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NUMBER 2.

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## SATOLLI'S ELEVATION.

Conferring the Berretta on the Eminent Catholic Prelate.

A VERY ELABORATE CEREMONIAL

Witnessed by the Vice President and Many Leading American Statesmen, by Distinguished Representatives of Foreign Governments and by Eminent Catholics from All Sections.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—The second step in the elaborate ceremony of elevating Francis Satolli, archbishop of Lepanto, and apostolic delegate to the United States, to the rank of cardinal, prince of the church, took place in the venerable cathedral here yesterday. The ceremony consisted of conferring the berretta, which is the cap worn by priests on ordinary occasions, and differing only in the case of cardinals in that it is red. The preceding steps have been the conferring of the zucchetto, or red skull cap, and the administering of the oath. The remaining step is the conferring of the red hat, which must be done in Rome by the pope himself, within six months from Nov. 30, the day upon which Satolli's appointment was made.

The old edifice in which the ceremony took place, and in which the first American bishop was ordained and the first



CARDINAL SATOLLI.

American priest ordained, and which is presided over by the only American born member of the college of cardinals, was packed to the doors with an audience which numbered among its members many of the most prominent ecclesiastics, diplomats, legislators, educators and journalists in America, including Vice President Stevenson and numerous congressmen, senators, judges and minor officials, while diplomats of high degree came to represent foreign governments. Marquis Sacripanti, of the Noble Guard, was there as the bearer of the zucchetto and berretta, and Mgr. Sbarretti as the direct representative of the pope.

The initial step in the ceremonies of the day took place in the palace of the cardinal, shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning, when Mgr. Sbarretti presented his credentials to Cardinal Gibbons. In presenting the documents and the berretta, Mgr. Sbarretti handed to Mgr. Satolli's work for the church.

Cardinal Gibbons, in receiving the documents and the berretta responded briefly, expressing his high appreciation of the honor conferred upon him, and congratulating Mgr. Sbarretti upon the manner in which he had performed his duties in this country.

While this scene was in progress within the palace the procession was forming in



CARDINAL GIBBONS.

front of Calvert hall, a block away. At 10 o'clock it was ready to start, and when formed the participants were arranged as follows:

First came the processional cross bearer, with the crucifix raised high in the air, and flanked on either side by a boy in cassock and surplice. Following him were a long line of students from the various Catholic colleges, after which came seminarians from St. Mary's, then priests, then franciscan monks, in their garb of brown. Following these came the members of the faculty of the Catholic university in Washington, in long robes of black, lined with many colored silks, their heads adorned with the shovel board hat of the scholar. After these came half a hundred bishops and a score or more of archbishops, the immense trains of their rich vestments held up by little boys in brilliant vestments, too.

In this formation they marched through the cathedral to Charles street and passed the palace of the cardinal, where they were joined by his eminence, who took his place last in the line. Upon his head he wore the red berretta, an exact du-

uplicate of the one which he was soon to confer upon the man who will for some time, at least, share his honors in this country. Upon his shoulders hung the beautiful cloak of cardinal silk and ermine, with half a dozen train bearers, clad in cardinal velvet and gold braid, following in his wake.

In this order they swept along Mulberry street to the cathedral again, where they filed into the venerable old pile through the main entrance way. Satolli was not in the procession, but as the head of it reached the altar, he accompanied by Mgr. Sbarretti, Marquis Sacripanti, the member of the Noble Guard who brought the cardinalial insignia here, and the priests who had been deputized to assist him in the coming ceremony, entered the cathedral from a rear door.

As the procession wended its way down the center aisle the organ, a full orchestra and a chorus of fifty voices rendered a triumphal march. When Cardinal Gibbons reached the altar he bowed low to Satolli, who returned the salutation, and each, accompanied by his assistant priest and deacons of honor, sought the throne upon which he was to rest during the greater part of the ceremony.

The deacons and assistant priests were: Rev. Dr. A. L. Magnien, Rev. D. William O'Brien Parlow, Rev. Dr. W. H. O'Connell, Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Rev. Edward J. McGolrick, Rev. Edward J. Hanna, Rev. M. J. Riordan and Rev. George Dougherty.

Marquis Sacripanti, clad in the scarlet, gold and white uniform of the Noble Guard, wearing high top boots and sword and helmet on, advanced from his post near the center of the altar, and deposited on a table at the left hand of Cardinal Gibbons the cardinalial documents and the berretta. Then he crossed the altar and stood in front of the throne occupied by Satolli, lifted his helmet, and took up a position to the right of Satolli. On the same side stood Eugene Kelly, of New York, and on the opposite side of Satolli's throne stood Charles Astor Bristaed, also of New York, chamberlains to the pope. Both were clad in the regulation black cloth swallow tail coat and the low cut vest of evening dress.

As soon as all the principal actors in the spectacle had assumed their positions Dr. Rooker, of the University of Washington, read in Latin the official document to Satolli from the pope announcing the latter's elevation.

He then crossed to the throne occupied by Cardinal Gibbons and handed him another papal brief, which was read aloud by Father Magnien.

The reading of the papal briefs having been finished, Mgr. Sbarretti advanced to a point in front of Cardinal Gibbons' throne and delivered an address in Latin, saying in part:

"Most eminent sir, I beg you to accept my congratulations upon this special honor which, today, is conferred upon your eminence, and upon this manifestation of particular affection as shown by his holiness toward this most noble American nation and its flourishing church. In fact from the time when Leo XIII most happily ascended the throne of Peter he has in many ways expressed his affection toward this country. He sent his representative to be present at the inauguration of the great universal exposition, to which he exhibited most precious documents. He has cultivated with paternal solicitude the sacred past of the Lord's vineyard and has bestowed upon it many favors."

When Mgr. Sbarretti had finished speaking Cardinal Gibbons responded briefly in Latin, and then turning toward the throne occupied by Satolli, spoke in English as follows:

"Your eminence, I regard it as a great honor and privilege to be chosen by the holy father to act as his delegate and representative in conferring upon you the berretta, as the symbol of the exalted dignity to which you have been raised.

"But the distinction conferred on your eminence is not only a proof of the sovereign's personal predilection; it is also an evidence of your personal merit. When you came to the United States three years ago you were a comparative stranger to our country; a stranger to our clergy and people; a stranger to our civil and political institutions, and even a stranger to our noble language.

"The knowledge which your eminence has already acquired of our system of government, both by travel and observation, and the warm and judicious tributes of praise our political system has received at your hands are well attested by the admirable lectures and discourses which you have delivered from time to time in different parts of the country.

"It must be a source of special gratification to your eminence to contemplate around you on this auspicious occasion so large a number of the leading prelates and clergy of the country to testify by their presence, their joy and satisfaction at the eminent dignity to which you have been raised by our holy father, Leo XIII."

The vast audience became all attention as it neared the most interesting point in all the ceremony, that of actually conferring the berretta. Cardinal Gibbons descended from his throne and advanced to the front of the altar. Behind him came his attendants, Father Magnien bearing the berretta. As Cardinal Gibbons reached the altar, and turned to face the audience, Satolli rose, and escorted by Marquis Sacripanti and Chamberlains Kelly and Bristaed, walked toward Cardinal Gibbons. Upon reaching this illustrious prelate Mgr. Satolli knelt and bowed his head. Cardinal Gibbons took the berretta from the silver salver on which it rested and slowly unfolding it, held it high up so that the audience could see it. Then he placed it upon the head of the new cardinal. Cardinal Satolli rose, and for the first time in his history there were two cardinals upon America's soil.

Advancing to the front of the altar Car-

dinal Satolli delivered a brief address, in the course of which he said:

"It is certainly a source of great and sincere satisfaction to me that this function should be held here in America, where I have received so many attestations of good will and affection, in the midst of this great and glorious nation, where truth and liberty are joined with that spirit of christian love which is their most potent safeguard and the pledge of perpetual peace and tranquility. I hope and pray that this will mark the beginning of an era still more brilliant and still more prosperous for the church and for the country."

Upon finishing his address the newly made cardinal, who up to this time had worn the robes of an archbishop, retired to the inner sanctuary, and in a few minutes returned clad in the gorgeous apparel of a cardinal. He was seen in these but a few moments, however, as he was almost immediately robed in the white and gold vestments of the mass, which he was to celebrate. Assisted by his priests and deacons he proceeded with this amid the breathless attention of the vast audience. When the gospel was reached a movable pulpit was pushed to the center of the auditorium, and Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis, delivered the sermon.

At the close of the mass Cardinal Gibbons announced that the holy father had called his congratulations, and that he had authorized the speaker to pronounce the apostolic benediction upon all those present. At his request Dr. Rooker read the cablegram.

The cardinal pronounced the benediction and the ceremony was ended.

### A Conductor's Error Costs Six Lives.

CHILlicothe, O., Jan. 6.—At 11 o'clock Saturday night two freight trains stood on a switch at Schooley's Station, seven miles east of here. The first train pulled out, and the conductor, thinking that the second one would follow, left the switch open. Fifteen minutes later the east bound express came along at forty miles an hour. There was a crash and five of the trainmen were instantly killed, while another died last night from his injuries.

### A Wealthy Man Dies Amid Squator.

PARERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 6.—S. J. Horn, a local character, died on Saturday in squator, poverty and filth. Since his death it has been ascertained that he was worth fully \$100,000.

### THE CHAMPION FORGER.

A. K. Ward Pleads Not Guilty of Forgeries Aggregating Nearly \$200,000.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4.—A. K. Ward, who stands indicted for forgery of paper aggregating nearly \$200,000, pleaded not guilty



AUGUSTUS KENNETH WARD.

In the criminal court yesterday. Ward was remanded back to jail to await trial, the date of which has not yet been fixed.

### England's Venezuelan Claims Disproved.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The special correspondent of The Chronicle telegraphs to his paper the official correspondence, hitherto unpublished, between the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela during the period between November, 1840, when Sir Robert Schomburg was appointed commissioner by the British government to survey the western territory of British Guiana, and April, 1842, when England finally removed the boundary posts which he had set at various points in that territory to form the so-called Schomburg line. This correspondence clearly shows the fallacy of Great Britain's claims to Venezuelan territory.

### A Popular Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Speculation concerning the amount and character of the new bond issue was set at rest last night when Secretary Carlisle made public a circular on the subject. The loan will be a "popular" one, and the circular gives notice that the government will sell \$100,000,000 thirty year 4 per cent coupon or registered bonds, dated Feb. 1, 1895, for which purchasers will be required to pay in gold coin or gold certificates. The bonds will be ready for delivery on or before Feb. 15, and will be in denominations of \$50 and multiples thereof. Bids will be received until noon on Wednesday.

Rheumatism and scrofulous diseases find no home where there is vigorous circulation of pure blood. Johnson's Sarsaparilla and Celery makes pure blood. Note the price, large bottles, 50 cents, at Hargrave's.

One hundred thousand bushels cotton seed wanted—M. T. Young.

Come and see our Xmas goods—M. T. Young.

## INSURGENT TRIUMPHS.

Spanish Soldiers No Match for the Cuban Patriots.

OUTGENERATED AT EVERY POINT.

The Whole Island of Cuba, Outside of the City of Havana, Practically in the Hands of the Revolutionists, Who Are Gradually Gaining Recruits.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Havana has spent a day of nervousness and has been in hourly apprehension of an attack by the insurgent army, or a part of it. The authorities no longer make the slightest concealment of the serious view they take of the situation, and there are those who do not hesitate to call as the Spanish generals and the troops and make bitter criticisms of them. There has been great fear that the light and water supply of the city would be cut off by a sudden raid of the insurgent forces. The idea of the city being left in total darkness for the unseasonable working of plots and sedition is itself enough to work a panic in the nervous condition of the public mind.

The Spanish authorities have maintained a cordon of military forces running from Havana to the town of Batabano, on the south coast, since the invasion of Matanzas province by the insurgents, beyond which they hoped to prevent the advance of the destroying columns of their enemies. This cordon has proved no more effective than did the line of La Troche, which was laid to keep the insurgents out of Santa Clara province.

This line was broken on Saturday by the forces under Gomez and the main body of the insurgents have passed into the province of Pinar del Rio, and are now overrunning that province with fire and the sword. The work of destruction in Havana province has been as complete as was that in Matanzas, and the sugar lands of Pinar del Rio are fast being put in the same desolate condition.

In effect the whole island of Cuba, outside of the city of Havana, is now in the hands of the insurgents. They have not annihilated the Spanish forces, nor have they routed the whole army in any single pitched battle. Yet the situation is completely in their hands, and so completely have they outgeneraled the Spaniards that, to all appearances, Martinez Campos' army might as well be in Spain for any check it puts upon the movements to and fro of Maximo Gomez's army.

The latter's progress has been accompanied with continual accessions to his forces by volunteers, and he has captured enough horses, rifles and artillery to add immensely to the effective strength of his men. He has practically carried his base of operations with him and has usually counter-marched over a wholly different route from that of his advance, apparently counting with confidence upon living upon the country as he went.

### Six Killed in a St. Louis Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Six persons were killed, one fatally injured, four more are missing and thirty-one received injuries more or less serious as the result of an explosion that occurred yesterday afternoon at 800 North Second street. The building, which is occupied by the Anchor Peanut company and H. B. Grubb, agent of Detweiler & Street, of Jersey City, N. J., was set on fire in some manner. The flames, which started on the first floor, communicated to a quantity of fireworks on the second floor, owned by Grubb. These exploded with terrific force, throwing burning brands, bricks and debris in every direction. The dead are: Frank Niehaus, 19 years old; Paul Hauptner, 17 years old; Albert Chemler, 21 years old; Aloysius Schnitz, 20 years old; Norman McArthur, 35 years old, and Lewis Lay, 22 years old. The property loss is estimated at \$100,000.

### Nearly Half a Million Starving.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A Constantinople letter in The Times summarizes and tabulates from consular and other sources the Armenian massacres in the last two months. There are many places from which there are no details yet, but where known the total is 18,000 killed. Turkish statistics give the killed in the towns at 20,000, with 2,500 villages destroyed and the number of killed in them unknown. It is estimated that there are 425,000 starving.

### Sad Fatality in Ohio's Capital.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 3.—Six deaths are the result of a mysterious fire that occurred at 4:30 o'clock in the morning at the residence of John H. Hibbard, No. 1393 East Long street. The dead are: John H. Hibbard, Mrs. John H. Hibbard, Dorothy Hibbard, aged 3 years; Allen Hibbard, aged 5; Mrs. Charles Lee, aged 23, and Miss Fay Hibbard, aged 19. The two latter resided at Barneville, O., and were spending the holidays with their uncle, John H. Hibbard.

"Old, yet ever new, and simple and beautiful ever," sings the poet, in words which might well apply to Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most efficient and scientific blood-purifier ever offered to suffering humanity. Nothing but superior merit keeps it so long at the front.

Shoes at your own price—M. T. Young.

Now is the time to buy dress goods at M. T. Young's