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# The Wilson Advance.

"LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIM'ST AT, BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S, AND TRUTH'S."

VOL. 10.

WILSON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1880.

NUMBER 28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bingham School,

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ESTABLISHED IN 1793.

Is now Pre-eminently among Southern Boarding Schools for boys in size, numbers and area of patronage. The 17th Session begins July 29th. For catalogue, giving full particulars, Address, MAT. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.

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OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY

OXFORD, N. C.

In closing the most prosperous session of Raleigh Female Seminary which we have ever had, to resume Sep. 1st, 1880 in Oxford, we assure our friends that we mean no more than a change of place. Our reasons for removal are these: 1. The citizens of Oxford have provided buildings and grounds more ample than those occupied by us in Raleigh, and better adapted to school purposes. 2. The cost of living being less than in Raleigh, we can cheapen education. The girls are expected to run to Oxford by the Fall. The price for board, fuel, lights and washing per month is \$11.00. For Catalogue, apply to F. P. HOBGOOD, PRES.

HORNER SCHOOL.

OXFORD, N. C.

This School has been under its present management for the last Twenty-Nine years. It sets up no claim to pre-eminence but to the neutral and moral training of boys. It acknowledges no superior. This boast is justified by the high standard the students from this school have maintained in the various Colleges and Universities of the Country. We assure our patrons that no pains will be spared to furnish the school with the best Educational Advantages. The next Session begins the 16th of August. For Catalogue apply to J. C. HORNER.

GOLDSBORO SEMINARY

MALE AND FEMALE.

Full session begins September 6th and ends Dec. 24th, 1880. Tuition from, \$7 to \$17 for Calisthenics, 3 for Music, 15 Board, per session \$10 per month. For information, address, R. P. TROY, A. M., Principal.

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The Wilson Advance.

FRIDAY ..... AUGUST 6, 1880



Poetry.

Work in the Time Now.

The world is strong with a mighty hope  
Of a good time yet to be,  
And carefully casts the horoscope  
Of her future destiny;  
And poet and prophet, and priest and sage,  
Are watching with anxious eyes,  
To see the light of that promised age  
On the waiting world arise.  
Oh, weary and long seems that time to come  
Who under life's burdens bow,  
For while they wait for that time to come  
They forget 'tis a good time now.

Yes, a good time now—for we cannot say  
What the morrow will bring to view;  
But we're always sure of the time to-day  
And the course we must pursue;  
And no better time is ever sought  
By a brave heart under the sun  
Than the present hour, with its noblest thought,  
And the duties to be done;  
'Tis enough for the earliest soul to see  
There is work to be done, and how,  
For he knows that the good time yet to be  
Depends on the good time now.

There is never a broken link in the chain  
And never a careless flaw,  
For cause and effect, and loss and gain,  
Are true to chargeless law,  
Now is the time to sow the seed  
For the harvest of future years;  
Now is the time for a noble deed,  
While the need of the work appears.  
You must earn the bread of your liberty  
By the toil and sweat of your brow,  
And hasten the good time yet to be  
By improving the good time now.

'Tis as bright a sun that shines to-day  
As will shine in the coming time;  
And truth has as weighty a word to say  
Through her oracles sublime.  
There are voices in earth, and air and sky  
That tell of the good time here,  
And visions that come to faith's clear eye  
The weary in heart to cheer.  
The glorious fruit on life's goodly tree  
Is ripening on every bough,  
And the wise in spirit rejoice to see  
The light of the good time now.

Thet, up! nor wait for the promised hour,  
For the good time now is the best,  
And the soul that uses its gift of power  
Shall be in the present best.  
Whatever the future may have in store,  
With a will there is ever a way;  
And none need burden the soul with more  
Than the duties of to-day.  
Then up! with a spirit brave and free,  
And put the hand to the plow,  
Nor wait for the good time yet to be,  
But work in the good time now.

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

General Hancock's Letter.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

July 29th, 1880.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 12th, 1880, apprising me formally of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled in Cincinnati. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me. The principles enunciated by the Convention are those I have cherished in the past and shall endeavor to maintain in the future. The 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable. I should deem it my duty to resist with all of my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section, and amendment, is the supreme law of the land. The Constitution forms the basis of the Government of the United States. The powers granted by it to the legislative, executive, and judicial departments define and limit the authority of the General Government. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, belong to the States respectively, or to the people. The

General and State Governments, each acting in its own sphere, without trenching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the other, constitute the Union.— This Union, comprising the General Government with general powers and State Governments with State powers for purposes local to the States, is a policy, the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom. This is the Union our fathers made and which has been so respected abroad and so beneficent at home. Tried by blood and fire, it stands to-day a model form of free popular Government; the political system which rightly administered, has been and will continue to be the admiration of the world. May we not say nearly in the words of Washington, "the unity of the Government which constitutes us one people, is justly the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our peace, safety and prosperity, and of that liberty we so highly prize and intend, at every hazard, to preserve." But no form of government, however carefully devised no principles, however sound, will protect the rights of the people unless the administration is faithful and efficient. It is the vital principle in our system, that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people. When fraud, violence or incompetence controls, the noblest constitutions and wisest laws are useless. The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen.— It is only by a full vote, free ballot and fair count, that the people can rule in fact, as required by the theory of our Government. Take this foundation away and the whole structure falls.

Public office is a trust, not a bounty, bestowed upon the holder. No incompetent or dishonest person should ever be entrusted with it, or, if appointed, they should be promptly ejected. The basis of substantial practical civil service reform must first be established by the people in filling elective offices. If they fix a high standard of qualifications for office, and sternly reject the corrupt and incompetent, the result will be decisive in governing the action of the servants whom they entrust with appointing power.

The war for the Union was successful, fully closed more than fifteen years ago. All classes of our people must share alike in the blessings of the Union, and are equally concerned in its perpetuity, and in the proper administration of public affairs. We are in a state of profound peace. Henceforth, let it be our purpose to cultivate sentiments of friendship and no animosity against our fellow citizens.— Our material interests, varied and progressive, demand our constant and united efforts. A sedulous and scrupulous care of the public credit, together with a wise and economical management of our government expenditures, should be maintained, in order that labor may be lightly burdened and that all persons may be protected in their rights to the fruits of their own industry. The time has come to enjoy the substantial benefits of reconciliation. As one people we have common interests. Let us encourage harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries, which will revive our languishing merchant marine, extended our commerce with foreign countries, assist our merchants, manufacturers and producers to develop our vast natural resources, and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people. If elected, I shall, with Divine favor, labor with all ability I possess, to discharge my duties with fidelity, according to my convictions, and shall take care to protect and defend the Union, and see that the laws be faithfully and equally executed in all parts of the country alike. I will assume the responsibility, fully sensible of the fact that to administer rightly the functions of government is to discharge the most sacred duty that can devolve upon an American citizen.

I am, very respectfully,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

To Hon. John W. Stevenson, President of Convention, Hon. John P. Stockton, Chairman, and others of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention.

Mr. English's Letter.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30th.

GENTLEMEN:—I have now the honor to reply to your letter of the 13th instant, informing me that I was unanimously nominated for the office of Vice-President of the United States

by the late Democratic National Convention which assembled at Cincinnati. As foreshadowed in the verbal remarks made by me at the time of the delivery of your letter, I have now to say that I accept the high trust with a realizing sense of its responsibility, and am profoundly grateful for the honor conferred. I accept the nomination upon the platform of principles adopted by the Convention, which I cordially approve, and I accept it quite as much because of my faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the great statesman and soldier nominated on the same ticket for President of the United States. His eminent services to his country; his fidelity to the Constitution, the Union and the laws; his clear perception of the correct principles of government as taught by Jefferson; his scrupulous care to keep the military in strict subordination to the civil authorities; his high regard for civil liberty, personal rights and the rights of property; his acknowledged ability in civil as well as military affairs, and his pure and blameless life, all point to him as a man worthy of the confidence of the people. Not only a brave soldier, great commander, wise statesman and pure patriot, but a provident, painstaking, practical man, of unquestioned honesty, trusted often with important public duties, faithful to every trust, and in the full meridian of ripe and vigorous manhood, he is, in my judgment eminently fitted for the highest position on earth, the Presidency of the United States. Not only is he the right man for the place, but the time has come when the best interests of the country require that the party which has monopolized the Executive department of the general government for the last twenty years should be retired. The continuance of that party in power four years longer would not be beneficial to the public or in accordance with the spirit of our Republican institutions. Laws of entail have not been favored in our system of Government; perpetuation of property or place in one family or set of men has never been encouraged in this country, and the great and good men who formed our Republican Government and its traditions wisely limited the tenure of office, and in many ways showed their disapproval of long leases of power. Twenty years of continuous power is long enough, and has already led to irregularities and corruptions which are not likely to be properly exposed under the same party that perpetuated them. Besides, it should not be forgotten that the four last years of power held by that party were procured by discreditable means and held in defiance of the wishes of a majority of the people. It was a grievous wrong to every voter and our system of self-government, which should never be forgotten or forgiven. Many of the men now in office were put there because of corrupt partisan services in thus defeating the fairly and legally expressed will of the majority, and the hypocrisy of the professions of that party in favor of civil service reform was shown by placing such men in office and turning a whole brood of Federal office-holders loose to influence elections.

The money of the people taken out of the public treasury by these men for services often poorly performed, or not performed at all, is being used in vast sums with the knowledge and presumed sanction of the Administration, to control elections. And even members of the Cabinet are strolling about the country making partisan speeches, instead of being in their departments at Washington discharging the public duties for which they are paid by the people. But with all their cleverness and ability, a discriminating public will no doubt read between the lines of their speeches that their paramount hope and aim is to keep themselves or their satellites four years longer in office. That perpetuating the power of chronic office-holders four years longer will not benefit the millions of men and women who hold no office, but earn their daily bread by honest industry, is what the same discerning public will no doubt fully understand; as they will also, that it is because of their own industry and economy, and of God's bountiful harvests that the country is comparatively prosperous, and not because of anything done by these Federal office holders.

The country is comparatively prosperous not because of them but in spite of them. This context is in fact between the people endeavoring to

regain the political power which rightfully belongs to them, and to restore the pure, simple and economical Constitutional government of our fathers on one side, and a hundred thousand Federal office holders and their backers, pampered with place and power and determined to retain them at all hazards, on the other. Hence the constant assumption of new and dangerous powers by the general government under the rule of the Republican party; the effort to build up what they call a strong government; the interference with home rule and with the administration of Justice in the Courts of the several States; the interference with elections through the medium of paid partisan Federal office-holders interested in keeping their party in power, and caring more for that than for fairness in elections. In fact, the constant encroachments which have been made by that party upon the clearly reserved rights of the people and States, will, if not checked, subvert the liberties of the people and the government of limited powers created by our fathers, and end in a great consolidated central government, strong indeed for evil, and the overthrow of Republican institutions. The wise men who formed our Constitution knew the evils of strong government and long continuance of political power in the same hands. They knew there was a tendency in this direction in all governments, and consequent danger to Republican institutions from that cause, and took pains to guard against it. The machinery of a strong centralized general government can be used to perpetuate the same set of men in power from term to term, until it ceases to be a Republic, or is such only in name; and the tendency of the party now in power in that direction as shown in various ways besides the willingness recently manifested by a large number of that party to elect a President for an unlimited number of terms, is quite apparent, and must satisfy the thinking people that the time has come when it will be safest and best for that party to be retired. But in resisting the encroachments of the general government upon the reserved rights of the people and States, I wish to be distinctly understood as favoring a proper exercise by the general government of the powers rightfully belonging to it under the Constitution. Encroachments upon the Constitutional rights of the general government, or interference with the proper exercise of its powers, must be carefully avoided. The union of the States under the Constitution must be maintained, and it is well known that this has always been the position of both candidates on the Democratic Presidential ticket. It is acquiesced in everywhere now, and finally and forever settled as one of the results of the war. It is certain beyond all question that the legitimate results of the war for the Union will not be overthrown or impaired should the Democratic ticket be elected. In that event proper protection will be given in every section of the Republic, in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and its amendments. A sound currency of honest money, of value and purchasing power corresponding substantially with the standard recognized by the commercial world, and consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin, will be maintained. The labor and manufacturing commercial and business interests of the country will be favored and encouraged in every legitimate way. The toiling millions of our own people will be protected from the destructive competition of the Chinese, and to that end their immigration to our shores will be properly restricted. The public credit will be scrupulously maintained and strengthened by rigid economy in the public expenditures, and the liberties of the people and the people will be protected by a government of law and order, administered strictly in the interests of all people and not of corporations and privileged classes.

I do not doubt the discriminating justice of the people and their capacity for intelligent self-government, and therefore do not doubt the success of the Democratic ticket. Its success would bury beyond resurrection the sectional jealousies and hatreds which have so long been the chief stock in trade of pestiferous demagogues, and in no other way can this be so effectually accomplished. It would restore harmony and good feeling between all sections, and make us in fact, as well as in name, one people. The only

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rivalry then would be in the race for the development of material prosperity, elevation of labor enlargement of human rights, and the promotion of education, morality, religion, liberty, order, and all that would tend to make us the foremost nation of the earth in the grand march of human progress. I am, with great respect,  
Yours very truly,  
WM. H. ENGLISH.

To Hon. John W. Stevenson, President of Convention, Hon. John P. Stockton, Chairman, and other members of the Committee of Notification.

She Hadn't been Enumerated.

The captain at the Central Station had a day dream of burglars rudely shattered the other day by the advent of a gaunt, tall woman about 40 years of age who carried a close umbrella in a threatening way. She refused his salutation of: "Hot day, madam—sit down," but slowly advanced to the desk, gave it a rap with umbrella, and solemnly asked:

"Am I a human being—a person—a woman?"

The startled captain was so long in answering the question that she continued:

"If I ain't I want to know it, and that's what I'm here for?"

"What is your case?" he cautiously inquired.

"Why, I've been passed over by the census men the same as if I was a dog! Not one of the gang has been near me!"

"Haven't, eh? Well, I suppose they have missed a few."

"But there was some spite about it, and you can't make me believe there wasn't!" she exclaimed as she waved her weapon around his head. "They might accidentally miss some little dwarf of a woman, but how could they get past me! I tell you it was a put up job, and I don't feel right over it."

"It won't make no great difference, I suppose," mused the Captain.

"How do you know it won't?" she indignantly demanded. "Don't I live here? Don't I count one? Haven't I just as many rights as any other woman? Do I belong in the census of people or of goats? I know when I'm stepped on as well as anybody else!"

"It's too bad!"  
"It's mean, that's what it is! Every old poke of an old maid on our street every girl and every old woman has got her name down, while I've been left out in the cold as if I belonged in Africa! You've got to make this thing right!"

"Me?"  
"Yes, sir, you! Now then, write it down, I'm 43 years old, and no lying. I've been married three times and am the mother of nine living children. My father was born in England, and my mother in this country. I was born in New Jersey, and my occupation is that of a widow who don't care two cents for all the men you can pile into a ten acre lot! Got that down?"

With that she gave her umbrella an extra flourish, upset the chair on which she had rested her foot, and sailed out without a look behind.

High Sounding Words.

It is becoming quite popular for correspondents to deal a great deal in bombast and pedantry and to use a great many high sounding words. The following ridicules the practice, and we commend its perusal to any of our friends who are wont to use high sounding words and phrases:

A Scotch theatrical journal speaking of the grandiloquent phraseology of an actor who recently addressed a letter to it, says: "It may perhaps be greatly to his credit that he uses these high sounding words. For our part we should rather have had the misadventure written in simpler terms, for (as the gentleman might say)—When it is possible to utilize monosyllabic and comparatively diminutive words as a substitute for their more ponderous synonyms, is it not an extraordinary infliction to have the surcular organs assailed with sentences excessively lumbered with a miscellaneous assortment and unnecessary superabundance of heterogeneously conglomerated and magnificently complicated vocables?"

Marriageable ladies favor the unit