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FOR ALL KINDS OF
JOB WORK
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TO THIS OFFICE

BILL ARP'S LETTER

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS INVESTED CAPITAL

In the Model City of the South, Annieston, How Manufacturing Enterprises Benefit the Farmers.

When is this thing going to hold up? How many more wheels can be turned to advantage in the sunny South? Of course, as population increases, manufactures must increase, but they are now multiplying much faster than population. I was talking to an iron man in Annieston about this and he smiled and said the South is still a long way off from the goal of over-production in iron, and as to other manufacturing industries she has not begun. We are not making two thousand tons of pig iron per day, which, of course, is largely more than the South consumes and, therefore, goes North and pays its own freight and comes back to us in a thousand different shapes, upon which we pay another freight, and yet there is a good margin of profit in making pig iron. This business alone has added millions to our wealth and given employment to thousands of our people. Four furnaces owned at Annieston made for the owners not less than four millions of dollars in ten years. But they are not making so much now as they were making a few years ago and a new departure and are rapidly establishing enterprises that will consume all the iron she makes. Their immense pipe works will consume two hundred tons per day and that pipe will all be required for Southern use; our own town of Carleers will consume two hundred thousand tons for water and gas and it was all made in the South. We are keeping our profits at home.

As I meandered around the model city, the beautiful city of Annieston, I was more than ever impressed with the foresight and wisdom of her founders. It seems but a few years ago that I went down with Mr. Noble, the old patriarch, to see the property they had bought. The ruins of an old furnace, where there and nothing else save the ores in the hills and the timber that covered the surrounding country. To develop this property the Nobles and the Tylers put in their capital and their brains. With an eye and a taste for the beautiful they laid out a town and just as fast as they made money from their furnaces they graded streets and paved sidewalks, and planted shade trees and built churches and academies. Health and ornament and a noble Christian charity marched right along side by side with industry. They had a care for the comfort and contentment of their laborers and took a fatherly interest in their children. The partnership of the Nobles and the Tylers was a most fortunate one, for what one lacked the other possessed. Of the Tylers, I only know that they were an aristocratic family of fine business qualities and unassuming dignity. Of the Nobles, I know that their cardinal principle was to dignify and adorn their property. They are doing it. No matter how fast they are accumulating wealth, they continue to labor-to labor as a duty, and not to pile up riches. The children and grandchildren have all been trained to work, and they do it cheerfully. I saw one of them to-day earnestly bending over his drawings and plans of a new plant that will cost nearly \$100,000, and that a mile away I saw a beautiful church, nearly finished, that cost another hundred thousand, and it is his gift to Annieston. They are always spending money to improve the condition of the laboring classes or to beautify the town or to provide schools and churches for their people. Within a few years the Tylers and Nobles have raised Annieston from the woods to a city of 12,000 people, with \$16,000,000 invested capital. It is a model city, a moral city, an industrious city, and continues to grow and prosper. New men, younger men, have been attracted here, and now the Parkers and Ledbetters and McElroys and Withams are working in the lead. I never saw a place with so many active, energetic young men.

There are over four thousand artisans and laborers upon their pay rolls. The Rolling Stock company alone has eight hundred. Bishop Wilmer said in a beautiful sermon that giving healthy employment to the poor and paying just wages was far better than charity. The poor are held up and encouraged. The laborers all have clean, attractive homes, with vines and flowers in the front yard and gardens in the rear. The schools and churches are by. Everything here is based upon labor, intelligent labor.

THE CROATANS.

Perhaps a Remnant of These Ill-Fated People in East Tennessee.

Since the publication of the historical sketch of the Lost Colony of Roanoke, we have received from N. Alexander Brown, of Virginia, who is a member of the Royal Historical Society of England, a statement that he has two ancient maps of Eastern North Carolina, printed in 1608 and 1610. These maps were constructed to show the route pursued by the Roanoke Colonists on leaving Roanoke Island, as detailed by Indians on our coast at those dates. The details of the traditions regarding the exodus show that the English left Roanoke Island and, after crossing Croatan sound, went up the Roanoke (present river) to the mouth of the Pamlico, where they were conducted to Passapatan on the Neuse River. The Indian chief who conducted them by this overland route was named Eyaocoo. These maps will appear in the "Genesis of the United States" by Mr. Brown, soon to be published by Houghton Mifflin & Co., of Boston. The traditions recorded on these maps seem to confirm the traditions prevalent among the Indians of Robeson Co., in regard to their ancient dwelling place on the Neuse. There is a race of people in East Tennessee in North Carolina called "Melungnesks." This name is thought to be a corruption of Melange the French for mixed. They are distinct from the whites and negroes and are doubtless a part of the Croatan race as their tradition all point to North Carolina as the region whence their ancestors came. A good reason to think these Melungnesks are of the Croatan tribe who moved from Union and Mecklenburg to East Tennessee.—Scottish Chief.

A VERY FUNNY THING.

Foolish Fear of Organizations That do Untold Good.

The funniest thing out is an ordinary preacher smitten with a spasm of fear that Christianity is in danger because secret orders feed the hungry, clothe the naked, visit the sick, bury the dead and care for the wife of the tabor. Why, what is all this but Christianity in earnest, the spirit of Him who went about doing good?

Religion is something more than preaching, praying and passing around the hat. Christianity may often be seen keeping the fires of hell from burning in the cup of cold water to a passing stranger. And if it be true, as we know it is, that a man in distress and want will offer up to the lodge for assistance before the church, and make known his wants to a brother of the mystic tie before he would go to his preacher or a member of the same communion, instead of canting and snuffing about Christianity being in danger, the clerical critic and his kind had better be inquiring why the church does not possess the fraternal charm more fully. May it not be in the anxiety to save the soul that has neglected the temporal? Salvation is a momentous matter, but so is the bread question and the need of clothes. Most people would like to go to Heaven, but they do not care to freeze or starve on their way. But be this as it may, the clerical critic should remember that they found casting out devils because he did not belong to their set, and Jesus told them to let the fellow alone; if he was doing good he could not be an enemy to their cause.—E. K.

A Good Theology.

Ought our religion to repel or attract? My little child, 4 years old, said to her mother: "Mamma, I saw in a book a picture of a man and a picture of a woman, and the man looked awfully frightened because he saw God. How," she says, "I had been there and God had come in, I would not have been gone right up and put my arms around his neck and kissed him." Well, I thought that was pretty good theology. In other words, religion ought to invite our carresses instead of driving the world howling away, though it is something distasteful, repulsive, and to be hated.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady of this county. Disease fastened his clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest test, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she craved incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking her first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle she was miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Latz." Thus writes W. J. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle.

Great Opportunity in Reidsville.

Mumps in town. As Dr. Hall says, "the longer you put it off the worse it serves you." We offer a suggestion. If you want to catch it you have the opportunity.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

How it Appeared to Those Most Interested.

The Southern question is bread and meat.—Wilmington Star. Correct. When the Confederate flag went down bathed in woman's consecrating tears and baptized in the best blood of the nation, all was lost to us but the sweet consciousness of duty performed, trust in God and hope of Heaven. But in the fulness of time our Easter dawned! The South awoke to a new life. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande the avenging plow moved on in its furrow, and flowers bloomed in all the original fragrance of the South. Such is the present condition that the South cannot be a controlling factor in national affairs. The popular sentiment of the nation is averse to Southern domination, and if it were otherwise the material condition and the individual fortunes of her people are likely to be the result of a few months of the transition period of the moonson. The sea rolls in from the west, and the prevailing winds which blow from the south-west for a period of six months, and then for an equal time from the opposite direction, as though returning to the warmer regions after a visit to the cooler. The winds are violent, and heavy rain-falls are likely to occur in the track of the moonson at any moment. The sea rolls in from the west, and the prevailing winds which blow from the south-west for a period of six months, and then for an equal time from the opposite direction, as though returning to the warmer regions after a visit to the cooler. The winds are violent, and heavy rain-falls are likely to occur in the track of the moonson at any moment. The sea rolls in from the west, and the prevailing winds which blow from the south-west for a period of six months, and then for an equal time from the opposite direction, as though returning to the warmer regions after a visit to the cooler. The winds are violent, and heavy rain-falls are likely to occur in the track of the moonson at any moment.

NAUTICAL LIFE.

DOWN THE MALABAR COAST.

In the Track of the Moonson. At Ceylon's Spicy Isle Colombo and the Cinnamon Gardens Singhaese. Arabi Pasha.

COLOMBO, Ceylon.—The mariner is pretty sure to encounter storms, sometimes terrific cyclones, while sailing on the Indian Ocean, especially during the transition period of the moonsons. These are the prevailing winds which blow from the south-west for a period of six months, and then for an equal time from the opposite direction, as though returning to the warmer regions after a visit to the cooler. The winds are violent, and heavy rain-falls are likely to occur in the track of the moonson at any moment. The sea rolls in from the west, and the prevailing winds which blow from the south-west for a period of six months, and then for an equal time from the opposite direction, as though returning to the warmer regions after a visit to the cooler. The winds are violent, and heavy rain-falls are likely to occur in the track of the moonson at any moment.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Political Chat at The National Capital by Our Regular Reporter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1889. Harrison made the best appointment that he has yet made when he selected Ex-Gov. Thompson, of South Carolina, as the democratic member of the Civil Service Commission. Thompson was Assistant Secretary of the treasury under the Cleveland administration and was during the last days of Congress appointed by Mr. Cleveland to the same position he has just received from a Republican President, but the Senate did not act on his nomination.

There is sweeping and valuing, and grasping of teeth among the little crowd of late applicants for the position of Public Printer, five of whom are understood to have made a combination, each promising to give the other four appointments in the office if made Public Printer, over the fact that the coveted prize has gone to Ex-Congressman Frank W. Palmer, formerly postmaster general. Whether Harrison suspected the "combine" which these applicants had entered into I cannot say, but it is known that some days ago he told a gentleman that he should not appoint any of the applicants up to that time and asked him to name a good man for the office. Palmer was named, and after further investigation the office was tendered to him, and he accepted it. When the appointment was made public it was really amusing to see the members of the "combine" chasing around trying to find some one to introduce them to the new Public Printer so they could get in their applications for that "fat" position under him. It is thought that one of these men donated, nominally of Pennsylvania, really of the District of Columbia, may lose his next year's appointment because the appointment has not been made Public Printer. He was to get the appointment that he had already given away several of the most important places in the Government Printing office.

It is evidently the purpose of the republican politicians to make the present year a year of political progress. The Interior Department has decided that the appointments in this bureau are not under the civil service rules. The bureau will have next year 1,500 clerks, besides an army of special agents, and the most of these will be kept for two years or longer. It will be a great convenience to promote rapidly to these positions to pay off their political debts, and if the appointments were made under civil service rules that would be impossible.

The first of the fifteen contested election cases which are to come before the fifty-first congress was opened by the Clerk of the House this week. It was Chalmers vs. the second Mississippi District.

Harrison having provided a snug place for his brother-in-law, so it is said about to open Blaine's brother to one of the most lucrative local offices in Washington. Register of Wills.

The new Secretary of Agriculture in order to prove his familiarity with farming implements, and maybe to get solid with the farmers of the country, put in a half an hour cutting grass with a scythe in the grounds of the Executive mansion, one day this week. Of course he was entirely ignorant of the fact that several newspaper men had their eyes on him during the entire performance.

Republicans are already beginning to compare Harrison with Hayes and Arthur; they say that he is timid almost to the extent of cowardice.

NEWS OF A WEEK.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE WORLD AROUND US.

The Askew Paper Mills in Wake county were sold at auction last week and were bid in by Mr. C. M. Busbee for a syndicate of four gentlemen from Pennsylvania and Maryland, who will improve and operate them on an extensive scale.

It has been circulated in some parts of Bertie county that the last Legislature passed an act making it an indictable offense for any man to plow a steer after the first of May. This report has caused some alarm, and many old steers have changed hands.

In a dispute at Little Rock as to how champagne was spelled, Thos. Albright and Henry Dorsey had chunks of lead shot into them in the most reckless and injurious manner, and the man who pulled the trigger was allowed to walk off claiming that it was spelled "shampaine."

Mr. Thomas A. Mohr, for fifty-six years clerk of the county court of Jefferson county, West Virginia, died on Tuesday, April 10th, in the 87th year of his age. We know of no other instance of a man's having held office in this country for so long a period.—New Berne Journal.

On Easter Monday Mr. Joseph Green, of Hickory Mountain township, was fishing in Rocky river when suddenly his pole was jerked into the water and his dog jumped into the river, caught the pole in his mouth and swam with it to the bank and singly landed a big catfish. Next.—Chatman Record.

Commenting on Wyanamaker's Sunday school prophecy that "God would count the votes" at the special election on the prohibitory amendment in Pennsylvania, a newspaper suggests that "doubtless God counted the boodle vote cast at the presidential election, and will make arrangements accordingly."

Mr. Jefferson Davis has tacitly agreed to come to Fayetteville the 21st of next November to address the people on the occasion of the celebration of the ratification, by North Carolina, of the Federal Constitution. President Gray, of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad Co., has tendered to the Committee on invitation the use of his private car to transport the ex-President and his family and to Fayetteville. We are glad, if we have to "count noses."

The first case of body snatching ever reported in North Carolina, occurred in Beaufort county last week. Mr. Tom Tate was walking a well when a stone fell from a head, killing him instantly. He was buried and a few nights later Dr. A. G. Wise and Messrs. E. L. Ashworth and J. V. Gay, the doctor, and some other men, got into the act of stealing the body from the ground. The doctor has been arrested. The students cannot be found.

In the last three weeks about fifty teen companies have been organized to build a canal in the South. Florence, Ala., leads with three miles at an aggregate cost of \$600,000, two of which are to be moved from Philadelphia. New England capitalists will build a \$4,000,000 canal in Alabama, Texas, and one to cost \$1,000,000 at Fort Payne, Ala. Galveston, Texas, is to have a \$600,000 mill and a \$100,000 twin factory. Spartanburg, S. C., a \$500,000 mill with 30,000 spindles. Atlanta a \$500,000 enlargement of an old mill, including 18,000 spindles and 600 looms. Texarkana, Ark., a \$120,000 mill, while a large number of others will soon be fully organized.

Oliver Dockery passed through Wakeboro last Tuesday on his way to Washington City. While here he was beset by a throng of local small fry politicians, hungry for office. There is a war on the old Adam's place in Lilesville township, this county, that has peculiarities that the people living in the neighborhood would like to have explained by someone competent. The well is 40 feet deep, and up to the time of the earthquake in 1886, always had (winter and summer) seven feet of good water in it. It had never been known to go dry. On the morning after the earthquake it didn't have a drop of water in it, and since that time in dry seasons the well has been perfectly dry, but during wet spells it gets so full that it overflows. The well has been known to be full of water at night and the next day found perfectly empty. It is a walled well and no surface water runs into it. Who can explain this.—Wadeboro Messenger.

His Fashion Was Correct.

Hemped Husband (reading the paper and rocking the cradle)—Ahem! the bustle is going out, and—

Vixenish Wife (who had just finished dressing)—You bet it is, and I am going with it. You take care of that baby till I get back.—Boston Courier.

For Dandy.

When a politician gets away out in the cold how lonesome he must feel and how his big heart pants for sympathy.—Wilmington Star.

The fact that health, strong muscles and sound nerves are attainable should encourage every individual to an earnest endeavor in the right direction. Remember all disease owes its origin, more or less, to a lack of iron in the blood. Iron in the blood means health and strength and vigor. Analyze the iron of an invalid and little or no iron will be found. Healthy men's blood is full of iron. The best method of supplying this lack of iron is by using Brown's Iron Bitters, a sure cure for dyspepsia, general debility, weakness and all wasting diseases.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Progress and Material Record of a Week.

The iron mines near Chapel Hill, N. C., are to be opened and extensively run this summer.

A canning factory is soon to be numbered among the new industries of Fayetteville, by a joint stock company.—Observer.

The Rockingham Rocket says Rockingham is on the move at last. It is to have a \$100,000 court house, a \$2,500 or \$3,000 academy, a \$100,000 school and several new stores and dwellings.

The Salisbury cotton mills will have all their looms, two hundred in number, running in a month, when a half million yards of cloth will be made every month. They are now making large shipments regularly.

The Agricultural Department had a letter this morning from the Swiss Minister to the United States asking information as to the geographic, topographic and meteorologic conditions of his State, and where and at what price good agricultural lands may be purchased. He says the Swiss Federal council wants the facts for the purpose of giving direct information to some of their people who contemplate emigrating here.—Raleigh Signal.

It is gratifying to North Carolinians to know that out of the thirty odd tobacco enterprises started in all the Southern States last year, more were in North Carolina. The Old North State is wide awake in all that tends to uplift her waste places. And most especially is she wide awake in tobacco towns of the State and in the progress and pushing ahead. Nearly every tobacco factory in North Carolina is doing a handsome business.—Southern Tobacco Journal.

TRY, TRY AGAIN.

After trying many advertised remedies for catarrh during the last twelve years I tried Ely's Cream Balm, and with complete success. It is over one year since I stopped using it and have had no return of the catarrh. I recommend it to all my friends in this vicinity.—Milton T. Palm, Reading, Pa.

My daughter and myself, great sufferers from catarrh, were cured by Ely's Cream Balm. My son-in-law, who was in North Carolina, was cured by Ely's Cream Balm, Ithaca, N. Y.

The fruit is safe still. Unless there is a killing frost yet—and a killing frost after the 25th of April is a rare thing—there will be an abundance of it this summer.—Statesville Landmark.

THE VERDICT UNANIMOUS.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bingham, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy I have ever given. It gives relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Belleville, Ohio, affirms: "The best-selling medicine I have handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar bottle at A. W. Rowland's Drug Store.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVA.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Capped Hairs, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at A. W. Rowland.

A POINTER FOR THE UNHAPPY.

Every man has a right to be happy, and if any one's present surroundings are incompatible with happiness, it is his duty to change his environment.—New Berne Journal.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for Children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

NEW WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

Drugs are so cheap now, in fact that as a matter of business, it would pay to get sick.—Maxton Union.