

# THE WILSON ADVANCE.

State Library

\$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 XXVII.

WILSON, N. C., JULY 29, 1897.

NUMBER 29.

## DIRECTORY.

### DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

#### LOCAL TRAINS:

N. Bound.	S. Bound.
Between Florence and Weldon. No. 78. 1:42 P. M. Leaves Wilson	No. 23. 2:05 P. M.
Between Wilmington and Norfolk: No. 48. 12:48 P. M. Leaves Wilson,	No. 49. 2:12 P. M.

"Shoo Fly" Wilmington to Rocky Mount:  
No. 40.  
10:23 P. M. Leaves Wilson,

No. 41.  
6:15 A. M.

#### THROUGH TRAINS:

Between Florence and Weldon:  
No. 32.  
12:22 A. M. Leaves Wilson,

No. 35.  
11:18 P. M.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS.

##### BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:

R. S. CLARK, Chairman.  
SHADE FELTON, J. H. NEWSON.

W. J. CHERRY, Sheriff,  
J. D. BARDIN, Clerk of Superior Court,  
J. H. GRIFFIN, Register of Deeds,  
S. H. TYSON, Treasurer,  
W. M. HARRISS, Coroner,  
J. T. REVEL, Surveyor.

#### TOWN OFFICERS.

##### ALDERMEN:

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

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

##### POLICE:

W. P. SNAKENDERG, Chief.  
EPHRAIM HARRRELL, FRANK FELTON  
JAMES MARSHBOURNE,  
D. P. CHRISTMAN, St. Commissioner.

#### 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 Wed-  
nesday night at 7:30.

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

Presbyterian Church, Rev. James  
Thomas, Pastor; services on the First,  
Third and Fourth Sunday in every  
month and at Louisburg Second Sun-  
day. Services at 11 a. m. and 8:30 p.  
m. Sunday School at 5 o'clock, p. m.

Baptist Church, service as follows:  
Preaching Sunday morning at 11:00  
o'clock and 8 p. m. Rev. W. H. Redish  
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. Ser-  
vices 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 Golds-  
boro streets on the 1st and 3rd Monday  
nights at 7:30 o'clock p. m. each month.  
C. E. Moore, 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.  
W. H. Applewhite, 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.  
R. S. Barnes, 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.

Regular meetings of Contentnea  
Lodge, No. 87, K. of P., are held in  
Odd Fellows' Hall every Thursday  
night. Visiting members always wel-  
come.

Regular meetings of Enterprise  
Lodge, No. 44, are held every Friday  
night in Odd Fellows' Hall.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN GOLD FIELDS.

Charlotte Observer.

The discovery of the extensive, rich gold fields in the northwestern portion of the continent has caused an excitement in America unequalled since the days of '49, when California's hidden wealth was published to the world. The stories of the richness of gold in the Klondike placer mining district are doubtless not greatly exaggerated, for the verification comes along in the way of sacks and boxes of gold dust and nuggets and in the report of geologists who have studied the formation of the northwest country.

The Klondike mining region is not in Alaska, and hence not within the domains of the United States. It is in British North America, from 35 to 100 miles from the Alaskan boundary. As the Baltimore Sun remarks, "the existence of this gold in English instead of our territory is another evidence of British greed and perfidy which should excite our senatorial jingoes to the highest pitch of righteous indignation and form the basis for inflammatory and warlike resolutions." The region gets its name from the Klondike, a river emptying into the Yukon. It was discovered by a poor miner named George McCormick, and the first claim was staked on Bonanza creek on the 17th of August of last year. Eight hundred claims have been staked off since then, and the camp, which the miners call Dawson City, has a population of 3,000. Of course it is on a boom and miners and laborers make as high as \$15 a day. The country is wild and only the hardy and stout-hearted can brave its hardships. One of the returned fortune seekers says of it:

"It was 68 degrees below zero last winter and the ground was frozen to the depth of forty feet. The snow doesn't fall to any great depth, three feet being the greatest, and that was light and fleecy frost. All the gold is taken out of the ground by thawing in summer. There are nine months of winter. It is a horrible country to live in, but it is healthy. I am satisfied to stay away from Klondike, although I did well."

Not only is it a rough and tumble life in the place but the region is extremely inaccessible. The trails to the gold mines are treacherous and snow-hidden even to an unencumbered man, and it is with great difficulty that the sheep are driven through the mountain passes to appease the hunger of the dwellers there. It is feared that if 20,000, or 30,000 adventurers should flock to the frozen spot, as is possible, there will be a famine and many will die of hunger. Juneau northwest of Sitka, is the point which miners fit out their expeditions. The trail from Juneau is 700 miles over the mountains to Klondike. The other route is by steamer from Seattle to St. Michael's and then by river boat up the Yukon to Dawson City, 1,700 miles further. By the latter route it takes forty days to make the trip. Neither route can be travelled after the middle of September. \* \* \*

The Baltimore Sun says:

It is impossible, as yet, to estimate the probable output of these new gold fields, but there seems little doubt that, making all reasonable allowance for exaggeration, they must be reckoned with as important new factors in the world's financial resources. Ever since the gold discoveries in California in '48 the annual production of the metal has greatly increased. According to authoritative statistics, the average product of the California mines up to 1870 was about \$45,000,000 annually. Then followed from time to time the opening up of new fields in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The aggregate annual product of gold, exclusive of that of Asia, is put by some authorities at

not more than \$30,000,000 prior to 1848. In 1853 the aggregate annual production reached \$160,000,000. California alone producing \$60,000,000 in that year. The world's production for 1895, according to estimates from United States Treasury reports, was \$203,000,000. Recently the silver mono-metalists have been telling us that the world did not produce enough gold for its financial and commercial needs, but with every step in the development of trade commerce and manufactures nature seems to open her purse to the demands of human energy and enterprise. Her resources of all kinds are inexhaustible, and we are probably still only upon the threshold of discoveries in numerous directions. The opening of this bountifully filled strong box in the frozen domains of the North seems to indicate that there is no region of the earth, however forbidding or unattractive, which may not be rich in some element valuable to human development and progress.

#### Absolutely Pure Grape Juice.

Speer's Unfermented Grape Juice is so perfectly divested of all fermenting principle by electricity and fumigation, that if uncorked and half a bottle used and well corked up again immediately and placed upside down in a cool place, it will keep for months; but if allowed to come in contact with the air in a warm temperature it will absorb the fermenting germ from the air, and will not keep good, but will ferment and become slightly alcoholic. For sale by druggists.

#### Increased Railroad Taxes—Lower Telegraph Rates.

The State railroad commission at its meeting at Round Knob decided to require the railroads of the State to pay an increased tax, and the telegraph companies to send messages at a reduced rate.

The commission increased the valuation of railroad property in North Carolina \$3,000,000 over the assessed valuation in 1896, and the railroad companies will therefore be required to pay taxes on a greatly increased return.

In the matter of cheaper telegraph service the commission placed the rate for a message of ten words or less at 15 cents. The rate has heretofore been 25 cents.

The railroad commission is very careful to be just and fair in its decisions. It has made the most painstaking investigation into these subjects and we have no doubt that these two decisions were justified by the findings of the commission, and they will undoubtedly be applauded by the people of the State.—Charlotte Observer.

## Why take Johnson's Chill & Fever Tonic? Because it cures the most stubborn case of Fever in ONE DAY.

#### A Franking Abuse.

The Government has long been a competitor of the job printer in the printing of envelopes, and much merited criticism has been heaped upon the government printing office on this account. Now the government has gone into the advertising business and become a competitor of the trade journals of the country. When the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill passed Congress, last February, it contained an amendment, innocent in appearance, extending the franking privilege to all official mail matter of the Bureau of American Republics. This action was a direct reversal of the well established

law governing the postal service, which forbids the franking privilege to publications containing advertisements.

Under this arrangement, the publishing department of the bureau has gained a new lease of life, its last monthly bulletin containing thirty pages of advertising. Business houses in all parts of the United States are receiving letters under government frank, soliciting their advertisements, and the circulation of the bulletin has been very much increased. The publishers of trade journals which compete for the same class of business are becoming very much exasperated that the government has entered their field, and, by giving the bureau the franking privilege, put them to a still further disadvantage. The injustice is so apparent that the numerous requests now being sent to congressmen to introduce bills limiting the franking privilege to the purposes for which it was originally intended, should be promptly heeded.—Newspaperdom.

#### A Check to Populism.

The decision of the North Carolina Railway Commission, in the matter of reducing railroad rates in the State, deciding as it has that the passenger rates in North Carolina are lower than in any other States in proportion to the population per square mile, and that the freight rates are fully as low, is a decision that will meet the hearty approval of every business man and sensible person in the State.

This decision is not merely one that is just and equitable to the railroad, but it is a decision which is a check to the spirit of Populism, altogether too prevalent in North Carolina.

The cry of death to the railroad kings, and judgment against, every corporation, is too readily brought forth to serve the politician.

The continued building up of a hostility to railway companies, based chiefly upon the ground that they have money, and therefore must have acquired it at the expense of the public, and should be made to disgorge, has been used so much that it ought not longer to deceive the people.

The fact that the Railway Commission has decided in favor of no reduction, after a critical hearing of both sides of the case shows that its members are practical men, and have not been affected by the apparent populist sentiment which inspired the action to bring about a reduction of railroad freight and passenger rates in this State.

If it can be shown that railroads, and corporations have a right to live and do business in North Carolina, without being at the mercy of Populist officials, Judges, or newspapers, the State will have made a stride towards removing the odium which in a measure hangs over her at present.

If it can be seen that charges brought forward, inspired without any practical reason, against those doing business, legitimately, and that these charges will receive the disapproval of every right minded tribunal then North Carolina may be considered on the road to a better Statehood, one not shackled by Populism, but ruled and controlled by the highest type of a pure and conservative Democracy.

May such a Democracy prevail in a State whose past record is so illustrious as North Carolina's.—Newbern Journal.

**SCROFULA** in its worst form yields to the blood cleansing power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of cases have been perfectly CURED.

#### A Remarkable Georgia Story.

A gentleman just returned from Bellville, Ga., tells a most remarkable phenomenon which at present is almost running the negro population wild down there. It is something like this:

A few days ago several negroes were playing "seven up" in a little village about fifty miles from Bellville, and one of them having bad luck, with only one dollar left, said that if he lost that he would curse the Lord. He lost and fulfilled his vow by cursing the Lord vehemently. He had hardly completed his dreadful denunciations when from out his mouth, nose and ears shot forth streams of fire. When his companions recovered, half an hour later from the insensibility into which they were shocked, the man was still sitting in the same place, on a log, and the streams of fire still continued to pour forth.

The frightened men tried to remove him from the log, but he could not be budged, he was stuck fast. They then procured an axe, intending to cut the log away from around the man, but at the first stroke of the axe, blood gushed from the wood and they fled in terror.

This story is believe by thousands of negroes, and they are flocking to see the "accursed man" Monday morning a big excursion from Bellville left for the scene.

#### Everybody Says

That the Wines and Brandies of the Speer, N. J., Wine Co., Passiac, N. J., are leading all others in public favor. Their Brandies are unexcelled for delicacy of flavor, and are pronounced by the most capable judges to be the very best on the market, while their fine Old Port Unfermented Grape Juice are superior to all others for the sick room and Communion Table. For pure grape Brandy their Old Climax, vintage 1876, is admitted the best to be had. Vineyard and cellars at Passiac, N. J.

#### Seven Thoughts.

More flies are caught with honey than with vinegar.

If you would not be known to do a thing never do it.

It may be said that yesterday suggests to-morrows promises, but to-day accomplishes.

It is difficult to say who does the most mischief, enemies with the worst intentions or friends with the best.

There is a great struggle between vanity and patience when we have to meet a person who admires us but who bores us.

Beware of prejudice. A man's mind is like a rat trap; prejudices creep in easily, but it is doubtful if they ever get out again.

A good and wise man may at times be angry with the world, and also grieved at it; but no man can ever be long discontented with the world if he does his duty in it.—N. Y. Weekly.

#### CASTORIA.

The famous signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Aged Ex-Confederate Dead.  
Savannah, Ga., July 26.—General Lafayette McLaws, the oldest Confederate major general but one, was buried yesterday with military honors. The First regiment infantry, Georgia volunteers, First battalion, Georgia volunteers, the Chatham artillery (the oldest artillery company in the country except one), and one troop of the First regiment of cavalry, the famous Jeff. Davis Legion, and two divisions of naval militia, escorted the remains from the church to the cemetery.