

THE WILSON ADVANCE.

\$1 A YEAR, CASH IN ADVANCE.

"LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIMST AT BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S AND TRUTHS."

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

VOLUME XXVI.

WILSON, N. C., MAY 28, 1896.

NUMBER 22.

The Secret of Success . . .

IN these days of keen and constant competition the path to prosperity must be cut out by the blade of common sense, as applied to the act of buying.

To underbuy is our constant effort, And to undersell is our settled determination. . . .

TO ALL who appreciate the winning combination of LOW PRICES for BETTER GOODS, we offer our

...:Drives in Notions:....

HERE ARE SOME OF THEM.

Ladies Umbrellas.

We know that we underbought on these and are underselling all others. Don't buy till you see them. Prices start at 47c., but that quality would be cheap at 70c—fully as good values in the better grades.

Ribbons! Ribbons!

THAT MUST CLAIM YOUR ATTENTION.

Always remember that a piece of Ribbon at the same price as we ask is not the same Ribbon.

WE claim to give you better values than others at same price. Test us and be convinced.

Cash before delivery one price to all tells the tale.

The Cash Racket Stores,

J. M. LEATH, M'GR.

Cor. Nash and Goldsboro Streets.

QUAY VISITS M'KINLEY.

A Friendly Conference Between the Two Republican Leaders.

CANTON, O., May 21.—Senator M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania, accompanied by J. Ray Brown of Lancaster, Pa., arrived in the city at 10 o'clock over the Pennsylvania railroad. Major McKinley having received a telegram that Senator Quay would be in town, he met him at the hotel in the most friendly manner.

Quay, who represents McKinley than any other politician in the United States, has been in the following up in the state of Ohio to McKinley. Quay, who is the bearer of messages from any man or group of men, has been the leader of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. He did not come to this country to campaign in Washington, to question McKinley about his attitude on the money question. He was a Republican leader visiting the man who will certainly be the nominee of the Republican party for president. The giving of offices was not considered, nor was the campaign for the nomination discussed, because every Republican knows the campaign to be practically ended. One thing they did discuss was the campaign which McKinley will enter against the Democratic candidate for president.

The Shakers of Mount Lebanon, a community of simple, honest, God-fearing men and women, have prepared the Shaker Digestive Cordial for many years, and it is always the same, simple, honest, curative medicine that has helped to make the Shakers the healthy, long-lived people that they are. The Shakers never have indigestion. This is partly owing to their simple mode of life, partly to the wonderful properties of Shaker Digestive Cordial. Indigestion is caused by the stomach glands not supplying enough digestive juice. Shaker Digestive Cordial supplies what's wanting. Shaker Digestive Cordial invigorates the stomach and all its glands so that after awhile they don't need help. As evidence of the honesty of Shaker Digestive Cordial, the formula is printed on every bottle. Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to \$1.00 per bottle.

BRILLIANT PAGEANTRY.

A Most Imposing Feature of the Czar's Coronation.

THE FORMAL ENTRY INTO MOSCOW.

The Czar and Czarina Visit the Holy Shrine and Offer Prayers for Russia's Prosperity. Over Forty Million Dollars Already Expended in the Celebration.

MOSCOW, May 22.—The scenes along Tverskaja street yesterday, the route which the czar followed from the palace to the Kremlin, were varied and picturesque. On this highway stands the Petrovskii palace, where the czars always reside previous to making their formal entries into Moscow. Consequently this thoroughfare is one of the most attractive in Moscow, and competition for windows along its length had been unprecedented, prices ranging from \$100 to \$800. But fabulous prices were paid for the best locations. All along the route special stands were erected for the accommodation of privileged people, some of the structures being gorgeous pavilions, more like permanent houses than anything else. It would be impossible to overdraw the splendid picture presented by the procession of the afternoon and by the illuminations of the night. No money has been spared to make the coronation festivities memorable in Russian history, and up to the present all efforts have been crowned with success. The Russian government is said to have spent over \$20,000,000 on the fetes up to the present, and the city of Moscow is understood to have expended nearly as much money, and more expenses have to be met.

Some idea of the work done may be gained when it is stated that there are nearly 6,000 electric lamps in the celebrated tower of Ivan, that over 10,000 flash from the towers or walls of the Kremlin, and an equal number around the arsenal, and the barracks and the guard house. Here and there, especially beneath the towers of the Kremlin, are Russian eagles formed out of small electric lamps, and, being suspended in the air, these brilliant eagles add greatly to the attractiveness of the scene. The illuminations last for three evenings in succession, and will cost several millions of dollars to the government alone, without counting what the city will contribute towards this portion of the expense.

Besides the expense of the Russian government and the city of Moscow, the expenses which grand dukes and grand duchesses, foreign princes and ambassadors, etc., have been put to is really enormous, one authority going so far as to estimate that there was about \$10,000,000 worth of jewelry alone in yesterday's procession.

The French government, especially, has been put to a very great expense for the coronation fetes. Two of the largest palaces of noblemen have been rented and fitted out in the costliest manner for the French representatives, one of the items being a mile and a quarter of the most costly carpeting produced in France. The cost of the supper which their imperial majesties will attend under the auspices of the French delegation will cost over \$100,000, and the carriages used by the French envoys were the property of the Emperor Napoleon, built especially for the christening of the late prince imperial. Ex-Empress Eugenie allowed them to be sent to Moscow for the use of Comte de Montebello and General De Boisdeffre, the representatives of France.

Both carriages are in Louis XV style, with seven glass panels. That of the Comte de Montebello was painted, picked out and lined with green and amaranth, and the vehicle used by General De Boisdeffre was dark blue, striped with white and red and having rich mountings of gilded bronze. The hammer cloths were gorgeous and the borderings were in fine gold twists, with gold ropes and tassels behind for the footmen to hold on by. The manes of the horses were plaited with gold cord.

The head of the procession which escorted the czar started from the Petrovsky palace at 2:30, but it was some time later before the royal family appeared, headed by the czar on horseback, and surrounded by courtiers who were superbly mounted.

The emperor upon entering the capital was received by the governor general of Moscow, mounted and escorted by officers and aides. The governor general was joined by the emperor's suit. Upon entering the Kremlin the emperor was received by the mayor and the council of the city of Moscow, delegates of the chamber of commerce, a committee of artisans, representatives of different companies with distinctive signs, representatives of the bourse, all formed into a committee of reception.

Inside the Kremlin the imperial party, with the foreign princes, dismounted at the gate between the steeple of Ivan Veliki and the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, and entered the Cathedral of the Assumption by the southern gate, preceded by the grand master of the coronation ceremonies and the grand marshal of the court. In the hall of St. Vladimir the emperor and empress received the benediction of the archpriest of the Cathedral of the Annunciation, and afterwards the imperial party traversed the halls of St. George and St. Alexander and the throne hall, where most of the party remained, to the hall of St. Catherine, where none but those intimately connected with the imperial household were permitted to enter.

At the moment of the entry of the imperial party into the Kremlin a salute of 101 guns was fired, at a signal given by the commandant of Moscow. The bells of all the churches in the capital were kept ringing throughout the day.

The Prohibition National Convention.

PITTSBURGH, May 25.—Free silver at a rate of 16 to 1 promises to be the main issue before the Prohibition national convention, which will convene here on Wednesday. Leaders of both factions of the party are here, and they say it will be the liveliest convention the third party people have ever held. Ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, will lead the free silver wing of the party, while the opposition will be headed by Samuel Diekey, of Albion, Mich., chairman of the national central committee and a strong gold standard man. Ex-Governor St. John says that two-thirds of the Prohibitionists of the country are for free silver.

New Methodist Bishops Chosen.

CLEVELAND, May 20.—The deadlock in the Methodist Episcopal general conference over the selection of two bishops was broken yesterday by the selection of Dr. Charles C. McCabe, of New York, and Dr. Earl Cranston, of Cincinnati. Bishop McCabe was chosen on the fifteenth ballot, and Bishop Cranston on the sixteenth.

Narrow Escape of the Bermuda.

NEW YORK, May 25.—News reached this city yesterday from Puerto Cortes, Honduras, that the steamship Bermuda, with a large party of filibusters and a cargo of ammunition and provisions, had a narrow escape from being captured by two Spanish warships on her last cruise to Cuba. This was the Bermuda's second successful trip. One of the small boats was upset while transferring the cargo and five men were drowned. When the cargo had all been safely landed two Spanish war vessels appeared, but the Bermuda quickly ran away from them.

Death of General Lucius Fairchild.

MADISON, Wis., May 25.—General Lucius Fairchild died of heart failure Saturday night. He had been seriously ill for only a few days. He was a native of Ohio, 65 years old, and a lawyer. He lost an arm in the war; was secretary of state, then three times governor; afterwards consul general to Liverpool, and Minister to Spain. Later he was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and Loyal Legion. A widow and three daughters survive him.

Oklahoma's Deadly Cyclone.

GUTHRIE, O. T., May 23.—A terrific cyclone passed through the Osage reservation, devastating farms and ranches and it is rumored killing a number of people. The storm was general over the territory and was the worst on record. Small cyclones are reported from Norman, Edmund Perkins and White Eagle, with much destruction of property. Hundreds of cattle were killed.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

Fifty Thousand Men Now in the Insurgent Army.

THREE-FOURTHS OF THEM ARMED.

Nineteen Filibustering Expeditions from This Country Have Been Successfully Landed—Statement of a Gentleman Who for Forty-five Years Resided on the Island.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A gentleman for forty-five years a resident of Cuba, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, gave the following timely resume of the past and present of the Cuban rebellion of today, or that initiated Feb. 24, 1895. Owing to his interests in Cuba and his strong sympathy for the Cubans he refused to allow his name to be used.

"The present rebellion," he said, "was devised and planned by Cubans in New York, and had many active agents among the best classes in central and eastern Cuba. Early in 1895 many of the colored or working classes were idle. Then on the 24th of February, 1895, a number raised the flag of rebellion and demanded a Cuba libre, or free Cuba. The standard of revolt was set up in a number of places in eastern Cuba, a rich province in which the blacks greatly outnumbered the whites. The blacks joined the petty leaders.

"Simultaneously, in central Cuba, small parties formed. At that time the movement was not deemed a really serious one. However, the small parties maintained their independence and grew in number and strength. Then they had few or no arms, but all had the death dealing machete.

"The Spanish officials, not believing that the movement was serious, so informed the government, and made little of the whole uprising. Later Spain became much alarmed and sent out General Martinez Campos, who, instead of bringing the long promised reforms, brought soldiers, whereas if he had come alone, duly authorized to adjust all the differences, the extension of the rebellion would have been prevented and a settlement reached.

"While the insular events were multiplying Generals Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo landed with a considerable following. After a long and dangerous march they joined a small party of rebels under General Jose Maceo, a brother of Antonio. They were joined later by the late Jose Marti, who had been the life and chief organizer of the Cuban junta in New York. Then General Crombet and his party landed. They were ambushed by the Spaniards, and Crombet was killed and the survivors made prisoners, and today are in the Moro Castle at Havana.

Gomez is a native of Santo Domingo, W. I.; the Maceos are blacks. When it became known that Gomez, Marti and Maceo had landed hundreds of Cubans abandoned their homes and joined them. The recruits were blacks and whites. The rebels made many prisoners, and thus secured arms. In the early days of the rebellion arms and supplies were sent to the rebels by their friends and sympathizers, and smuggled into the country. Then, as now, they had more men than could be armed.

"The people in central and eastern Cuba who are not openly on the side of the rebels sympathize with them and keep them fully advised of every movement of the royal troops.

In reply to a question regarding the rebel strength, the gentleman said that fully 50,000 men are in the various rebel commands, of whom about three-fourths have arms. They are about half whites and half negroes. The latter make the best soldiers. They sleep in the open and can march a whole day without food.

"Quite recently," said he, "when General Calixto Garcia landed, hundreds of whites and blacks instantly joined his standard, many of them in excellent social position. They abandoned all to fight for a 'free Cuba.' Garcia, like Gomez and others, made fine records in the earlier rebellion.

"The policy of the Spanish troops is one of makeshifts rather than of search and battling with the Cubans. The climate now is a constant vapor bath, the new troops are not accustomed to it, and their constant marching and drinking impure water endangers their lives. In 1895 over 20,000 of them fell victims to tropical diseases, and this year the death rate will be appalling.

"It has been claimed by the Spaniards that Maceo's men cannot cross the new trocha. Despite all statements to the contrary the rebels cross the trocha whenever they please by attracting the attention of the troops at one place while at another point others dash across and are out of sight ere the small detachments can overcome their surprise. This Maceo has done repeatedly.

"The Cubans have orders to release all prisoners captured after securing their arms and supplies. On the other hand, however, Spanish commanders are responsible for the shooting of hundreds of defenseless persons and reporting the affair as a Spanish victory.

"The Cubans do not now hold any town, village or port, but when advised of expeditions the rebels concentrate near the coast and cover the landing of men and arms, having reduced this to a science. The steamers lay to at night, outside of the marine league. The boats, painted a light drab, are swung over the side, when they are laden with men and arms. If a man of war appears she sees the steamer, while the boats, without lights, make for the shore. All the expeditions dispatched to Cuba have landed except that of the Competitor. Nineteen expeditions have made successful trips."

THE DEADLY GASOLINE.

It Nearly Exterminates a Whole Family in Chicago.

FOUR DEAD AND ANOTHER DYING.

The Mother Was Preparing the Morning Meal with a Gasoline Stove When the Reservoir Containing the Fluid Exploded with Terrible Results.

CHICAGO, May 25.—By the explosion of a gasoline stove on Townsend street yesterday a family of six persons was almost exterminated. Four are dead and a fifth is so badly burned that death is almost certain. The names of the dead are: Otto Malm, a carpenter, 32 years old; Sina Malm, aged 8 years; Hilya Malm, 6 years; Otto Malm, Jr., 3 years. The list of the injured are: Mrs. Ella Malm, 33 years old, burned about the hands, arms and face, will recover; Ellen Malm, 8 years, severely burned about the head and body, will probably die.

Mrs. Malm, the wife and mother, had arisen to prepare breakfast, and her husband and children were still asleep in bed. She lighted a gasoline stove, when the reservoir which holds the supply of oil exploded, throwing the burning fluid about the room. Before the sleeping members of the family could be taken out, or even warned, they were shut in by flames and burned almost to a crisp. When the explosion occurred Mrs. Malm rushed frantically from the dwelling and screamed for help. She then returned to the house, soon reappearing with her 3-year-old child in her arms. Pieces of burning clothing still adhered to the burned flesh of the babe, and it died shortly afterwards. The screams of the mother had by this time brought the neighbors to the scene.

The fire department was summoned and the firemen rushed into the rooms and removed the inmates. While water was thrown upon the flames.

The mother's burns were attended to by the doctors, and it was found they were comparatively light. She was removed to the home of friends.

Explosion in a Glass Factory.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., May 25.—An explosion occurred here yesterday at the glass factory through a defective blast in the big tank. Several persons were badly burned. Desire Moll inhaled steam and is dying. Master Teaser is badly burned, and may die. William Sutton, Emil Wittebert and Jacob Moore are all more or less burned.

Fatal Explosion of an Oil Can.

HARTFORD, May 25.—Mrs. Ellen Callahan, aged 64, residing on Harrison avenue, was fatally burned by the explosion of an oil can while trying to start a fire by pouring kerosene on it last evening. Her son, James Callahan, was also badly burned in trying to extinguish the flames.

EX-SENATOR WALLACE DEAD.

For Years He Was a Power in Pennsylvania Politics.

NEW YORK, May 23.—William A. Wallace, former United States senator from Pennsylvania, died yesterday at 170 West Eighty-eighth street, this city, aged 67. Mr. Wallace had been seriously ill for several months, and for a month past he had been unconscious for a greater part of the time. Paralysis of the brain was the cause of his death.

For a number of years William A. Wallace was a power in the politics of the state of Pennsylvania. He divided the party and led the wing which opposed Tilden for president, and had for his antagonist Samuel J. Randall, the earnest advocate of the New York statesman. In 1863 he was elected to the state senate, defeating a popular Republican, Lewis W. Hall. His vote gave the legislature into the control of the Democrats.

In 1874, when speaker of the state senate, he was urged to be a candidate for a seat in the United States senate. He was opposed by Charles R. Buckalew, but when the vote was taken only six members of his party voted against him. He served only one term, retiring in 1881. Wallace led several campaigns in this state, the most important being in 1838, when Grant and Wilson and Seymour and Blair was running for president and vice president. Pennsylvania was the pivotal state, and through Wallace's efforts the majority for General Grant was less than 30,000.

In 1882 he was again elected state senator, and continued a member of the upper branch of the legislature until January, 1887, serving altogether seventeen years in that body, over which he presided in 1871, before the establishment of the lieutenant governorship. Mr. Wallace was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1886, when Chauncey F. Black defeated him, and again in 1890, when Robert E. Pattison was nominated the second time.

Drowned in a Mine Pit.

TAMAQUA, Pa., May 25.—Frank Jelly, an engineer in the employ of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, fell into a cage pit in No. 4 mine and was drowned. The body was found after the pit had been dragged several hours.

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 B. W. Hargrave.