

The Wilson Advance.

BY THE ADVANCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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THE ADVANCE,
Wilson, N. C.

A THRIVING ENTERPRISE.

Dairy Farming is Rapidly Growing—Its
Benefits on Other Crops are Very No-
ticeable—Mr. W. T. Farmer Rears an
Ideal Dairy.

Should you begin a search you could not find a town in North Carolina a town which has in so short a time made as rapid progress along so many lines as the town of Wilson. From the beginning of its prosperity energetic men have taken hold of nearly every line of industrial progress practicable under our climatic conditions. These men have shown during their stay in Wilson a willingness to push forward every line of industry which in any way promised success. The mere fact that our strivings have been so diversified in a great measure accounts for our rapid progress. Had our efforts been combined along certain lines, had the people been dependent on any one occupation for support we would not be able to-day to boast of having the garden city of Eastern Carolina. Our success is not due to one man or to one class of men, but the working in harmony of all portions of our population has insured for us a success which would have been unattainable by any other means. Men have laid out for themselves a certain work to do, a certain interest to develop, and we have seen them stick to this purpose through all kinds of difficulties until their efforts were crowned with success. In this we have been more fortunate than other towns. Look around us and see how one sided are their interests. The efforts of the leading spirits of these towns have been put out along one line, because that promised the quickest return, the result has been a stagnation of other lines of business and a surplus lot of opportunities along this one line.

The pulse of any town can be known by studying the farming element around this town. No matter what improvement may be set on foot by the townspeople the energy, the stimulus can be found among the farmers. It is this class of our population that sets the pace for any town. Especially is this true when a town is in its infancy. Then more than at any other time is felt every change in the farmer's condition. Go to any town much older than Wilson and ask why business is at a stand-still. Your question will always receive the same answer. The merchant will say that he has a full line of goods but they bring him in no profit. Why? Because the farming element which surround this town are unable to take advantage of an increase in opportunities on the part of those who are willing and anxious to serve them. This has always been the history of a town, its impetus has always come from the outside instead of the inside. When the town has a backing it gives all the more zest to those who are willing and able to work for the upbuilding of the internal industries.

The farmer of Wilson County as well as the farmer of North Carolina, has passed through different stages of development. At first he lived in log cabins, made his own eatables,

raised his own clothing and spun it at home. During this stage he lived almost wholly alone, there was no need of towns because everything was raised at home. A money crop was not thought of. When there was a surplus over a decent living it went for luxuries. Later this old custom gave away to a higher stage of living and with this came a demand for money. To build new houses and to make many other needed improvements a certain amount of money was necessary. This demand was answered by the introduction of a money crop. At first in Wilson this was in the form of cotton. For many years the acreage of this staple increased until it almost supplanted every other crop. Farmers thought it better to raise ten cent cotton and buy the necessities of life than to spend time trying to raise them. When the price of cotton, therefore fell the farming class of people felt very keenly the effects. The amount of cotton which they had been living on for years comfortably no longer answered the needs of their families. This state of things grew from bad to worse until the tobacco industry came in, this in a great measure prevented the crash that would have come otherwise. At present the money crop is divided between cotton and tobacco. Should the prices of these continue to fall the farmer will be unable to meet the many responsibilities which the decade of hard times has placed on him.

Along with this striving for prosperity from the ground comes a gradual strain on the natural resources, which will in time render much of our best farming sections unproductive, unless a relief is brought about. The farmer is forced at present to put into cultivation almost every foot of available land on his plantation every year and in this way no part of the land receives the necessary stimulant to keep it up to the normal state. When the farmer raised a drove of hogs, sheep and cows a portion of his land was being built up while the other was in cultivation and with each succeeding year he tilled soil which had been resting a season. By this means no part of the land suffered, but instead he was enabled to raise more on a smaller acreage because it was well manured during its resting period.

But stock raising—the easiest way to improve land—has been almost entirely abandoned. The droves of cattle which formerly built up our land are seen no more. In this is one reason for the present condition of the farmer. He has not only suffered himself but has allowed his land to suffer because he had no suitable manure with which to improve it. Take for example the farming sections of the United States, that is the stock farming sections, they were the last to feel the panic of '94. While the manufacturing centres were striving for life they went steadily upward. This is not only because their guano bill was much lessened by stock raising but because those hogs, cows and sheep could be sold, because the people of the town were forced to have eatables. Thus all see that stock raising not only benefits our lands, but is a sure source of revenue as well.

Some of our most prosperous farmers around Wilson are men who have gone extensively into stock raising. They not only reap a reward in the shape of good crops but sell at good prices the products of the dairy. In this way they not only save quite an outlay for artificial stimulants but reap a sure, steady income directly from every cent invested. The most conspicuous of this class is Mr. W. T. Farmer. Any one who has never gone over his farm or through his dairy arrangements can spend an evening there very profitably. Everything is arranged so that nothing is wasted. What cannot be utilized on the farm is made use of elsewhere. Over his entire

farm are pastures which are used at intervals. On these pastures is grass, produced not by artificial means but as a result of stock raising. The manures which are gathered is used in making food for his large drove of cattle. When a cow does not come up to the requirement he sends her right over to the town and sells her for beef. Such meat always brings a high price because it is the best that the market affords.

His arrangements for taking care of the butter and milk are excellent. The latest improvements in the art of dairying have been provided and everything that comes from his farm demands a good price because it is nice. His barn arrangement is excellent. Provision has been made both for utility and comfort.

Besides Mr. Farmer there are several other farms around Wilson that are very creditable. All these men have nice outfits and all are prosperous farmers because they raise stock.

Some one will say there is already an overproduction. Well, if everybody should want to sell milk and butter to the people of Wilson there would soon be an overproduction. But every one can benefit both himself and his farm by raising good stock. But you cannot hope to cope with these men unless you have good stock as well. Others find markets for such products and prosper by raising them. Why then can you not do the same? The political changes which will come as a result of the present administration can not change your condition unless there is an internal change. If you are to live off the people you must raise what the people want. Our climate presents many advantages along various lines, and if people don't want to buy cotton or tobacco raise something they do want and are compelled to have. Improve your own land and in so doing you will save a great deal of the expense which has already saddled on you a greater portion of your debt. Do not run from the farm but study farming and find out where and how you can get the greatest yield from the opportunities before you.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

The Truth About Armenia.

For more than eighteen months past The Post has stood, at first alone, in an attitude of protest against the violent and insensate denunciation of the Turkish government with reference to the Armenian troubles. We have consistently advocated a temperate consideration of the situation, and have always insisted that the theory of religious persecution was vicious, without the shadow of support in fact or reason. Inquiry revealed to us that, whilst there are 5,000,000 of non-Mussulmans in the Turkish Empire, the only objects of Moselem wrath have been among the 1,000,000 of Armenians. There has never been a massacre in which there were Catholic, Jew, Greek or Protestant victims. Even at Erzerum or Trebizonde, where a year or two ago, the fury of the Turks was most emphatically exhibited, none of the Christian or non-Mohammedan sects was molested—always excepting the Armenians. On some few occasions there have been demonstrations against our missionary establishments but it has invariably appeared, upon investigation, that these demonstrations were coincident with and presumably provoked by the presence and machinations of Armenian agitators. The conclusion was inevitable in fact, that the troubles all had their trouble in politics and that sedition, not religion, was the primary cause. Of the enormities which have so shocked the Christian world. We

know that both in London and Constantinople the Armenians had incendiary societies devoted, first to the instigation of murderous outbreaks, and, secondly, to the dissemination of literature full of falsehood and devoted wholly to the inculcation of prejudice against the Turks. We knew, also, that England was especially interested in giving currency to these wicked stories, animated by the desire to find a pretext for interfering in the affairs of the Turkish Empire and making that interference a factor in her scheme of aggrandizement. We therefore combatted the teachings of the Armenian agitators and counseled a course of absolute neutrality on the part of our government and people.

That we were right in this attitude greatly as it may have been questioned and antagonized in the past, has since been abundantly established. The report of the commission sent by the British government to inquire into the facts, the utterances of the London newspapers, the formal declaration of Lord Rosebery, late Premier of Great Britain, and, until recently, leader of the Liberal Party, in England—these and many other witnesses have sustained the course of The Post and dispelled the mischievous errors which we have contended against with such persistent fervor. And now comes Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, sent abroad by the New York Herald to make a study of the situation in Turkey, who, after careful and dispassionate consideration, writes to his paper positively sustaining our views in the premises. —Washington Post.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

TOBACCO.

CLEANINGS FROM THE TOBACCO JOURNALS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE TOBACCO FARMER.

Death of a Tobacco Manufacturer.
The death is announced of Mr. Philip Baron Key, of the firm of Key & Co., plug tobacco and snuff manufacturers, of Statesville, N. C. He has been in failing health for years, but death was immediately due to an attack of pneumonia. He was a native of Louisiana, and was born in March, 1832, a descendant of the Key family of Maryland, and a grandnephew of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." He was a tobacco planter in LaFouche parish, La., before the war, served in the Confederate army and afterwards engaged in several businesses, fourteen years ago locating in Statesville, and eventually commencing the manufacture of tobacco and snuff. He was a refined and genial gentleman; who leaves a host of friends to regret his loss.—Southern Tobacconist.

Reports of Different North Carolina Markets, During Last Week Taken from Tobacco Journals.

Wilson—The sales during the last week have been very moderate owing to the closeness of election. Farmers as a rule are holding back their tobacco with the expectation of getting better prices after the election. They reason that no matter what may

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be the result prices will take a turn for the better. The stagnation of business just before a presidential election is given as the reason. What tobacco has been sold during the past week brought good prices. The weather has been very favorable to handling tobacco and the grades have been good.

Greensboro—Sales have been light this week, on account of the dry weather, and will continue so until we have a season.

Prices are not high, but sales are far from being a brag. Better things are expected after election.

At a recent meeting of the Greensboro Tobacco Association the old officers were re-elected as follows: President, J. S. Cobb; vice-president, J. N. Leak; treasurer, W. L. Beville; Secretary, W. E. Stone.

Henderson—We have nothing of interest from this market for the week. It has been comparatively quiet, with lighter receipts than for some time past. We look for no change in the situation until the elections have been decided. The character of the offerings continues as heretofore, except a falling off in color. Prices remain unchanged.

Durham—Sales continue small on our market. While there is a very large percentage of common tobacco in the breaks we have some good and useful sorts, which latter are well maintained in price.

Old tobaccos do not seem to be meeting with as ready sale as the same did last year.

Why

Do people buy Hood's Sarsaparilla in preference to any other,—in fact almost to the exclusion of all others?

Because

They know from actual use that Hood's is the best, i. e., it cures when others fail. Hood's Sarsaparilla is still made under the personal supervision of the educated pharmacist who originated it.

The question of best is just as positively decided in favor of Hood's as the question of comparative sales.

Another thing: Every advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla is true, is honest.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Lumber Wanted

Cut Accurately and Rapidly on the
FARQUHAR
Variable Friction
Feed Saw Mill
with Quick Receiving Head
Blocks Capacity 5,000 to 10,000 feet, with Engines and Boilers from 12 to 30 Horse Power.
For full descriptive catalogue address
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd.,
YORK, PA.

LIBEL NOTICE.

The following personal property was seized in this, the Fourth District North Carolina, as follows:

Aug. 25, '96, in the town of Wilson, one bbl. corn whiskey, about 30 gallons. Mr. Perry Taylor owner. R. S. Section.

Aug. 25, '96, town of Wilson, 2 bbls. corn whiskey, about 70 gallons. Mr. S. L. Tomlinson owner. R. S. Section.

Any person having any interest in said property should appear before me within 30 days from date of this libel notice and show cause why said property should not be forfeited to the United States.

Given under my hand and seal at Raleigh, N. C., this 10th day of September, 1896.

F. M. SIMMONS, Col.
by J. J. DANIEL, D. C.
4th Dist. N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator, C. T. A. of the estate of Catherine Bridgers, dec'd, this is to notify all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present them for payment on or before the 23d day of October 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J. W. F. BRIDGERS,
Adm'r. C. T. A.
This Oct. 23, 1896.
(43-61.)