate into a mere scramble for office, where the contest is between the two machines, will be one of great earnestness, and based on sincere differences of opinion, and

mosty, if not altogether, upon the entire revision of the present system of taxation, and the substitution for the McKinley Bill of a bill which will be satisfactory to those who believe in the principles laid down in the celebrated message of Mr. Cleveland, and in the teachings of those who are peculiarly known as the tariff reformers.—W. C. P. Breckin.

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To The Ladies
Of Wilson and Vicinity: Misses P. Erskine and Marie Hines have formed a partnership, and for some time they have been in New York making themselves familiar with the

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in that headquarters of fashion. They have seen many new styles in actual wear, and will be pleased to give ladies information of them. On their return they have brought with them a complete stock

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Having permanently located in Wilson, I offer my professional services to the public.
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NOTICE!
Having qualified as Administrator of John K. Rawls, deceased, late of Wilson, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 16th day of March, 1892, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.
This 16th day of March, 1892.
J. O. F. BRUEN,
Administrator.

Horses & Mules.
I have now on hand a select lot of fine Horses and Mules at my Sale Stables on Goldsboro Street. The lot consists of

Fine Farm Mules
And excellent driving and draught horses. It is to your interests to see these animals before purchasing elsewhere. I will be glad to show them to you.

Respectfully,
J. D. FARRIOR.
2-11-92.

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We are making a big drive in Hats and offer Nobby Thatches for the dome of thought at prices that paralyze competition and popularize our hats.

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