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THE WILSON ADVANCE

VOLUME 19.

WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 21, 1889.

NUMBER 8

FOR ALL KINDS OF
JOB WORK
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WILL ARP'S LETTER

A GREAT COUNTRY.

Here a Change of Administration Does Not Upset Things.

What a glorious country it is, what a government, what people. How easy we can change our shoes and have no evolution, no shock, no friction, how smoothly the wheels roll. There is no difference between this month and the next, no panic, no apprehension. The office holders are of course, and we are sorry for them, but they need rest and time for meditation. There always some good with bad. They can now read and ponder those beautiful poems, "Man was made to mourn" and Gray's elegy, and "I would not live always—I ask not to stay," and those soothing passages of scripture, "How are the mighty fallen," "Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble," "Better is a handful with quietness than both hands full with trial and vexation and of spirit," "Sorrow is better than laughter, for by sadness is the heart made better," "But I will roll on, no tariff, no tariff, no tariff, no tariff, no Mills, or no Mills, negro or no negro, and the people will hardly know the difference. All that General Harrison has got to do is to begin where Mr. Cleveland left off and run it on that honest, patriotic line. What the people want is honesty in the public service. A common man who is honest is better than a smartascal. We believe that General Harrison is a good pure man, a gentleman and a patriot. Of course he is liable to make mistakes, but we will tolerate them. He has made a mistake already in the selection of his cabinet. It is the natural mistake of a politician who thinks the rewarding of political friends is a bigger thing than the public service. Cabinet officers should have a special, peculiar fitness for their departments. The farmers of the nation have for years demanded a place in the cabinet and they wanted a practical agriculturist with large experience and broad views—a man like John M. Stahl or Luther Tucker or Norman Coleman. But smart politicians were not politicians and couldn't come in. They say that Governor Rusk did plow a few furrows in 1853, but ever since then he has been in politics. I'll bet he don't know a cotton plant from a jimson weed, nor how to measure a load of corn in the shuck. Then comes Governor Proctor, the secretary of war, who knows nothing about war nor West Point, except from hearsay, and his chief qualification is that he headed the Vermont delegation first, last and all the time. General Noble, the secretary of the interior, is a good lawyer, from St. Louis, and all we know about him from the press dispatches is that his wife's sister wrote a book called "Bethesda." General Tracy, the secretary of the navy, is another smart lawyer, but knows nothing about the navy except that he chews navy tobacco and wears a navy blue undershirt in winter. Miller is a good man for his place, and so is Wansmaker. They are not politicians. If we have no rupture with foreign powers, I think we will get no more tariff in all in all the cabinet is powerful weak in business capacity. Of course Mr. Blaine can run his department, for that requires statesmanship, and he is a statesman. But the other departments require first class business men—men who have succeeded in business affairs. But few politicians ever succeeded in business. Daniel Webster and Clay were not failures as business men. Our most noted southern statesmen were failures. Howell Cobb and Ben Hill and Herschel Johnson and Aleck Stephens were failures. So are Gordon and Colquhoun up to date, though they may strike another rich vein some of these days. I hope they will. Joe Brown is no exception to the rule. He can think large and think small simultaneously. He will make a great tariff speech in the senate, and as he sits down at the close will see a stray shirt button on the floor and pick it up. A man told me that one time old Joe wanted to haul his iron ore wagon from his mines to the railroad. So he made his secretary put down the cost of a wagon, and how long it would last; the cost of the harness, and how long they would last—the cost of the mules and how long they would serve and how much they would eat, and how much they could haul at a load, and how many loads a day, and the wages of the driver, and the shoeing of the mules, and the whip, and the currycomb, and

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FRIDAY, March 8th, 1889.

SENATE.

The select joint committee on recommendations for members of the State Board of Agriculture submitted for the names of Dr. W. E. Capehart, of Bertie county, from the 2d district; Hon. J. F. Payne, of Robeson county, from the 6th district; A. Leazar, of Iredell, from the 7th district; Hon. C. D. Smith, of Macon, from the 9th district. The Machinery act was taken up by the speaker and the Senate, as a committee of the whole, Mr. Fox in the chair, went into the consideration of the bill. Amendments were made to it, when the committee rose, reported its action, recommended that the bill pass its second and third readings. A substitute for the bill concerning directors of a board of directors of nine, one of whom shall be named by the Governor as chairman; that the chairman shall do all his time to the duties of his office at a salary of \$2,000, that the other members of the board shall meet once each quarter and receive the same pay and per diem as members of the General Assembly, that the members shall have power to abolish offices, reduce salaries and all other powers necessary to make the penitentiary self-sustaining. The substitute was lost and the House bill was considered which reduces the number of directors from 9 to 5. The bill failed to pass its second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bill in relation to justices of the peace passed third reading. A bill to make it the duty of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to inquire into the management of the railroad corporations in this State came over from the House and made a lively time for a few moments. It was dubbed "the one million dollar commission" and the bill was referred to the judiciary committee. It was intimated that this bill would bring up another railroad commission bill, which was said. A motion to print was concurred in. The provisions of the bill are a little extraordinary in the duties conferred on the Commissioner of Labor Statistics. The opponents of the bill were the opponents of the railroad commission bill, and the friends of the commission bill were the supporters of this bill. The fight was made on what appeared to be dilatory motions calculated to cause the bill to die a natural death rather than to be taken by the neck and throttled. The same fight was on a

THE LEGISLATURE

WHAT OUR REPRESENTATIVES ARE DOING.

A Summary of The Work of The General Assembly Now in Session at Raleigh.

THURSDAY, March 7th, 1889.

SENATE.

The following bills passed third reading: To provide for an alternative method of working the roads in relation to obtaining advances in provisions, etc, by false pretence; to incorporate the town of Argo, Nash county; to incorporate the town of Lucas, Wilson county; to incorporate the town of Four Oaks in Johnston county; amending the public road laws; concerning appeals from justices of the peace, bill concerning assignment to allow lawyers the courts of this State; to allow the commissioners of Lonsburg to purchase or erect a public building; provide for the docketing of U. S. judgments in Superior Court clerks' offices of the State; to regulate deposits of trust funds; to better provide for the care of orphan children; in regard to advances of money and supplies.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The election law was taken up for concurrence in the House amendments. Mr. Fox moved to concur and upon that motion the previous question, which was ordered. Thirty or forty points of order were raised, and perfect confusion of parliamentary opinions ensued. The President ruled that the substitute was an amendment to the Senate bill. The house substituted was adopted by a vote of ayes 31, nays 18. The bill was ordered enrolled. The Senate went into an election of new members of the State Board of Agriculture, Messrs. Farthing, Lineback were the tellers on the part of the Senate. Dr. W. E. Capehart, of Bertie, Dr. Matt Moore, of Capehart, Hon. J. F. Payne, of Iredell, Hon. C. D. Smith of Macon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Carter, from the judiciary committee, reported favorably on a bill relating to the insurance law of the State. The effect of the Senate substitute is to allow citizens of the State to take out policies of insurance on their own property, but such companies are not allowed to solicit business in the State unless they pay the taxes imposed on such companies doing business in this State. Mr. Phillips, from the House branch of the joint committee on agriculture, reported the following nominees to fill the vacancies on the State Board of Agriculture: W. R. Campbell, Bertie county; A. Leazar, Iredell county; C. D. Smith, Macon county; Dr. Matt Moore, Duplin county; J. F. Payne, Robeson county.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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