

State Library

THE WILSON ADVANCE.

\$1 A YEAR CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

VOLUME XXVII.

WILSON, N. C., JAN. 21, 1897.

NUMBER 3.

DIRECTORY.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOCAL TRAINS:

N. Bound.	S. Bound.
Between Florence and Weldon.	
No. 78.	No. 23.
12:45 P. M. Leaves Wilson	2:05 P. M.
Between Wilmington and Norfolk:	
No. 48.	No. 49.
12:45 P. M. Leaves Wilson	2:12 P. M.
"Shoo' Fly" Wilmington to Rocky Mount:	
No. 40.	No. 41.
10:23 P. M. Leaves Wilson	6:15 A. M.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Between Florence and Weldon:

No. 32. No. 55.
12:22 A. M. Leaves Wilson, 11:18 P. M.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:

R. S. CLARK, Chairman.
JOHN C. HADLEY, THOS. FELTON.
SHADE FELTON, J. H. NEWSOM.

TOWN OFFICERS.

ALDERMEN:

J. D. LEE,	1st Ward.
J. A. CLARK,	2nd "
U. H. COZART,	3rd "
GEO. HACKNEY,	4th "
J. T. ELLIS,	5th "

P. B. DEANS, Mayor;
JNO. R. MOORE, Town Clerk;
W. E. DEANS, Collector.

POLICE:

D. P. CHRISTMAN, Chief.
EPHRAIM HARRELL, FRANK FELTON,
JAMES MARSHBOURNE.

CHURCHES.

St. Timothy's Episcopal church, Rev. F. C. Bayliss, Priest-in-charge. Services: Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday School at 3 p. m., Week-days—Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 p. m. Holy days at 10 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion on 1st Sunday in each month at 11 a. m., other Sundays at 7:45 a. m.

Methodist Church, Rev. J. B. Hurley Pastor; services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday School, 5 p. m., J. F. Bruton, Supt. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30.

Disciples Church, Rev. D. W. Davis, Pastor; services on Second, Third and Fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday night. Sunday School at 3 o'clock, p. m., Geo. Hackney, Supt.

Presbyterian Church, Rev. James Thomas, Pastor; services on the First, Second and Third Sunday in every month and at Strickland's church every Fourth Sunday. Sunday School at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Baptist Church, service as follows: Preaching Sunday morning at 11:00 o'clock and 8:30 p. m. Rev. J. A. Road Pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday School at 5 p. m., D. S. Boykin Supt.

Primitive Baptist Church, preaching on 2nd Sunday by Elder Jas. Bass; on 3rd Sunday by Elder Jas S. Woodard; on the 4th Sunday and Saturday, before by the pastor, Elder P. D. Gold. Services begin at 11 a. m.

LODGES.

Regular meetings of Mt. Lebanon Lodge No. 117, A. F. & A. M. are held in their hall, corner of Nash and Goldsboro streets on the 1st and 3rd Monday nights at 7:30 o'clock p. m. each month.
J. D. Bullock, W. M.

Regular meetings of Mt. Lebanon Chapter No. 27 are held in the Masonic Hall every 2nd Monday night at 7:30 o'clock p. m. each month.
Lat Williams, H. P.

Regular meetings of Mt. Lebanon Commandery No. 7 are held in the Masonic hall every 4th Monday night at 7:30 o'clock each month.
W. H. Applewhite, E. C.

Regular meetings of Wilson Lodge, K. of H. No. 1694 are held in their hall over the 1st National Bank every 1st Thursday evening at 3:30 o'clock, p. m.
B. F. Briggs, Director.

PACIFICATION HAS BEGUN.

Business Men Reported to be Preparing for the Resumption of Commerce—Gomez is Reported Ready to Make Proper Terms.

A special cable from Havana, received in Washington January 15th, reports conditions rapidly improving on the island. The dispatch says: "In accordance with the resolutions passed by the Havana Chamber of Commerce on the 5th instant, during a session at which the representatives of the municipalities of Santiago de las Vegas, Marianao, Guanajay, Guira de Melena, and Alquizar assisted, agricultural operations have been commenced in all these districts.

"The improvement in the State of this part of the country is very marked. So short a time as four months ago the danger from insurgent attacks would have precluded any attempt at sowing or preparing the cane fields and tobacco plantations.

"Business men are of the belief that in a very short time the work of pacification will extend to the whole western part of the island. They are undoubtedly acting up to their beliefs as regards preparations for the resumption of commerce. These facts seem to confirm the statement, publicly made by the local authorities, that a short time would see the pacification of the western part of the island.

"The general impression here, as regards affairs in the eastern part of part of the island, is that Gomez is tired of war and anxious to come to terms."

It is positively and authoritatively denied that the United States and Spain have practically concluded an agreement regarding terms to be offered the insurgents for the settlement of the Cuban rebellion.

It can be stated furthermore that until yesterday, when Senor De Lome made his usual Thursday diplomatic call on the Secretary of State, there has been no conference between Secretary Olney and the Spanish Minister since Thursday of last week, when the latter was among the list of diplomats who paid their respects to the Secretary and saw him regarding the public business. The United States, as stated in the President's message, made certain representations to Spain, and the present attitude of this government is that of awaiting the response of Spain to the suggestion that the interests of the United States and other considerations demanded that the war "should not be prolonged or indefinitely dragged out."

It is denied also that a special envoy of Spain has been, or is about to be, sent to the United States shortly as a private negotiator, with special instructions from Senor Canovas, the Duke of Tetuan. It is said that this latter report probably arises from the fact that Senor Solar arrived in Washington a few days ago, as noted in The Post, to succeed one of the Secretaries of the legation. Senor Solar was formerly the secretary to the Duke of Tetuan, and when his coming was first announced a report similar to the present one was circulated and officially denied.

Cuban Stamps in the Mails.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The appearance of the stamps of the so-called Cuban Republic in the United States mails has caused much comment here and was the source of some discussion at the Post-office Department to-day, as to whether such stamps could be recognized as proper for the transmission of mails into the United States, as this government has not recognized Cuba as

a free and independent country. This is probably the first case of its kind where insurgents have established their own post-offices and used their own stamps, which were transmitted in the mails to the United States.

At the Post-office Department it was stated that these stamps were good, so far as the United States was concerned, as our postal laws require only that the stamps be properly cancelled, and that the envelopes containing the mail matter bear the post-mark of a regular post-office. These regulations have been complied with, so far as the department knows. Had they not been admissible, the letters bearing these stamps would have been marked with the letter T, at the receiving office in this country, meaning "tax collect."

The department knows nothing about the post-office stamped on the envelope, except that it is in Spanish territory, and Spain is in the International Postal Union. These stamps might give rise to a delicate diplomatic question, in which the Post-office Department would take no part, but refer the matter to the Department of State for settlement.

Great Britain's Frozen Meat.

The Philadelphia Record mentions, as one of the marvels of our State, the fact that forty millions of people in Great Britain are able to obtain almost a third of their supply of fresh meat from the far-distant countries of Australia, New Zealand, and the Americas. Science may point to this fact as one of the greatest of her nineteenth century achievements. It has come from the brains of many great inventors. The applications of steam power to ocean navigation and the steady evolution of the marine engine could not have made possible the transportation of fresh beef and mutton for thousands of miles without a corresponding progress in the application of chemical science.

From the statistics of this great traffic, which we find in the Record, it appears that when it began, in 1880, it made a small beginning. In that year 400 carcasses of frozen mutton were shipped from Australia. During 1896 there were 5,717,937 carcasses imported into Great Britain from Australia, New Zealand, River Plate, the Falkland Islands, and Patagonia. The importations of frozen and chilled beef during 1896 amounted to 2,679,000 hundredweights, of which 2,075,000 hundredweights were furnished by the United States. The traffic employs 123 steamships, with a carrying capacity of 4,530,000 carcasses each voyage between Great Britain and ports in Australia, New Zealand, and South America.

There was a real nobleman in Raleigh last week. His name was Count Neculia Cincu. He is a Roumanian and was sent here by his government to study our agricultural methods and examine and purchase such farm machinery as he thought could be successfully used in his country. He remained there for several hours visiting the Agricultural Department, the Experiment Station and the Agricultural and Mechanical College. He expressed himself as delighted at what he saw. From there he went to Savannah, Ga. He holds a general letter of introduction from Dr. Dabney, the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.—Ex.

CY THOMPSON NOMINATED

For Senator by the North Carolina Populists.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 15.—The Populist caucus at midnight nominated Dr. Cyrus Thompson for Senator on the second ballot. Thompson, Dockery, Mott, Hileman and Guthrie, were voted for on the first ballot. On the second ballot all except the first two were withdrawn. Thompson and Dockery receiving 23 and 9 votes respectively. Senator Parker, of Randolph, one of the bolters, returned to the caucus last night. It is understood that he will vote for the nominee. It is not believed that Hardison, who went into the caucus with Parker, will desert Pritchard.

The situation virtually remains unchanged. Fourteen Populist votes, in addition to the Republican vote, will nominate Pritchard. It is claimed that at least eighteen will stand by him to the last. At this hour there appears to be no reason for changing the prediction that Pritchard will be his own successor.

Two Navies Compared.

It is not a matter of immediate importance, but it is interesting to know the estimate put on the relative strength of the Spanish and American navies by a competent authority. The Saturday Review, of London, is generally recognized as unusually well informed and careful on such points. In its latest issue it states that "in mere number of counts fifty-eight, as against America's forty-two, but the superiority is wholly fiction." It sums up the American force of battleships and cruisers as thirty to fourteen for Spain, the former all "built since 1885," the latter antiquated." And it concludes: "If the worst came, there is a chance that the Spaniards might penetrate the long naval line of defence along the American shore, and work some damage before they were overtaken. But that they would very soon come to a disastrous end in this adventure is no more to be doubted than that they would from the outset be hopelessly overmatched in Cuban waters." Another point of really still greater significance is the unquestioned superiority of the morale of the Americans. It is not boasting to assert that no American army of 200,000 would have wasted two years in futile skirmishing as the Spaniards have in Cuba, and there is no reason to suppose that the Spanish navy has any more fight in it than the Spanish army.—New York Times.

Wants a Half-Silver Monument.

Cynthina, Ky., Jan. 13.—Major Jacob Crosthwaite died at his home in Connersville to-day. An ardent free silver democrat in life. Major Crosthwaite left a will in which he desired that the base of his monument should be silver on which should be this inscription, "Free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1." The will probably be contested by the relatives of Crosthwaite on the ground of insanity.

The folly of prejudice is frequently shown by people who prefer to suffer for years rather than try an advertised remedy. The millions who have no such notions, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood-diseases, and are cured. So much for common sense.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 12.—A special from Rome to the Constitution says that Simon, Borg & Co., of New York, to-day bought the Chattanooga, Rome & Carrollton Railroad at foreclosure. The property is to be reorganized by the purchasing bondholders. This line is 550 miles long.

Coxey at Work Again.

St. Louis, Jan. 14.—The commonwealth conference at the Lindell Hotel was in session from 1 o'clock p. m. to 5:30 p. m. yesterday when its labors ended. The session was largely occupied in discussing an address to the public. This document of about 800 words was issued over the signature of Jacob S. Coxey as chairman of the conference. The reforms advocated are the imperative mandate to legislators for non-interest-bearing bonds, direct legislation, good roads, and trinomic ballots. The populist leaders of the last campaign are arraigned as corrupt and incapable. An organization committee was chosen, of which Coxey is chairman and Carle Browne secretary.

All reform organizations are invited to send delegates to the national convention to be held at Nashville, Tenn., on July 4, next. No name was decided upon for the new party, that being left to the Nashville convention. One of the resolutions calls upon all unemployed men to meet in their respective towns on Washington's birthday and organize for weekly parades thereafter. The conference adjourned at 7 p. m. to meet in Memphis, Tenn., on February 22, with the Reform Press Association.

World's Tobacco Production.

Through the kindness of Messrs. Ed. C. Geyer & Co., of this city the Sun is in receipt of the world's tobacco statistics compiled by Herr Darmstaedter, of Halle, Germany, and published in the Berlin Nachrichten of December 1st, last. According to the calculation of the noted economist, the average production of last year's crops amounts to 240,000,000 kilograms, or about 530,000 hogsheads of 1,000 pounds each, for the United States as leading producer.

Next comes British India, with about 385,000 hogsheads. In Europe, Russia heads, with 154,000; followed by Austro-Hungary, with about 143,000 hogsheads.

Herr Darmstaedter's estimate for China, (110,000) is probably too low. Germany, with 77,000, ranks sixth among the countries of the globe and third among those of the European continent. Cuba, Dutch India and Turkey in Europe represent each 66,000, Brazil 60,000, Japan 49,000, France 44,000, the Philippine Islands 44,000, Persia 40,000, Turkey in Asia 33,000, Cape Colony 22,000, Bosnia and Herzegovina 20,000, Columbia 12,000, Belgium 10,000, Algiers and San Domingo 9,000 each. Argentina, Paraguay, Mexico, Puerto Rica, Australia, Holland, Greece, 6,000 hogsheads each. The remaining European and Asiatic districts produce less individually. The average world's total is about 2,000,000 hogsheads.—The Baltimore Sun.

North Carolina is a game State. Our Richmond and other tobacco folks find fine fields of sport within her borders birds bountifully. Greensboro shipped 5,000 pounds of rabbits in one day North. Mr. E. J. Whitaker and Ed. Abernathy killed respectively twelve and nine partridges at one shot each. The North Carolina Atlantic is game and fish ground—world renowned. Her minerals, agriculture, tobacco farming, forestry, mines, make the Old North State rich and famous.—Ex.

The desire for fame is sometimes dangerous. It caused a Michigan man to write his name on the Washington monument four times the other day and it cost him \$20.

CASTORIA.

The Family Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchard* is on every wrapper.