

The Wilson Advance.

Library

\$1.50 A YEAR CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

VOLUME XXIII.

WILSON, WILSON COUNTY, N. C., MARCH 2, 1893.

NUMBER 9.

STATIONERY



In the Original Store
YOU WILL FIND A NEW
STOCK OF
Stationery
JUST RECEIVED—PRICES
AS USUAL.

We Have Only
Ladies Cloaks Left.
Sizes 32, 36, 38, 40.
Our price was \$5.25; sold
elsewhere at \$7.50. We now
offer them at \$4.20 to close as
we don't want to carry one of
them over.

In the Back Store
We have a Specialty in Ladies
Dong. Buttoned Shoes
at \$1.25 per pair.
The Cash Racket Stores.

J. M. LEATH, Manager,
Nash and Goldsboro Streets,
WILSON, N. C.

DR. W. S. ANDERSON,
Physician and Surgeon,
WILSON, N. C.
Office in Drug Store on Tarboro St.

DR. ALBERT ANDERSON,
Physician and Surgeon,
WILSON, N. C.
Office next door to the First National
Bank.

DR. E. K. WRIGHT,
Surgeon Dentist,
WILSON, N. C.
Having permanently located in Wil-
son, I offer my professional services to
the public.
Office in Central Hotel Building.

Pianos,
at the most reasonable prices, write to
us for prices and catalogues. Our In-
struments are carefully selected and
our guarantee is absolute.

Cabinet Organs.
We carry an immense stock and
offer them at lowest prices. For par-
ticulars address,
E. VAN LAER,
402 and 404 W. 4th St.,
Wilmington, N. C.
We refer to some of the most
prominent families in Wilson, to 27-31

NEW MAN,
NEW STORE,
New Prices.
I take this method to inform
my friends and the public that
I have opened a fresh stock of
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES,
FRUITS, ETC.,
FRUITS, ETC.,
at the stand on Tarboro street
recently occupied by Mr. John
Gardner.
KEROSENE, per gal., 10c.
TOBACCO, per lb., 25c.
All other goods proportionately
low. Highest cash prices
paid for country produce.
Respectfully,
W. R. Best.

POETRY.

HOME.

BY GEORGE HORTON.

The prince rides up to the palace gates
And his eyes with tears are dim.
For he thinks of the beggar maiden
Sweet
Whom never may wed with him,
For home is where the heart is,
In dwelling great or small,
And there's many in splendid palace
That's never home at all.

The yeoman comes to his little cot
With a song when day is done,
For his desire is standing in the door
And his children to meet him run,
For home is where the heart is,
In dwelling great or small,
And there's many in splendid palace
That's never home at all.

Could I but live with my own sweet-
heart
In a hut with sanded floor,
I'd be richer far than a loveless man
With fame and a golden store,
For home is where the heart is,
In dwelling great or small,
And a cottage lighted by love-light
Is the dearest home of all.

Ladies' rubber crossmers, ladies
rubber shoes, childrens rubber shoes
at cost, at Young's.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

It is an old saying that "there is
nothing certain in the world but death
and taxes," but I didn't know that
both of these afflictions came together.
They don't in Georgia and one of
the comforts of dying is to get rid of
taxes but it seems that in some of the
states and in many foreign countries,
the biggest tax of all is the death tax.
Many of the states have had an in-
heritance tax for fifty years but it
didn't apply to children. It affected
collateral kindred only—legacies had
to pay it, and all heirs who were not
children of the deceased. But of late
years this death duty—this penalty
for dying, has taken hold of all es-
tates worth over \$10,000 and the
government takes the first slice. This
law is only two years old in New
York, Massachusetts and Maryland,
so far as children are concerned, and
it has not been heavy on collateral
heirs. A. T. Stewart's estate paid
only \$300,000. The estate of Mrs.
Lenox paid \$200,000, but if there had
been children, no tax would have
been paid. But now Jay Gould's
estate has had to pay nearly a million
under the new law and there is a big
fuss over it among the lawyers and
some of the preachers. Some of them
say it is right and some say it is an
outrage on human rights. In Eng-
land and France and Germany and
Australia and Canada this inheritance
tax varies from 1 to 15 per cent. of
all the estate in excess of \$100,000.
The idea seems to be that the de-
ceased got that excess without actually
working for it. It was interest upon
interest or by speculation or good
luck and all the time he had the pro-
tection of the government, and in nine
cases out of ten, his profits were
somebody else's losses and now that
he was dead, his heirs must pour
some of it back in the jug. They
didn't work for it and can well afford
to let the state take a slice for the
long years of protection their father
had. Perhaps, that father, like Jay
Gould, began the world with nothing,
and then the children would have no
right to complain if the state allowed
them \$100,000 apiece and took all
the rest. This would be more than
liberal where there are no children,
for in the case of A. T. Stewart, Judge
Hilton gobbled it all up and he was
no kin to Stewart. Sometimes very
remote kindred get the estate because
that is the law and that is the reason
I have been prospecting for thirty
years to get my wife's share of that
200,000,000 of pounds that Sir Wil-
liam Holt left in the Bank of England.
The prospect is mortal dim but there
is some comfort in believing that it
is there and is still drawing interest like
my confederate bonds.

But the question of how much shall
a man be allowed to accumulate and
keep is looming up and will have to
be settled before long by American
people. For the safety of the republic
there will have to be a limitation of
some sort. John Stewart Mills
said it will have to be done. Andrew
Carnegie says the state ought to take
one half of all that a millionaire leaves
behind him and this law would force
him to divide out before he died and
induce him to make his gifts to pub-
lic charities and colleges, while in
life, like Rockefeller and Armour are
doing now and like Peter Cooper and
Peabody and others did so.

The Illinois Bar Association has
declared in favor of limitation upon
wealth and Mr. Stead says the time is
near at hand when the children's in-
heritance will be limited to a sum
that will give each an income of
\$100,000 and no more. It would
take about \$3,000,000 to do that at
3-1/2 per cent. That law would give
Jay Gould's children \$12,000,000
which is enough I reckon to support
them. The other \$60,000,000 would
go to the state for hospitals and
homes for the poor and the unfor-
tunate. But if that had been the law,
Jay Gould would have divided his
property long ago and so dodged
the law or else he would have done
some big thing with it that would
have given him a better obituary than
he got. A much better law than Mr.
Stead's would be a graduated tax not
only on inheritances, but on accumu-
lations made during life. If Mr.
Gould with \$20,000,000 could buy up
judges and legislatures, as he boasts
that he did, what could he not do
with \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000?
What could a combine of twenty men
do whose holdings aggregated \$1-
000,000,000? If combines of a few

millions can wreck a great railroad
system like the Central, what can
these billionaires do? Before the
war there were but few very rich men
and they were afraid to scheme and
corner and combine but they are
multiplying rapidly in the great cities.
They are absorbing the wealth of the
nation and their methods are attract-
ing public attention and public con-
cern. Something is going to be done.
It will not begin down south for we
have not suffered yet but the tendency
of capital is that way everywhere and
the same evils will reach us before
long. There must be some limitation
upon wealth. The joint estate of the
Astor is estimated at \$250,000,000
and most of it is in real estate in the
city of New York. Their chief in-
come is from rents and they can
make the rents exorbitant if they
choose and defy competition. Rock-
efeller comforts his conscience with
his gifts but much of his profits came
from the wrecks of competing com-
panies that he crushed out of exist-
ence. If a man is making \$10,000,000
a year, it is the easiest thing in
the world to give away \$1,000,000
occasionally and that seems to satisfy
the people. They will point to the
Chicago university or the Vanderbilt
and say he is a great, big-hearted
gentleman!

The methods of which these colos-
sal fortunes are made is a bad exam-
ple to the rising generation. Our young
men are restless and are hunting for
some short cuts to fortune. Judge
Clark made a sad commentary upon
it the other day in Atlanta. He was
passing sentence upon a young man
and said what is the matter with our
young men? "Almost every day I
am called upon to pass sentence upon
some one of them, young men who
have been raised by respectable par-
ents—young men who have been
well educated and are capable of
earning an honest living. What is
the matter and when will it stop? It
grieves me and alarms me and I feel
helpless because I know of no remedy."

Well, it does look like public mor-
als are degenerating. I saw in a
paper yesterday that a woman, who
had a case in court against a railroad,
testified that ten lawyers came to see
her to get her case before the doctor
got there. The lawyers beat the doc-
tor to the tank. And this kind of
practice seems to be professional in
Atlanta and it is spreading even to
our country towns. And yet the
lawyers are the top of society. Alas,
for society!

BILL ARP.

All grades of buggy harness at
cost, at Young's.

THE SHACKLING OF MR. DAVIS.

The Officer in Command Describes How
It Was Done.

We reproduce the following letter,
written by a Union soldier to his son,
believing it will be read with interest
by our readers:

ROANOKE, S. D., July 4th.

MY DEAR SON:—There has been
much said and written about Jefferson
Davis in relation to putting letters on
him at Fortress Monroe, Virginia.
Some statements are in part true and
others are false and some say he
never was shackled.
On the morning of May 23, 1865,
I was detailed as officer of the day
and after guard mount I reported to
Gen. Nelson Miles for special orders
in regard to the three state prisoners,
Jefferson Davis, C. C. Clay and John
Mitchell, who were confined in sep-
arate gunrooms or casemates, the casemates,
the embrasures of which were
closed with heavy iron bars looking
out on the moat or ditch, which is
about sixty feet wide. The first room,
or casemate, had but one door and
two large windows facing the inside
of the fort. The gunroom had two
doors leading in from the casemate.
These were closed by heavy iron
grated doors and locked with pad-
locks, and at each door in the gun-
room with the prisoner, were two
sentinels with loaded muskets, and in
the casemate were two more sentinels
and officers of the guard, all of which
were under lock and key, the officer
of the day having charge of the keys.
The guard was relieved every two
hours, and that could only be done
in the presence of the officer of the
day. The windows of the casemate
were also grated with iron bars. The
prisoners occupied every other gun-
room, and the guards not on duty
the intervening ones.

There was a special guard mounted
of eighty men for those three prison-
ers, and the commandant of the fort
could not give any orders of any kind
to that special guard; in fact, he
could not come within its lines.
There were four sentinels on the
parapet overhead, four on the glacis
beyond the ditch, and six in the fort
in front of the casemates. The above
statement is just as I found things the
day that Davis was shackled.

I reported to Gen. Miles as the new
officer of the day. The General said
he had special orders for me as to
Jeff Davis. Having heard it rumored
that morning that Davis was to be
put in irons, I said to the General:
"I think I can guess what it is, Gen-
eral." "Well, what is it, Captain?"
"To put irons on Davis." He said:
"That is it." I said: "When do you
wish it done?" He said: "The irons
are not ready." Then I said: "Had
we not better put them on toward
evening?" He said: "Yes," and I
could send my orderly to the black-
smith's and have him meet me at
that time. He (Gen. Miles) showed
me part of a letter he had from
Secretary Stanton, in which he said
that if he thought the safety of Davis

required it, he could put irons on
Davis, or words to that effect. The
matter was left optional with General
Miles as to whether Davis should be
put in irons or not.

Just before the sundown relief I
sent my orderly out for the black-
smith to meet me with the leg irons
at the casemate. Soon after I went
down I found the smith and his
helper there. I then unlocked the
door and told the guard to let them
pass, that is, smith and helper.

As I entered the gunroom Davis
was sitting on the end of his cot or
hospital bed reading his Episcopal
Prayer Book, and as he looked up I
said: "Mr. Davis, I have an un-
pleasant duty to execute." At the
same moment seeing the blacksmith
with the irons, he said: "You do not
intend to put fetters on me?" I said:
"Those are my orders." He said:
"Those are orders for a slave, and no
man with a soul in him would obey
such orders." I then said: "Those
are my orders." Mr. Davis said: "I
shall never submit to such an indign-
ity." He then asked if General
Miles had given that order. My
answer was in the affirmative. He
said he would like to see Gen. Miles.
I replied that the General had just
left the fort. Davis then asked that
the execution of the order be post-
poned, and I should telegraph to the
President in his name. I said: "Mr.
Davis, you are an old soldier and
know what orders are. It is need-
less to say that an officer is bound to
execute an order given him." Davis
said it was obvious that there could
be no necessity for such an order to
make his imprisonment secure. I
said: "My duty is to execute this
order and it is folly for you to resist."
Davis's answer was that he was a
soldier and knew how to die, and,
pointing to a sentinel, said: "Let
your men shoot me at once."

A few moments after that he placed
his foot on a stool; his quiet manner
led me to think he would not resist.
I then said: "Smith, do your work."
As the blacksmith stooped to place
the clasp of the shackle around his
ankle Davis struck him a violent
blow that threw him on the floor.
He recovered and at once made for
Davis with his vise and hammer and
would have struck him if I had not
caught his arm as he was in the act
of striking. A moment after that I
saw Davis and one of the sentinels
struggling, both having hold of the
musket, Davis just below the shank
of the bayonet. The next instant the
sentinel had wrenched the musket
from Davis's hands. I then ordered
the soldier to his post and reimprisoned
him for leaving. I now saw there
would be trouble, so I ordered the
officer of the guard to go out and get
four of the best men of the guard
without side-arms and have them to
report to me at once. A few minutes
after four stalwart soldiers made their
appearance. I said: "Men, I wish
you to take Mr. Davis, with as little
force as possible and place him on
the cot, and hold him there until the
smith is through with his work."

As the men advanced Davis struck
the first or foremost man, but all four
instantly closed on him and shoved
him on the cot. Davis showed un-
natural strength; it was all the four
men could do to hold him while the
blacksmith riveted the clasp around
his ankle, his helper holding a sledge
hammer. The other clasp was lock-
ed on with a brass lock, the same as
in use on freight cars. I ordered the
men to their quarters, and as they
passed out Davis lay perfectly motion-
less. Just as I was going out
Davis raised from his cot and threw
his feet on the floor, and with the
clanging of the chains he gave way.
I will say here that it was anything
but a pleasant sight to me to see a
man like Jefferson Davis shedding
tears, but not one word had he to
say.

Two hours after, I called to relieve
the guard and found Davis lying on
his cot. I said: "Mr. Davis, you
can't rest that way; if you will
give me your word of honor that you
will give me no more trouble in this
matter, I will unlock the shackles so
you can take off your clothing." "Cap-
tain, I assure you there will be no
more trouble. I was very much
exasperated at the time; I never
expected to be subjected to such an
indignity." I then unlocked the
shackles, he taking off his clothing,
and locked it again himself.

JEROME TITLOW,
Late Captain 3rd Pennsylvania regi-
ment Artillery.

Pillow case and ten cent bleaching
at cost, at Young's.

Received Their Money.

Two of the sailors of the United
States ship Baltimore, who were
awarded damages for injuries received
in the Valparaiso riot, went to the
Navy Department in person and were
given drafts on the Treasury for the
individual amounts due them. They
were John Downey, who received
\$2,000, and Win. Lacy, whose share
was \$400.

Blankets and quilts at cost,
at Young's.

The Modern Way.

Commends itself to the well formed
to do pleasantly and effectually what
was formerly done in the crudest
manner and disagreeably as well. To
cleanse the system and break up
colds, headaches and fevers without
unpleasant after effects, use the de-
lightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup
of Figs.
Send us your job printing.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Overall pants at cost, at Young's
Experiments in Corn.

Bulletin No. 20, Georgia Experi-
ment Station, contains the results of
variety, culture and fertilizer experi-
ments on corn and cotton, in 1892.
We notice some of the most interest-
ing experiments in corn, with "com-
ments" and "conclusions," this week,
and will give the cotton experiments
in next week's issue.

Experiment No. 1 was a genuine
fertilizer test on corn, being a repeti-
tion of the test made the previous
year. One acre was planted in corn
and divided into twenty-eight differ-
ent plots, in ten series, fertilized with
varying relative quantities of the three
valuable elements of plant food, for
which the farmer pays when he buys
a commercial fertilizer. We give only
the "conclusions" reached:

"1. The use of muriate of potash
was of doubtful benefit on this land.
Even if beneficial in small doses, a
limit is soon reached beyond which
an increase in the amount is certainly
injurious."
"2. The effect of superphosphate
was decidedly beneficial."
"3. The effect of nitrate of soda
was also of decided benefit."
"4. Cotton seed meal did not seem
so decided in its effects."
"5. In general, the results of this
experiment do not favor the use of
concentrated chemical fertilizers on
corn. In no case did the increased
yield of the fertilizers of the plots over
the unfertilized, pay for the cost of the
fertilizer."

Experiment No. 2, effect of sub-
soiling, and the application of nitrate
of soda during the growing period of
the crop. The following are the re-
sults:

The effect of sub-soiling amounted
practically to nothing, the increased
yield being only twenty-three-hun-
dredths of a bushel, or less than one
peck of corn per acre. The increase
would not pay the cost of extra labor
involved in sub-soiling.

"Effect of Nitrating.—The most re-
markable feature in the results on this
acre was the effect of the two addi-
tional applications of nitrate of soda.
The increased yield of corn was only
2.98 bushels—not enough to justify
such applications—but the effect on
the aftergrowth of crab grass was re-
markable. After the crop was laid
by the effect on the growth of the
grass, as compared with the north
half on which no additional doses of
nitrate were applied, was plainly no-
ticeable to the casual observer. On
the unnitrated portion there was
no grass at all, not enough to cut.
On the nitrated portion, after entirely
removing the stalks of corn from an
average set of nine rows, September
27, the grass was cut, very thoroughly
cured and weighed. The yield was
866 pounds of dry cured hay per
acre. The cost of the 260 pounds of
nitrate was \$5 72
2.98 lbs. of corn, at 60c 1 78
366 lbs. of hay, at 80c 6 92
Profits 2 98

Experiment No. 3.—Intercultural
fertilizing of corn, i. e., applying fer-
tilizers during growth of the crop.
This is also a repetition of experiments
of two previous years, and the direct-
or reaches the following conclusions:

"The results correspond substan-
tially to those of similar experiments
made in 1890 and 1891, hence we
conclude:

"1. There is no material advantage
to the current growing crop of corn
in dividing the fertilizer into two or
more doses to be applied successively
during the growing period. (See
conclusion 2 under experiment 2.)"
"2. This experiment indicates that
for corn nitrate of soda is a somewhat
better form of nitrogen than cotton-
seed meal."

Experiment No. 5.—Deep and
Shallow Culture of Corn.—The land
was all plowed close and deep before
planting, planted and fertilized alike,
but every alternate plot of three rows
was plowed shallow, while the inter-
vening plots were plowed deep—as
some farmers claim is the proper
way.

The yield per acre of the shallow
culture plots was 30.25 bushels of
shelled corn. The yield of the deep
culture plots were 30.53 bushels per
acre.

Results.—The results confirm those
of similar experiments made in 1890
and 1891. In 1890 the shallow
culture plots yielded 2.4 bushels
more corn to the acre, while the deep
culture plots yielded 38 pounds more
fodder. In 1891 the shallow culture
resulted in one bushel more corn per
acre—fodder not weighed.

The present experiment resulted in
an excess of 0.29 of a bushel, or a
little more than one peck, in favor of
the deep culture plots. But the extra
cost of the deep plowing was not less
than \$1 per acre. Hence there was
a loss by deep culture.

Gold Leaf Tobacco.

TINSLEY'S
HIGH GRADE
Tobacco Guano.

Highest analysis of any brand
sold in Wilson.
It is absolutely necessary to use
Tinsley's Guano on your Plant Bed.
If you want to make Fine Tobacco
we refer you to the most successful
farmers of Wilson and adjoining coun-
ties as to the result of Tinsley's Guano.

Do not use Common Cotton Guano,
called Tobacco Guano—the only dif-
ference being that the bags are marked
for Tobacco—unless you are willing to
make six cent Tobacco.

Take nothing but
Tinsley's Guano
if you want to make
Fine Tobacco.
C. A. Young & Bro.

Trunk's of all grades, 20 per cent.
less than cost, at Young's.

Umbrellas at cost, at Young's.
Advice to Mothers
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
should always be used for children
teething. It soothes the child, soft-
ens the gums, allays all pain, cures
wind colic, and is the best remedy for
diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Towels of all grades at cost, at
Young's.
Piles, one of the most disagreeable
and painful of disorders, are generally
produced by sedentary habits, indig-
estion, costiveness or intemperance.
This disease should be promptly
treated by proper remedies. There
is nothing more suitable, by its won-
derful curative action, than Pond's
Extract Ointment, in which the medi-
cinal virtues of Pond's Extract, very
valuable in this complaint, are highly
concentrated. It is best, however, to
use both the Extract and Ointment.
Ask your druggist for it, and be sure
you get the genuine.

To Prevent the Grip.
Or any other similar epidemic, the
blood and the whole system should
be kept in healthy condition. If
you feel worn out or have "that tired
feeling" in the morning, do not be
guilty of neglect. Take Hood's
Sarsaparilla to give strength, purify
the blood and prevent disease.

Ladies hose at cost, at Young's.
This is Meant for You.
It has been truly said that half the
world does not know the other half
lives. Comparatively few of us have
perfect health, owing to the impure
condition of our blood. But we rub
along from day to day, with scarcely
a thought, unless forced to our at-
tention, of the thousands all about
us who are suffering from scrofula,
salt rheum and other serious blood
disorders, and whose agonies can
only be imagined. The marked suc-
cess Hood's Sarsaparilla for these
troubles, as shown in our advertising
columns frequently, certainly seems
to justify urging the use of this excel-
lent medicine by all who know that
their blood is disordered. Every
claim in behalf of Hood's Sarsapa-
rilla is fully backed up by what
the medicine has done and is still do-
ing, and when its proprietors urge
its use upon all who suffer from
impure blood, in great or small de-
grees, they certainly mean to include
you.

Canvas jeans and satten at cost,
Young's.
In autumn, winter and spring, colds
are the rule rather than the exception.
Hence it is the part of every wise and
prudent mother to keep on hand a
supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
the great domestic favorite and in-
fallible cure for all affections of the
throat and chest.

Neck ties, suspenders of all kind
PAR-A-SIT-I-CIDE cures itch in
3 minutes. Price 50c. Sold by Dr.
W. S. Anderson & Co. 7-7-ly
Piedmont Domestic check, drilling
Bed tricking at cost, at Young Bros.
Lamp chimneys, all sizes at cost,
at Young Bros.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People
Nerve Tonic
Blood Builder