

# The Wilson Advance,

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THE ADVANCE,  
Wilson, N. C.

THURSDAY, March 29, 1894.

IF THE Senate passes the amended Wilson bill, will the House concur in the amendment? That is a question which all take for granted.

Mr. Cleveland's recent hunt in North Carolina has made him more genial and approachable, so reports say. That is good news to office seekers.

HON. F. A. WOODARD has introduced a bill in the House to repeal the ten per cent. tax on State Banks. The full text of the bill is printed in this issue on the ADVANCE.

ON Monday Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, died in Washington, after an illness of several weeks. He had been in the Senate a long time, and was highly esteemed as a statesman and gentleman.

DAVID BENNETT HILL is a man of sagacity in politics, when his own political advancement is at stake. But how will he conciliate the South and West for his high protection ideas? His political doom appears to be already at hand.

GOV. WAITE, of Colorado, had a little war of his own the other day in Denver. No blood, however, was spilt; but one life was lost. A man broke his neck by falling from an eminence that he had occupied, preliminary to the beginning of hostilities.

ANOTHER crank by the name of Coxe proposes to march an army of unemployed men to Washington to make certain demands upon Congress in person. We should think an army of unemployed men would be very easy to raise, for we have been used to seeing loafers all our lives.

RICHMOND PEARSON has been inducted in the ninth district for Congress by both the Republicans and Populists. No coalition was made on national issues between the parties. No nomination has been made, but the two parties just agree in allowing Mr. Pearson to run without any opposition from them.

SENATOR RANSOM is going to make a speech on the tariff when the Wilson bill is called up in the Senate. He is going to say something about the tobacco clause. He is somewhat interested in tobacco just now. In fact, he is sorry that he has not treated certain tobacco interests with more courtesy, and will try to make up for his thoughtlessness in letter writing by making a conciliatory speech.

LOUIS KOSSUTH died last week at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He will be long remembered by the Hungarian people as their greatest champion for political freedom. In 1848 he was the soul of the revolt of Hungary against Austria. While the revolt was unsuccessful, still the principles that Kossuth fought for, have been granted by the Austrian government. That is an example of defeat with the blessings of liberty attached. Kossuth was one of the finest orators of the nineteenth century.

## THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Western North Carolina has always been opposed to the present system of county government. Democrats as well as Republicans and other political faiths, in fact, have opposed it from its inception. Democrats, however, have compromised their views in the matter in order to protect their brethren of the east from incompetent government by negroes.

It is now being brought forward in the West again as a question, and efforts are being made to make it an issue upon which all opposers of the present system can unite. We regret to see this disposition on the part of our Western friends, and hope no considerable number will join in the movement.

While we believe in local self-government, and are thoroughly convinced that States Rights presupposes some county rights too, yet we can't see any great objection to the present plan. All officers cannot,

and should not, be elected by the people. Popular government doesn't necessarily mean that they should be. Appointees are necessary in every form of government.

And besides, the time has not yet arrived when the fear of incompetent rule in the eastern counties can be entirely laid aside. We have not forgotten the time when one of the largest and most important counties in eastern North Carolina was under the domination of incompetent negroes, — when a negro chairman of the board of county commissioners directed the affairs of the county, and ran the county in debt so much that its paper was not worth fifty cents in the dollar.

We remember when public school teachers in that county were unable to collect their small allowance on account of the mismanagement of affairs. And what was true in that county was doubtless true in a score of others.

We are not turning the negro down on account of his color. If he is competent to fill the office and the majority of the people want him, we say, in God's name, let him have it. But with the present system of county government, which is perfectly legal, that can be avoided and good men can be secured every time. Then what cause is there for change? Do our western brethren fail to get the men of their choice. Many others have failed in the same thing.

Let the present system remain until education and political science shall have made all our people capable of wielding the affairs of government.

## THE COMING VETO.

Mr. Cleveland sent word to the New York Board of Trade that it was unnecessary for them to send a delegation to urge him to veto the Bland Bill. However, he has been very accessible to the silver advocates, and has received many delegations of them and listened very patiently to what they had to say, and in two or three instances in a way that gave them hope.

His refusing to receive the New York delegation has been variously explained. Some say that in acting in that way he made known to them the fact that he was already with them and needed no further urging. On the other hand it is maintained that he thus peremptorily proclaimed his independence of them and had already made up his mind to sign the bill.

It is doubtful as to how the matter will be settled by him. Many think that he has already decided to veto the bill, but is just pretending to be studying in order to deceive the country. Others say that he is open to conviction upon the measure and his decision will be the result of his present consideration of the silver question.

Whatever may be his decision it is evident that somebody is going to be disappointed. We believe Mr. Cleveland is giving the matter serious consideration and will be governed by what he thinks will be the best for the whole country. We should be glad for him to sign the bill. We think it would be good politics for him to do so. We are quite sure that it would be bad politics for him to veto it.

But whatever may be his decision we shall always believe that he decided in accordance with his honest convictions. We think he ought to sign it. We think he ought to do so even if he has to compromise some of his views in the matter. It is due the country for him to sign that measure, and we shall be disappointed if he does not.

## THE DOWNWARD TENDENCY.

Prices, in nearly all commercial articles, have been ranging downward for twenty-five years. Every year during that period shows a falling off in prices from the preceding year, with the exception of one or two years that show a slight increase. Twenty-five years ago cotton sold in New York for forty-five cents a pound.

There were millions in cotton in those days, and many men made vast fortunes. The cotton planter was thrifty and sanguine. He invested largely in the production of that staple, and realized largely on his investment. But when prices began to drop, the cotton farmer began to see his profits grow less and less.

High prices had taught the farmer to expect high prices, but when low prices were realized instead, he began to see the need of reducing expenses. Before he had learned however, to curtail expenses to meet the deficiency caused by low prices danger of financial ruin was upon him. The downward tendency year after year kept him in a state of uncertainty as to how to make his calculations.

When he had gotten his plans adjusted so as to meet the prices of one year, he was then confronted by those of the following year, and the calculation which he supposed would surely yield a profit resulted in a plain deficit. In that way nearly all

the farmers of the country have become involved in debt. They can trace the origin of their present condition back to the time when large profits were realized.

Nearly all discarded the good old method of raising home supplies, thinking that it was more profitable to put their whole time upon the production of cotton. Consequently they became involved in debt, and in a measure, lost the power of raising their own home supplies. Disaster soon overtook them.

It seems to be an established rule of economics that a downward tendency of prices is disastrous to the producer, but profitable to the speculator. That seems to be the rule, but we don't know that the reverse would be true. At any rate we are persuaded that an upward tendency of prices would be profitable to the producer.

To day the problem of low prices confronts the farmer. He must either reduce the cost of production of cotton to five cents a pound, or not make it at all. If he knows that cotton cannot be produced for that amount, then he is following a losing game when he continues to make it. It should be the aim of all to get back to the old track which cotton speculators have almost obliterated.

We long to see the day when farmers shall be entirely free once more. Plenty will then chase want away. Burdens will not be so grievous to be borne, and politics will not be such a popular theme of conversation.

## A FREE BALLOT AND A FAIR COUNT.

Some two weeks ago ex-Congressman Ewart of the ninth North Carolina district wrote a letter in which he said that elections in North Carolina were conducted fairly. That is an item of great consequence, since it comes from one of the fairest minded Republicans in the State. It should have much weight in crushing out the sentiment that elections are not conducted fairly.

Many persons, no doubt, feel that Mr. Ewart is wrong in the matter, and that he is just talking through his hat, but he gives facts and figures that would seem to justify his words. Of course, many charges have been made, and some have been indicted, but we have not heard of many convictions.

Still there seems to be a feeling among many people that fraud has been practised in many places in the State. We don't know how true that is, but we are quite sure that the sentiment is more against any species of fraud in elections now than there has been in a long time. Men, who a dozen years ago winked at any proposition to defraud, now shake their heads when the same thing is mentioned. If we are to judge by appearances, the day of ballot box stuffing is about over, if indeed it ever existed.

All fair minded men are glad of this hearty sentiment. It is the forerunner of more harmony in the ranks of our people, we believe. We shall be glad to see the day when elections shall be conducted in such a manner that men will be perfectly satisfied that no crime was committed either in the voting or the counting. It is not impossible for such a state of affairs to exist. Indeed we think that a Republican form of government presupposes such a thing. It ought to be that way, and when it is otherwise, it is proof positive that something is wrong.

## TRIAL OF SENSATIONAL CASES.

Many people question the propriety of newspapers in giving the details of trials in which sensational evidence is developed. All the leading dailies have been giving the minutest details of the Pollard-Breckinridge investigation now going on at Washington, and it is voraciously devoured by the millions of readers in this country and Europe. The propriety of that enterprise on the part of newspaper men is doubtful, and cannot be wholly justified.

It is, of course, the province of the newspaper to give the news, and, in consequence, it is the special effort of each paper to glean the news from whatever corner and alley in which it can be found. They are looking for news, too, that their readers will appreciate, that will please the greatest number of readers.

The depravity of human nature is so great that newspaper men know very well that the record of scandals will catch the public eye quicker than any other kind of news. Therefore, the newspapers can't be blamed so much for giving these details. Upon whom then should the blame rest? We are unable to settle that question satisfactorily to ourselves, especially in this case now going on at Washington.

But we are quite sure that the result of all this sensational gossip will be demoralizing to a very great extent. It will be one of the most destructive blows to virtue that has been dealt in a long time.

Now, who is the friend of virtue in this country? The government claims to be and is, if it is anything at all. Then should the government

be a party to the dissemination of sensational gossip? Should the government unearth secrets of immoral conduct in the presence of newsmen and give them license to print and sell such to the public? We are inclined to think that it is also of doubtful propriety.

Is there anything in the organic law of the land to prevent courts from holding sessions behind closed doors? It would be more in keeping with the spirit and aim of the law, it seems to us, for the courtroom to be occupied only by the judge, the jury, the lawyers, witnesses, and such other officers that are necessary, when such cases as the Pollard-Breckinridge case is called up. We think public decency would be better guarded, if such could be done.

## THE INVASION OF WASHINGTON.

Coxey's army of tramps now on the march to Washington to make certain demands upon Congress is something remarkable in this country. It is stated that he started from a town in Ohio with about one hundred enlisted men and that he was met at Canton, Ohio, by about ten thousand well wishers. From all parts of the United States the news comes that recruits are being organized to join the March to Washington.

Philadelphia will furnish a regiment, Baltimore will do the same, and various towns and cities of the North, East, South, and West will send bodies of troops to swell the numbers as they approach the National Capitol. Coxe, the commander-in-chief, says that he expects to encamp on the confines of the capital city with 150,000 men in ranks.

What does it all mean? It is looked upon by many as a huge joke. But, is it a joke? Coxe, who is, we believe, a millionaire, would hardly spend his money in thus playing a prank, not only upon the unemployed thousands in this country, but also upon his country as well. We think these men have cause for grievance, but whether they are acting wisely or not is another question.

One is reminded by this occurrence of the formidable uprisings of the people in England many years ago, of Jack Straw, Wat Tyler, John Ball, and Jack Cade, who led thousands of dissatisfied Englishmen to London to make their demands upon king and parliament. They did not get immediately what they asked for, but their descendants got all the principles they advocated, and are enjoying them to-day.

Is Coxe a crank? We suppose he is, but his movement is worthy of consideration just the same. It simply shows that the people, a large part of them are dissatisfied. His movement does not show all the dissatisfied ones either, for there are thousands throughout the country who are just as much dissatisfied, but are opposed to making any demonstration of that sort.

Nearly all the safest reformers of this age are opposed to anything resembling brute force. They think ballots, not bullets, are the means of reform, and after all Coxe's movement may result in the needed reform, but in a way that is foreign to his present purpose.

## PRESS OPINIONS.

Governor McKinley is opposed to putting a tax on sugar, because it will come "directly out of the pocket of the people." On the same ground he ought to be opposed to a tax on woolen goods, and on everything else. If the Governor keeps on he will develop eventually into a first-class free trader.—Wilmington Star.

The sentiment is growing more pronounced in favor of an international agreement respecting the use of gold and silver as money, and the outlook is that the day is not distant when the matter will be brought up and some agreement determined upon by an international monetary conference which will satisfactorily settle the question of bi-metalism.—Southport Leader.

Senator Ransom's fame could not be added to by a return to the Senate. His ambition would have nothing to gain by it, and now he can afford to retire and rest upon his laurels. He has been honored equal to the deserts of any man—repeatedly with the highest position within the gift of a sovereign State. No man in public life has attained to a prouder position than he. It would be unfortunate for this great statesman to suffer defeat. It would be deplorable for his untarnished reputation—now the common heritage of a grateful people—to suffer attack from any quarter.—Reidsville Review.

Mr. J. G. Roney has rented a farm near town and will spend the leisure months of the summer in agricultural pursuits—Wilson Advance. Mr. Roney lived in Durham many years and lets no grass grow under his feet.—Durham Recorder.

Painting the town red means headache in the morning. Simmons Liver Regulator prevents it.

## Wheat and Silver.

There is a great deal of argument pro and con as to the relation between farm products—especially wheat—and silver, some contending that the price of wheat and the rise and fall in the price of silver almost uniformly go together while others contend that the price of farm products is in no way governed by or dependent upon the price of silver or the amount of silver in circulation. Resolved to its essence this discussion simply means that one contends that the price of farm products depends upon the amount of money in circulation and the other denies it. The more silver there is coined the more money, the more silver coined the higher the price of silver. As money becomes scarce, whatever the kind of money may be, its value increases and its purchasing power becomes proportionately greater. With money scarce there is less disposition to buy or to take chances, and closer bargains are offered by the purchasers, who make the prices. In what are called "flush" times, when money is easily commanded, prices are always higher, not only for farm products but for labor, while in "tight" times the reverse is the case. This thing has been demonstrated so often in this and in other countries that it seems strange that there should be any difference of opinion or discussion about it.—Wilmington Star.

## Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. Hines, Druggist.

## A Hen-Rooster Freak.

A strange chicken story comes from Stonevale. It is that a colored man named Sam'l Roberts has a young fowl that has every appearance of being a rooster, but the bird has gone to laying, and not to be outdone by the common kinds, he, she, or it, is laying two eggs a day. Parties from Stonevale, among them Capt. H. H. Dowdy, says this is a positive fact.

We suggest that the eggs be saved and set. A chicken like this deserves to be the founder of a new breed.—Newbern Journal.

## CONGRESSMAN WOODARD'S BILL.

Following is the text of the bill that was recently introduced by Congressman Woodard, from this district, relative to the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on State banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections thirty-four hundred and twelve and thirty-four hundred and thirteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and all amendments thereof, and all other laws or parts of laws which impose a tax of ten per centum, or any other sum, on circulation of notes, or which impose a tax on all banks and associations and persons who receive or pay out the notes or circulation of other than national banks, or which discriminate in taxation against circulating notes, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

## TETTER FOR 15 YEARS.

On Face And Scalp. Physicians Proprietors and Remedies Fall. Lost All Hope of Cure. Thought Himself DISFIGURED FOR LIFE.

Outcure Removed Crusts at Once. Disease Entirely Gone in One Month. Now No Trace. Skin Smooth.

For more than fifteen years I was afflicted with running tetter on my face and scalp. Various preparations and many remedies were furnished, being afterwards treated by many physicians, and all to no avail. I had lost all hope of ever being cured, and concluded that I was disgraced for life. A friend persuaded me to try CUTICURA REMEDY, and I did in this way: Taking the CUTICURA REMEDY two teaspoonfuls after each meal, bathed the affected parts in warm water with CUTICURA SOAP, and applied the CUTICURA freely until the crusts were all removed. In one month my face and scalp were perfectly smooth. I give this cheerful testimony for the benefit of all who are thus afflicted. T. J. CARANISS, D. D., Columbus, Ala.

## TETTER ON SCALP AND HAIR.

Used CUTICURA REMEDY for Tetter on the scalp. They left the scalp and hair well. My hair has grown of the rich, silken quality. CUTICURA REMEDY cured me. S. J. BURKHAULT, Raleigh, Tenn.

Had Dry Tetter on my hands. Used several remedies without relief. CUTICURA REMEDY entirely cured me. My hands are now smooth and soft. F. B. WALKER, Oakland, Ga.

## THE TORTURED, DISFIGURED.

And humiliated, everywhere, will find in the CUTICURA REMEDY a speedy and economical cure for every disease and humor, from pimples to scrofula, from itchy to ring.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA REMEDY, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 50c.; CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA OINTMENT, 25c. Sole Proprietors, Boston. Ask "How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

LOVELL'S, White, Clearest Skin and Softest Hair, produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

## SHORT BREATH.

Chest Pain, Soreness, Weakness, Asthma, Heart, and Indigestion relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA Anti-Pain Plaster.

## Guano, Guano, Guano.

We call attention of the farmers to the following list of Old, Reliable, High Grade Guanos, which have for twenty-five years stood at the head of fertilizers sold in this market: Whann's Plow Brand, Ober's Special Cotton Compound, Bradley's Pat. Sup. Phos. of Lime, Reese's Pacific Guano, Old Dominion Sol. Guano, Baugh's Animal Bone, Acid Phosphate, German Kainit.

Please call to see us before buying.

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DR. F. L. LE MOUN'S STEEL AND PERRYNOVAL PILLS are the original and only FERRUGINOUS and PERRYNOVAL PILLS. They give tone and strength. Genuine sold only by E. M. Nadal, Druggist and Sole Agent Wilson, N. C.

## KENLY NOTES.

There was a very radical change in the temperature here last Sunday night. We had some snow in the fore part of the day Monday, and the citizens again took up their winter bend. Monday evening, having laid aside all respects for providence they were seen carrying plank over town to hide their vegetables from Mr. Jack Frost.

Mrs. Patience Horn, wife of Mr. G. H. Horn, died in Kenly on Monday the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock a. m. She had been afflicted with lung trouble for some time and her death was not unexpected. She had been a member of the M. E. Church for nearly thirty years. She died at an advanced age, leaving a husband and two grown daughters, who have ever been devoted to her, with other relatives to mourn their loss.

Dr. L. G. Broughton and wife arrived in Kenly Saturday evening, but the rain was so incessant Sunday, Dr. B. was unable to fill his appointment at Buckhorn, consequently they saw but very few of their old friends. Dr. B. closed a week's meeting in Raleigh Friday night, which he said resulted in much good, there being about fifty conversions. They left Monday on account of pressing engagements. The people of this section will be very much disappointed if Dr. B. does not make them a public talk when he comes, but on account of the shortness of time, and the inclemency of the weather, he was unable to do so this time.

Mr. J. T. Edgerton was married on Wednesday of last week, to Miss Minnie Hooks, of Wayne county, Rev. N. H. Guyton officiating. She is quite an ornament to his dwelling, and even to the town, and it is hoped that other young men here will endeavor to emulate his example. I know not how matters went in Wayne county, because they would not let Dot go, but all of the young people of Kenly were invited to partake of the rich repast at night, of course "one of whom I was which." The extended table was richly decked with viands, some of the names of which I did not know, and was ashamed to ask. The ranks of good things were occasionally broken, but Mrs. Land and Mrs. Kirby acted as file closers, who are well skilled in knowing exactly how to gratify the appetite. Suffice it to say that all left feeling happier than when they went. DOT.

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Strong and Well.

"A year ago, my partner died, and the whole burden and responsibility of a large grocery business fell upon me. The increased care and hard work, in connection with the low state of my blood, so severely taxed my strength that I became all run down, had no appetite, indigestion, general debility, and total loss of energy could possibly inflame. The medicine recommended me by my physicians did no more good than so much water. AYER'S Sarsaparilla, being favorably brought to my attention, I tried it, and, in a short time, began to feel better. I continued to take this medicine for two months, at the end of which time I felt like a new man. My appetite, energy, and strength returned, my food digested perfectly, and all traces of headache and nervousness disappeared. I am convinced that if I had not taken AYER'S Sarsaparilla, instead of being strong and well, when the warm weather set in, I should have been confined to my bed, under the doctor's care, and totally unable to attend to business. I am a thorough believer in the merits of AYER'S Sarsaparilla for restoring to healthy, vigorous action, the vital organs of the body, when they have become weakened or exhausted."—WILLIAM H. BROWN, 33 Gorham St., Lowell, Mass.

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Cabinet and Self-Playing Organs. We have in large variety at very low prices, from the factories of Wilcox & White, Meridian, Conn.; Packard, Orchestral Organs, Farrand & Votey, Detroit, Mich., and the Bradley & Organ Co. We refer to the following citizens of Wilson, N. C.: Hon. H. G. Connor, Mrs. A. Branch, Mrs. H. Kountree, W. E. Farmer, Esq., Prof. Silas Warren

Address all correspondence to E. VAN LAER,

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THIRTY YEARS AGO the inventors of the "STANDARD" invented the first reciprocating shuttle or lever motion machine. All family shuttle machines except the "STANDARD" are made on that principle to-day.

THIRTY YEARS AGO the inventors of the "STANDARD" invented the first drop-leaf table for a sewing machine.

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