

The Wilson Advance.

Entered in the Post Office at Wilson, N. C., as second class mail matter.

WILSON, N. C., Sept. 3, 1891.

It is rumored that Mr. W. Duke, of Durham, proposes to endow Trinity College with \$500,000. Dr. Crowell is getting his fingers deep down into the old man's pocket and may eventually squeeze him into the gate of the "City Beautiful." But seriously, Mr. Duke could not spend his money in a better way, than this, of doing the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number. May he do for North Carolina what John Hopkins did for Maryland, in all the honor the ADVANCE wishes him.

JOHN WANTS \$100.

The Washington correspondence of the ADVANCE last week told something about John Williamson's scheme in regard to paying for the slaves. We learn that he wants Congress to provide for the payment, at the rate of \$300 per head, of the 4,000,000 slaves set free by the late war, \$200 of this amount to be paid to the owner of each slave or his heirs, and \$100 to each free man or his heirs. It will take \$1,200,000,000 to do this, and Williamson proposes to supply the funds by issuing 2 per cent, fifty-year bonds to that amount.

Williamson is a negro of prominence in the State and the editor of the Gazette, published in Raleigh. He proposes to run for Congress in the Fourth District next year and the above will be one plank in his platform.

In conversation with Col. J. B. Stickney last week he expressed the belief that sooner or later the United States Government would pay for the slaves it set free as a matter of justice and right. But the movement to do so must originate at the North and it will perhaps be years before this is done.

But John won't be "in it."

A REMARKABLE CASE.

There are some confirmed pessimists in this world—people who believe that all the good people who ever lived died years ago—who believe that the world is rushing to the eternal holocaust (whatever that may be) at a forty-two gait. We are an optimist. This world is a good place. There are still good men in it. There is one in the Landmark—but let Joe Caldwell's Landmark tell the story:

"About 18 years ago a country merchant in the Western part of the State sent an order to a Statesville firm for a bill of goods and gave a citizen of Statesville for reference. This citizen was called upon and enquired of concerning the customer and said he thought the firm would be safe in shipping the goods—he believed the merchant would pay for them. Time went on and the bill was not paid. Presently the merchant failed. Judgment was gotten against him and the judgment docketed, but there was no property subject to execution and the account was charged up to profit and loss. Once or twice the gentleman whom the broken merchant had referred to enquired of the creditor firm if the bill had ever been paid, and once when going to the mountains, in the direction of the debtor, he took a bill and tried to collect it but failed. Some days ago he stepped into the store of the firm here and calling up the matter said 'The bill didn't feel just right about it and wanted to pay that debt himself. The head of the firm told him by no means could he allow that—that they had only asked him for his best opinion about the man and had never thought of holding him responsible for the debt. He said he knew that, but all the same he would feel better if he paid off the claim, and after a lot of argument on the part of the merchant and insistence on the part of the visitor, the account was looked up, the interest figured and the gentleman shelled out \$101 and paid the bill.

"This is a rare case, but it the name of this honest, conscientious man were told the people of Statesville would not be surprised at all; each of them would say: 'Why, I might have known it was he—it's just like him!' And it is. But when the recording angel entered up the transaction he ordered another star to be put in the crown which has for years and years been waiting for this noble, and godly man."

OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

The Clinton Caucasian edited by Mr. Marion Butler, the newly elected President of the State Alliance, calls attention to the fact that the Alliance does not demand government ownership of railroads except as a last resort. The sixth plank in the Ocala platform reads as follows:

"We demand the most rigid, honest and just State and National governmental control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuse now existing we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation. Commenting on this plank Mr. Butler said:

"The above means clearly that the Alliance is determined that Railroads, telegraph and express companies shall be controlled by the government in so far as is necessary to protect the rights of the citizens, and the last part of the above, the conditional part of the demand, is simply meant

to emphasize the necessity for control and supervision. But suppose these corporations should prove to be so powerful that they could not be controlled, then the government must be owned by them; may heaven forbid that it shall ever come to this. It will thus be seen that the Alliance does not ask any one to believe in the ownership of railroads, but in their control. We believe that this is a wise demand. Government ownership would be dangerous. The Alliance recognizes that and therefore insists upon control of these and all other corporations. This can be done by means of legislation such as we have already enacted, and when it is perfected there will be no room for railroads to complain or no excuse for advocating the ownership of transportation.

"But if legislation fail?" ask one. It will not fail if the people are resolved to give it effect and force, and popular sentiment support it. The question is not so much whether legislation will prove effective as whether the people continue constant in their determination to secure such legislation and amend it when necessary. It is in the hands of the people.—State Chronicle.

WAR PRICES.

The Good Old Times Were Not So Extra Good After All.

A correspondent writing to Leaksville (N. C.) Gazette says: "I have in my possession a copy of the Western Sentinel of November 3rd, 1864. It may be of interest to your readers and show the price of commodities at that time. On the 5th of October, 1864, the commissioners of appraisal lowered prices of nearly all articles in the State, assigning as a reason for so doing 'the great abundance of most of our crops.' These prices are what the impressing officer was authorized to pay those from whom supplies were impressed. In transactions one with another much higher prices were obtained. The articles are arranged alphabetically, and I quote below some of the items:

- Apples, dried, peeled per bus. \$5 00
Apples, unpeeled, 3 00
Axes 12 00
Bacon, hog round, per pound 2 75
Brandy, per gallon 10 00
Beef, per pound 3 75
Candles, per pound 3 75
Woolen jeans, per yard 10 00
Corn, per bushel 5 00
Flour, per barrel 45 00
Hides, per pound 2 00
Nails, per keg 100 00
Pork, per pound 1 80
Quinine, per ounce 56 00
Cotton cloth, per yard 10 @ 1 75
Salt, per bushel 35 00
Sugar, per pound 3 00
Soda, per pound 10 00
These are a few prices out of two columns of items, and will give an idea at what prices things sold; but it must be remembered that these were prices that parties were compelled to take by the impressing officers. Bale cotton sold here in Leaksville at \$100 a bunch of five pounds.

Mr. John H. Barnes, of Spring Hill, was in to see us on Wednesday last week. Discussing finances the question of prices was brought up. He told us that in 1864 he furnished Dr. A. G. Brooks, who had charge of the matter of providing for the wives of soldiers, with corn at \$5.00 per bushel, the price being fixed by Dr. Brooks. The average price of cotton that year was 101.50. When! Just think of cotton at one dollar per pound. Mr. Barnes was of the opinion that the sub-treasury plan would put prices way up for cotton. But he said everything else would rise proportionately, and so it would.

Butler and Skinner Talk.

Williams' Chapel belongs to the Primitive Baptist denomination. It is twelve miles from Tarboro in the northern portion of Edgecombe. Last Friday, August 28th, had for some time looked forward to as a big time coming, and judging from everything connected with this occasion, the Alliance men did have a been time, and they enjoyed it too. By twelve o'clock, the crowd, to the number of several hundred, had assembled on the ground. This meeting was called to order by J. C. Bellamy, President of the County Alliance. Prayer was offered by M. J. Battle. The speaker, Marion Butler, President of the State Alliance, was introduced by J. M. Cutchin, County lecturer. Col. Harry Skinner discusses the Sub-Treasury at great length.—Tarboro Farmers' Advocate.

Through Eugene Harrell's Glasses.

Mark the prediction! Within five years the doors of every college in North Carolina which desires to prosper in its work will be opened to girls on the same terms as to boys. It doesn't matter what may be our views as to co-education; the demand for this system of education is growing and the colleges and the University will not be able to resist much longer.—N. C. Teacher.

Stand Your Ground.

When you make up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy some other preparation instead. Clerks may claim that "ours is as good as Hood's" and all that, but the peculiar merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla cannot be equalled. Therefore have nothing to do with substitutes and insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla; the best blood purifier and building-up medicine. Cleanse the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and realize what poor health you have had. Health demands a healthy liver. Take Simmons Liver Regulator for dyspepsia and indigestion.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Blaine or Harrison, Which?—Another Cramb for a Democrat—Fious John's Whisk-Footing the Brother in Black—It Will Always Be Thus—Return in the Navy at 100,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31st.—The Blaine-Harrison business is believed to be nearing a crisis, and the prediction is made by shrewd observers that within the next sixty days one of them will announce that he will not accept the Presidential nomination of his party, if it be tendered to him. Mr. Harrison is decidedly averse to being that one, and his friend, Secretary Foster, will visit Bar Harbor in ten days for the purpose of trying to make Mr. Blaine take position of "loyalty" towards his chief which Russell Harrison's newspapers have assigned to him, by writing a letter for publication over his own signature stating that he is not willing to become a candidate and that he is for Harrison. One would suppose from the talk of the personal friends of these two men that the Republican party was their personal property and that when they had decided what they wished to do the party must slavishly obey that decision. This sort of thing must be giving availing to self-respecting Republicans, who must respect it as high time for the party to go out of existence when it is confined in its choice of candidates to two men.

Representative Herbert, of Alabama, who is understood to be a candidate for the vacancy on the Interstate Commerce Commission by the death of Hon. W. L. Bragg, of the same State, is in town. Alabama has several other candidates for the vacancy, among them Judge Morrill and Col. Shorter. There are also lots of candidates from other States, including ex-Senator Reagan and Representative Culbertson, of Texas, and ex-Congressman Hammond, of Georgia. The appointment will go, by law, to a Democrat.

Mr. Wanamaker has a grand scheme to get something for nothing. He has sent a circular letter to all postmasters at county seats to visit all the postoffices in their counties, at their own expense, and report the condition to him. That's a case of check.

There is a well-founded suspicion that the State Department is trying to "pull the wool over the eyes" of the colored brother with regard to the vacant position of U. S. Minister to Hayti. It is stated semi-officially that the department, on account of circumstances which it deems inadvisable to make public, will not fill the vacancy for some time to come, but that the appointment will probably eventually go to a colored man. This is expected to quiet the colored voters until after the fall elections, when Mr. Blaine will carry out his intention of selecting a white man for the place, trusting to luck to bamboozle the negro voters with other half-way promises before the time comes to hold another election. It is not certain, however, that this plan will succeed, as many of the more intelligent negroes are fully aware of what is going on, and if they can only agree upon any one of the negro candidates for the place, it is possible for them to compel his appointment before the fall elections are held.

A smile crosses the face of the average naval officer when he hears anyone speak of Secretary Tracy's efforts to have the mechanics in the navy yard yearly appointed on their merits and not on their political "pull." The fact of the matter is that naval officers generally take no stock in this alleged reform. One of them said on the subject: "Bah! it is simply nauseating to sensible people who know anything about the manner in which the best assignments in the navy are made, to hear of the mechanics in the navy yard are to be appointed solely on their merits, as developed by competitive examinations. It is not probable that such a reform is really intended by the same authorities who unless they are wofully ignorant, must know that it is the officers, who know how to intrigue, and above all those who possess that mysterious something known as a political 'pull' that receive all of the best assignments in the navy, and not the officers who have made the best records. This is true from the acting Admiral down, and until it is changed I shall be slow to credit the Secretary of the Navy with any sincere reform intentions, no matter what orders he may issue."

When the War Department passed under the control of the Agricultural department the statement was made that Francis E. Nipher, of St. Louis, would have been placed in charge of it had he not declined to state his politics. This was vehemently denied at the time by Secretary Rusk, but it was nevertheless true. Professor Nipher, who is now here in attendance upon meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science says that after six months persuasion he had agreed to accept the position, but when he received a telegram from a member of the cabinet signed officially, and reading: "What are you politics? Answer by telegraph," he concluded that he did not care for the position and wired as follows: "Replying your telegram as requested, I respectfully state that I am not a politician and do not intend to engage in politics."

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for 20 years. I found immediate relief in the use of Ely's Cream Balm. Since using it I have not suffered a moment from headache, sore throat or loss of sleep, from which I previously suffered, caused by catarrh. I consider your Balm a valuable remedy.—R. G. Vassar, 56 Warren St., New York.

As to Penions. The Republican party is the party that does things.—Charles Foster. There are times when it is the party that steals things.—New York Sun. That shortness of breath is dyspepsia. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

A TERRIBLE WRECK.

Nothing of the Kind Ever Before Occurred in No. 3 Carolina.

STATESVILLE, N. C., Aug. 27th, 1891.—The most horrible disaster in the history of railroading in North Carolina occurred at 2 o'clock this morning at Boston's bridge over Third creek, two miles west of Statesville. At that hour the west bound passenger train, number nine, which had departed Statesville on time at 1:52 a. m., was hurled from the top of the bridge, a distance of 60 to 75 feet, the engine, tender, baggage and second-class car "struck," and the private car of Superintendent R. R. Bridgers, all going overboard. The bridge was swept clear of iron from end to end.

STATESVILLE, N. C., Aug. 28.—Twenty-two persons are known to be dead as the result of the railroad wreck here yesterday, but it is thought that at least six more bodies are in the bottom of the stream into which they fell. Last night twenty-one bodies were recovered, but to-day, Mr. Sink of Lexington, who was on his wedding tour, died of his injuries.

"It is now believed that the wreck was caused by tramps taking up the track or losing the rails causing them to spread. Some of the spikes were drawn. Two tramps were put off a freight train a few hours before the wreck. Col. A. B. Andrews, Second Vice-President, Capt. W. H. Green, General Manager, Superintendent R. R. Bridgers, and other officials are here and will put detectives on the case to run down the tramps.

The bridge where the wreck occurred is a high arch culvert two miles west of Statesville. It is nearly 200 feet long and nearly 80 feet high. It was not demolished as was first reported. The train left the track just as it reached the culvert. When the cars were well across they tumbled into the water below. The bridge was so strong that it was not damaged seriously. Several cross ties were split.

To-day forty convicts were at work clearing away the wreckage and searching for more bodies. The engine lay crushed upon the west bank and the first-class car was turned upside down in the creek, two-thirds covered in water. The baggage and second-class cars could not be seen at all being crushed beneath the first-class car. The Pullman car looked as though it had tried to jump across the creek. Lying upon the steep bank was Superintendent Bridgers' private car. How twenty-six people crawled from that chasm of death with their lives will always be a great mystery. One of those with their lives will always be a great mystery. One of those who were injured and can give an intelligent account, is Geo. W. Bowly of Atlanta. He said when he felt a jar and realized that the train was off the track. Then he saw the front end of the car sink. The lights went out and he was pitched into a crouching position.

Down the car went turning over once and then came a crash and splashing of water and breaking of glass. Then all was quiet. Soon there broke out terrible groans and cries.

"Finding that he was not seriously hurt, Mr. Bowly tried to make his way into the sleeper where the cries came from but found that it was impossible. The night was dark, crawling and feeling his way he managed to reach the embankment and railroad track. There he was joined by the conductor, who was badly hurt. They walked back to Statesville, told the story, and soon hundreds of people with lanterns and torches were on the scene, and the wounded were being rescued and the dead brought out. Early after sunrise carriages and wagons came and took the dead and injured to the town. The dead were carried to the Farmers' Warehouse and placed in a row. By 2 o'clock the twenty-six wounded persons had been taken to the Cooper Hotel or to private houses, where they were cared for.

The correct list of the killed is as follows: Engineer William West, Salisbury; Fireman Warren Fry, Salisbury; Baggage Master, H. K. Lister, Statesville; William Houston, merchant, Greensboro; Perry Barnett, Asheville; Samuel Gorman, Asheville; Charles Bennett, Hendersonville; Julius Thefer, traveling salesman; W. J. Fisher, Campells; W. E. Winslow, Asheville; A. Davis, Statesville; J. B. Austin, Hickory; 1882 83, 20 63 1883 84, 10 64 1884 85, 10 62 1885 86, 9 18 1886 87, 9 43 1887 88, 10 18 1888 89, 10 31 1889 90, 11 28 1890 91, 10 30 to 7 56.

These rates are for average in the year. It is thus seen that the present price is lower than any previous in the list, with two exceptions—1843-44 when it touched 7.73 and 1845-46 when 7.87 was reached.

LETTER FROM PITT COUNTY.

Two Very Sad Deaths—A Negro Boy Drowned—Train Wrecked—And Other News.

(SPECIAL COR. THE ADVANCE). GREENVILLE, N. C., Sept. 1st '91.—That was a sad and touching scene which was witnessed here last week. Two sisters side by side in death's cold embrace—two coffins borne at the same time from the same home and followed by sorrowing relatives and friends to the grave.

They were Mrs. Vedic Rollins and Miss Addie Randolph. Mrs. Rollins had been a victim of consumption since the death of her husband three years ago. For the past three months she was confined to her bed. Thursday evening when death came to her relief and her spirit joined those happy ones above. A few days ago her sister, Miss Addie, who had watched over her so lovingly and cared for her so tenderly, was taken with such a devouring disease that on Thursday night her spirit joined that of her sister's which had preceded her only a few hours—

"As pure in heart as angels are." To know her was to love her.

THE WILSON GRADED SCHOOL.

"Abecese" is in Favor of Making it a High Grade Institution.

(SPECIAL COR. THE ADVANCE). WILSON, N. C., Aug. 24th.—Now that the graded school is an established fact, it is important that it should, from the beginning, take its proper place as one of the most important factors in the future prosperity of Wilson. To do this it must be made a high grade school, opening the way to a high education to all like a nominal cost.

While we do not contemplate giving a University education free of expense, it should aim to prepare its pupils for entrance into our colleges which can be done for very little, if any additional outlay than is now contemplated.

The committee having this matter in charge is composed of gentlemen of business acumen, and it is not intended to presume to tell them how to acceptably discharge their duty to the public in this matter, but we suggest that in case the tax is insufficient to add the additional grades, that preparations be made for them, charging a nominal tuition for those taking advantage of these departments. This can be done satisfactorily, and with obvious advantage to the lower grades.

A school of this character will attract a desirable class of citizens which is an argument in its favor we cannot afford to ignore. People who contemplate a change of residence take into consideration, more than any other, educational advantages. We need an influx of substantial, progressive men to handle our tobacco and manufacture it, and take advantage of the numerous openings which present themselves for profitable investments in this town.

And no attraction Wilson can offer will be more effective in bringing such people here than a first class, high grade, graded school.

COLTON FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Is Cotton King and Does It Value Fix the Value of Other Articles.

In the present condition of the cotton market the following prices especially colated for the Democrat from 1834 to date for the staple, will prove of interest to its readers. The rates are on Middling Uplands in New York.

Table with columns: YEAR, PRICE, YEAR, PRICE. Data points for various years from 1834 to 1890.

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"I want to state that no Third Party ticket can win a solitary Southern State from its allegiance to Democracy. If Col. Polk, himself a North Carolinian, should be the Third Party nominee for the Presidency, I pledge you my word that he would not get enough votes in his own State to fill a cigar box, even if they were all counted.

Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 1st.—Both Houses of the General Assembly met at 10 o'clock this morning, and adjourned before noon to meet at 10 a. m. to-morrow, pending action of the committee considering the Penitentiary bill. During the session to-day nothing was done of general interest. The Penitentiary committee of the House and Senate are beginning to discuss the convict, penitentiary and lease system. All are anxious for some solution of the question, but no plan that meets with general approval has yet been suggested.

It Doubtless Is.

Mr. Elias Carr retires from the office of President of the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance, with the confidence, admiration, and esteem of every Aflanceman in the State. He has made an able and in every way an acceptable officer, and it should be gratifying to him to know that his administration has given entire satisfaction.—Tarboro Farmers' Advocate.

Offers Good Security.

Dr. R. L. A. e. 'e'ly is traveling in the South begging money to rebuild his college buildings destroyed by fire last fall. Writing to the Morganton Herald, he says: "Will not the Southern people help me? Will not 1000 people each send me \$5, or 5000 each send me one? I need this amount to complete and furnish the building. Send me the money and God will repay it."

Hold On Ella; That's Claws' Legistation.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox concurs with Kate Field, and is sure that all bachelors over 40 ought to be taxed in proportion to the number of single women over 39 in any State, the net proceeds to be used for the support of maiden ladies.

Let's Make It U. S. Senator.

Col. Harry Skinner has several official bees in his bonnet. This is written to give him the opportunity to say he wants no office. How would Governor suit you, Col?

Not For the '92 Presidential States.

The Utah is the common country people want Cleveland for President, and he will be nominated. It's written of old that it was hard to keep a good man down. Grover Cleveland will be a winner.—Durham Globe.

As to Some Men.

Congressman Tilman declares that "God Almighty never made a grander scoundrel than Mac. Mac." He's ludes to Peffer as "an ex-chicken thief and hater of Southern men."—Augusta Chronicle.

Here's Our Best Wish.

Paul Jones, our Associate, is a candidate for the position of Solicitor of the Inferior Court.—Tarboro Farmers Advocate.

No man is wise at all times, nor knowing in all things.

ALLIANCE INFORMATION. The demands of the Farmers' Alliance have been so thoroughly discussed within the last year that it is now time to take up each one of the demands and historically treat them and carefully analyze same. The most exhaustive treatment of any one of the demands is the sub-Treasury plan, which is treated in the June and July numbers of the Library of National Economist Extras, published by the National Economist Publishing Co., Washington, D. C. It gives the origin of the plan, the causes for it, and a full and complete answer to all arguments urged against it. It proves the plan to be the only measure that will relieve the depressed agriculturalist; that it is not class legislation, and it is constitutional. These numbers should be in the hands of every member of the order, and every officer of the lodge should, by all means, be supplied with a copy.

The publication of Library of National Economist Extras has done much toward enlightening the people on the issues now before them. The Political Tickler will be another valuable publication. This book has been prepared with the greatest care and a very large outlay of money. It gives the people the vote on all important questions from 1860 up to date. It gives the names of the voters, the name of the party with which he affiliates, and the State he is from. This number is destined to be one of the greatest campaign documents put in print. It tells the story that is backing it up—no going behind the official records. The price of this month's publication is \$1.50 per year, and the first eight numbers, including the Political Tickler, can be had for \$1.00 by addressing The Economist, Washington, D. C.

That Your Hair

may retain its youthful color, fullness, and beauty, dress it daily with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It cleanses the scalp, cures humors, and stimulates a new growth of hair.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.

Lowell, Mass.

A wise man endeavors to shine in himself; a fool to outshine others. Of all parts of wisdom, the practice of it is the best.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, superior to any other, a curative power, proper to any other. A Boston lady who knew what she wanted, and whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

To Get

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me that theirs would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was. I had taken it, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other.

Hood's

When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable, suffering a great deal with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked, and had for some time, like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me just the much good that I wanted at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mrs. ELLA A. GORR, of Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. Price 25c per bottle. Prepared by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Ellis & Wiggins.

We have bought out the horse business of John Selby may be found at his old stand, adjoining Bob Wyatt's tin shop, where we will be pleased to see his friends as well as ours and serve them.

Mules & Horses

for sale or trade. We are better prepared than ever to serve you. Call and see us.

ELLIS & WIGGINS, Wilson, N. C.

S. H. HAWES.

DEALER IN

COAL,

Richmond, Va.

9-3-3m.

NOTICE!

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Wilson county entered at the June Term, 1889 in the case of A. J. Galloway, Trustee, vs. Rufus Bass, et al. we will sell for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Wilson on Monday, Oct. 5, 1891 that tract or parcel of land lying and being situated in Wilson county, Black Creek township, adjoining the lands of Warren Tomlinson, Richard Ruffin, the G. W. Barefoot land and others, it being the land sold to Rufus Bass by Silas Lucas, Jr., containing 130 acres more or less, for a full description refer to the case of Book No. 15 p. 69, 70 & c in the Wilson county Registry.

Also at the same time and place under a decree in the case of A. J. Galloway, Trustee vs. Richard Ruffin et al. we will sell for cash to the highest bidder that tract of land adjoining the above lands, the McKinley Darden tract, being the land sold to Rufus Bass by