

The Wilson Advance.

CLAUDIUS F. WILSON, EDITOR & PROP'R.

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

\$1.50 A YEAR CASH IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXI.

WILSON, WILSON COUNTY, N. C., NOVEMBER 26th, 1891.

NUMBER 45.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
C. N. NURNEY,
 DEALER IN
 ALL KINDS OF
COAL
 NUT, EGG, STOVE AND
 RED ASH.
 Broken and Egg for Stoves and Grates
 Orders left at A. W. Rowland's Drug Store will be promptly filled.
C. N. NURNEY.
 I am also agent for the Red C Oil Co.
 10-8-1m

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,
 5-21-3m Wilson, N. C.

THE WASHINGTON LIFE Insurance Co.
 OF NEW YORK.
 ASSETS, - - \$10,500,000.
 The Policies written by the Washington are described in these general terms:
 Non-Fortifiable.
 Unrestricted as to residence and travel after two years.
 Incontestable after two years.
 Secured by an Invested Reserve.
 Solidly backed by bonds and mortgages, first liens on real estate.
 Safer than railroad securities.
 Not affected by the Stock market.
 Better paying investments than U. S. Bonds.
 Less expensive than assessment certificates.
 More liberal than the law requires.
 Definite Contracts.
 T. L. ALFRIEND, Manager, Richmond, Va.
 SAM'L L. ADAMS, Special Dist. Agent, Room 6, Wright Building, 4-30-1y Durham, N. C.

J. C. LANIER.
 PROPRIETOR
Wilson Marble Works
 DEALER IN
 Marble Monuments, Headstones, Tablets.
 Cemetery Work, &c.
 Examine our work before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
 Corner Barnes and Tarboro Streets
 Wilson, N. C.

S. H. HAWES.
 DEALER IN
COAL,
 Richmond, Va.
 9-3-3m.

FALL Millinery!
 After spending some weeks in the Northern cities familiarizing myself with the latest styles in millinery, I now have a
NICE, SELECT STOCK
 which I am offering
AT VERY LOW PRICES
 considering style and quality, and having secured the services of Miss Stranberg, an experienced milliner, and one who cannot be surpassed in taste and style, I can fill all orders promptly.
 Will be pleased to have you call.
MISS ERSKINE,
 WILSON, N. C.
 Under Drigg's Hotel, next door to the express office, 10-8-1y

R. A. DOBIE & CO.
 COTTON FACTORS
 AND
 General Commission Merchants,
 2 and 4 Roanoke Dock,
NORFOLK, VA.
 J. J. Burgess is our North and South Carolina Representative.
 Special attention given to sales of Cotton, Grain, Peanuts and country produce generally. Liberal Cash Advances in Consignments. Prompt Returns and Highest Prices guaranteed.



Sure to Go Up.
\$2.68.

Ladies' Fur Capes at \$2.68. We received by express last Saturday, 18 fur capes for ladies at \$2.68.

\$2.68.
 When these are gone the price will go up to \$4.50 at least, if not more. If you want one, buy now

THE CASH RACKET STORE

Nash and Goldsboro Sts.

JOHN D. COUPER,
 MARBLE & GRANITE Monuments, Gravestones, &c.
 111, 113 and 115 Bank St.,
 NORFOLK, VA.
 Designs free. Write for prices.
 5-14-1y

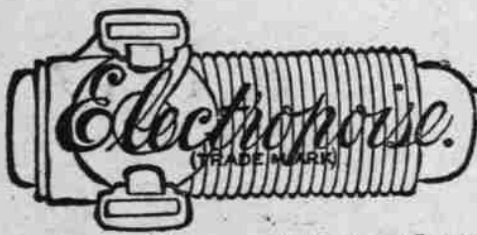
DR. W. S. ANDERSON,
 Physician and Surgeon,
 WILSON, N. C.
 Office in Drug Store on Tarboro St.

DR. ALBERT ANDERSON,
 Physician and Surgeon,
 WILSON, N. C.
 Office next door to the First National Bank.

DR. E. K. WRIGHT,
 Surgeon Dentist,
 WILSON, N. C.
 Having permanently located in Wilson, I offer my professional services to the public.
 Office in Central Hotel Building.
 5-14-1y

DR. R. W. JOYNER,
 DENTAL SURGEON,
 WILSON, N. C.

I have become permanently identified with the people of Wilson; have practiced here for the past ten years and wish to return thanks to the generous people of the community for the liberal patronage they have given me. I spare no money to procure instruments that will conduce to the comfort of my patients. For a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on me I shall feel deeply grateful.



WATSON & BURTON, Attorneys at Law,
 WILSON, N. C., Sep 18, 1891.
JAS. H. WILSON, Sec'y, Washington, D. C.
 DEAR SIR:—I have been using one of your Pink Pills for Pale People for four years, upon a little invalid son, who has been afflicted with a pulmonary trouble and a dropsical tendency. I have found great relief for him in the use of the Pink Pills, when the doctors had failed to give him any permanent relief, and I am satisfied that but for its use we should have lost him. I have never seen it fail to reduce his fever, or to bring sound sweet sleep. I would not be without it for many times its cost.
 Yours truly, J. G. BURTON.
 Mr. Burton is also President of First National Bank, Wilson, N. C., and is one of the foremost men of the South.
 For all information address
ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO.,
 No. 1408 NEW YORK AV., WASHINGTON, D. C.,
 or 222 KING ST., CHARLESTON S. C.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
 THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY. PRICE 25c.
 Salvation Oil 75c 1/2 Only 50c.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

THE ETERNAL FLAG QUESTION BOBS UP SERENELY.

This Time Gen. Palmer Has His Say, and Gets Hence of Billings to His Pains—All of Which is as it Should Be.

When a great man belittles himself it is a pitiful spectacle. I don't know that General Palmer is a great man, but he is in a notable position, and must have been of good fighting reputation, or he wouldn't have been put at the head of the Grand Army of the Republic. Since he has exhibited his lack of bigness, I have tried to spot him, but can't. John McCauley Palmer was a major general, and became Governor of Illinois; but this man signs his name John Palmer. Maybe he is the same man or his son shrunk up. Of course he is a politician, or he never would have issued such a big bulletin about such a little thing as that old Confederate flag. A big-hearted, broad-minded soldier would have smiled and said: "Oh, well that doesn't amount to anything. Let the boys get out their flags and air them once in a while if they wish to. They don't mean any harm by it. We can't force them to smother their memories. We have had re-unions at Chattanooga and other place down South, and the boys in blue and the boys in gray came together and wore their old uniforms. When Ben Hill's statue was uncovered a few years ago, General Longstreet rode in the procession and had on his old confederate uniform. I don't suppose anybody doubts his loyalty to the Union. The South has built monuments to their Confederate dead, and have pensioned their widows and the one-armed, one-legged, one-eyed veterans, and it is all right. There is no treason in it. These demonstrations come from loyal, patriotic hearts and are tributes to valor and suffering. We can't suppress that, and we ought not to wish to. The best way to bind a nation together is with kindness, and not with force, or threats, or abuse. They are a great people down South—a brave people—and this nation will need their help sooner or later. Let them bring out an old tattered, bullet torn flag once in a while. Every hole in it is a compliment to us, and to them, too. We are all friends now, and if the Rebs want to brag a little once in a while, let them do it. That's all they have got left—the poor privilege of bragging, and that ought to be accorded to every vanquished foe.

A noble hearted man would have talked that way and the world would have endorsed it, but this small malicious creature is always hunting for an insult and he wants to keep himself before the people. He is afraid that they will forget him, and so ever and anon he flies to his inkstand and issues a bulletin—wants a bigger office, I reckon. He and his sort are the fellows who raised such a racket when Mr. Cleveland wanted to give back our flags.

We were never engaged in a more righteous service than we were that day in honoring Henry Grady, and it was all because of his efforts for peace—blessed peace between the North and South. But for those two speeches that electrified the nation, there would have been no monument, no statue, no speeches, no procession, no flags. Grady's father was a soldier and the son was proud of it, and said so in New York and in Boston, and it would not have been unfitting if the flag the father had followed had been placed unfolded at the feet of the son.

A great heart never hunts for an insult. It is the nature of some selfish, sordid, envious dispositions to be continually on the lookout for something to hawk at—something to construe maliciously. Those are the people who have what the law calls malice aforethought, and they can get up more devilment in a community than all other classes put together. Some Northern papers have sent me containing a copy of the prayer delivered by Rev. Father Picherit at the unveiling of the Confederate monument at Jackson, Miss. They call it "outrageous blasphemy." It is not blasphemous, for there is nothing irreverent to God or sacred things in it; but he is the most constructed rebel I have read after in a long time. It reminds me of some of the prayers we used to hear about the beginning of the war when our preachers thought that Providence was on our side and we were just obliged to whip in the fight. Father Picherit and General Palmer ought to be put on a committee of two to make up a treaty of peace between the North and the South. Wouldn't the fire fly? I would bet on the preacher, though, for he is an Irishman, and if he could convert the general one way he would another.

One of these northern papers gives a list of the national cemeteries. There are eighty two of them, and the largest is at Vicksburg, and has 16,620 graves. The number in all is 327,169—and probably seventy-five thousand more in private burying grounds. It costs the government 50 cents a year for each soldier, and this makes about two hundred thousand dollars a year, and the South pays a third of it, and has been paying it for twenty-five years. Not a dollar of it is expended upon the graves of our dead; and yet some of their conservative people talk about love and friendship—and President Harrison said in his speech that "We are now a united people, and all have equal rights and privileges." What a burlesque on equality.

But it fatigues our indignation to dwell on this subject—this national neglect of the confederate dead. I reckon maybe General Palmer will let us fix up their graves and put up a monument or two to commemorate their valor, even if it treason.

BILL ARP.
 Guaranteed Cure for LaGrippe.
 We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with LaGrippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during the last season's epidemic. Trial bottle free at A. W. Rowland's drug store. Large size 50c. and \$1.

SOUND TARIFF TALK.
 SOME HARD NUTS FOR PROTECTIONISTS TO CRACK.
 Official Figures Showing What Protection Has Done for the Country and What Free Trade Did—Especially Interesting Figures as to Mill Workers in North Carolina Under the Two Systems.

The protection bonco-steerers of North Carolina organized at Asheville in July last an association for mutual protection in tariff robbery, and under date of September 14, this association issued an appeal to all bonco-steerers and believers in theft to aid in the organization of local bands of bonco-steerers in every North Carolina township, to swindle the "farmer, the laborer and the mechanic" into voting for protection. On the back of this circular are seventeen reasons why the latter should believe in the robbery of the farmers by the mill-owners, of which the first ten are enough to copy:

1. The protective policy has built up towns and cities throughout the country.
 2. It has doubled our foreign trade since 1860, and stimulated domestic production beyond calculation.
 3. It has expanded, diversified and multiplied the useful industries throughout the Union.
 4. It has increased our manufactures fivefold in twenty years.
 5. It has vastly improved the condition of farm laborers, in respect alike to wages and to the marketable value of their products.
 6. It has applied our own labor to the development of our natural resources.
 7. It has created a diversity of employment for American skilled and unskilled labor.
 8. It has reduced, through home competition, the price of every manufactured article.
 9. It has turned capital into 10,000 useful channels of enterprise.
 10. It puts 50 per cent of the annual product into the pockets of labor.

Each one is an intentional misstatement of fact, intended to delude and deceive the voters of North Carolina—in other words, a lie, told deliberately and in cold blood. The first of these lies is too patent for reply, but the second is one of the meanest kind known, being a suppression of the truth. Our foreign trade more than doubled in the free trade era of ten years between 1850 and 1860—with wooden sailing ships, before steam and iron made cheap freights. Turn to the report of the Treasury Department for 1890, page 29, "Commerce and Navigation":

1850—Exports of merchant-disse.....	\$134,900,253
1860—Exports of merchant-disse.....	316,241,200
Increase.....	\$171,341,200
Per cent. of increase.....	127

Now compare this with ten years' trade under protection, on the same page, and see which increases trade:

1880—Exports of merchant-disse.....	\$823,946,553
1890—Exports of merchant-disse.....	845,293,828
Increase.....	\$21,347,275
Per cent. of increase, 2.....	

But the actual net increase of \$171,341,200 under free trade and of only \$21,347,275 under protection does not tell the whole story these bonco-steerers hide from their victims. What has been the actual increase in the past nine years?

1881—Exports of merchant-disse.....	\$883,925,947
1890—Exports of merchant-disse.....	845,293,828
Decrease.....	\$38,632,119
Per cent. of loss, 4.....	

But what would have been our foreign trade under free trade and without this protection theft? Take the figures and estimate:

1850.....	\$134,900,223
1860.....	316,241,200
1870.....	714,026,361
1880.....	1,510,339,839
1890.....	3,400,000,000

These figures are not imaginary. Between 1850 and 1860, under the "free trade era," were increasing our foreign trade much faster than England. It was our free trade that protection England adopted in 1860. England's exports in 1880, with one-half our population, were \$1,393,835,909, and the only reason why ours were not very much greater was the adoption of England's discarded protection rags in 1865, which choked our foreign trade and made it decrease \$38,632,119 in the past nine years, when protection got in its finest work. These facts are submitted for the benefit of any North Carolina "farmer, laborer or mechanic" who may be approached by one of these bonco-steerers or protection thieves with reason No. 2.

Take the fourth lie. Turn to page 931 of the Compendium of the Tenth Census—the latest official figures. The capital invested in manufactures is given as follows:

1850.....	\$ 533,245,351
1860.....	1,099,857,715
1880.....	2,990,272,569

The same increase under protection that we had under free trade would have given us over \$4,000,000,000. The capital invested doubled in ten years under free trade and has only a little more than doubled under twenty years of protection. In the cold search light of the census what becomes of any five-fold increase?

But some one may say that the value of the product has increased:

1850.....	\$1,019,106,615
1860.....	1,835,351,676
1870.....	4,232,325,442
1880.....	5,359,579,791

Our manufactures nearly doubled in ten free trade years before the war. They more than doubled under the stimulus of the ten years of the civil war, but since then, under the ten years of full protection, where is there any increase that can compare with them, even making an allowance of 20 per cent. for the inflated values of 1870?

Take the ninth lie. The actual

number of establishments in the United States in 1870 was 252,148. After ten years of full protection in 1880 there were 253,852—an increase of only 1,604 shops. Take the ten free trade years. In 1850 there were 123,025; in 1860 there were 140,433—an increase of 17,408 shops.

What has protection done for manufacturers in North Carolina? Here is the record for the past four decades, taken from page 928 of the census:

FREE TRADE ERA.	
Establishments.....	1850 1860
Capital.....	\$7,456,860 \$9,693,703
Workers.....	12,601 13,217
Wages.....	\$2,383,446 \$2,689,441
Val of Product.....	\$9,020,050 \$16,678,698
PROTECTION ERA.	
Establishments.....	1870 1880
Capital.....	\$8,440,473 \$13,043,699
Workers.....	15,622 18,109
Wages.....	\$2,195,711 \$2,740,768
Val of product.....	\$19,021,327 \$20,095,037

This table will bear careful study. There has been a steady increase in the capital invested, the value of product and the workers employed, but there has been no corresponding increase in wages. In 1860 the 14,218 employees earned \$2,689,441 under free trade, and in 1880 the 18,109 employees earned only \$2,740,768. The average yearly earnings in 1850 were \$192, and 1880 only \$151.

Protection Had Reduced Wages in North Carolina Over 30 Per Cent.
 But study this table and see what protection has done for the protected North Carolina employer. In 1860 the employer paid practically the same wages as in 1880, but the value of his product has increased over 20 per cent, and the numbers of his workers has increased over 20 per cent. He has increased his working force, finding employment for over 20 per cent more people, by reducing wages over 20 per cent, thus securing over 20 per cent extra product without increasing the labor cost.

The bonco-steerers of the North Carolina Protective Tariff League should buy up all the copies of the last census in that State before beginning active work. A copy of it accidentally in the possession of a man approached by the steerer might result injuriously to the latter.

Take the last lie. Protection can only give work to one American by taking it from another American—unless we are a nation of thieves and pirates, stealing what we import. If what we import is the product of American labor, foreign wages paid to us for producing a farm surplus, then to compel us to make here what our surplus farm labor produces is to throw that surplus farm labor out of work to supply mill labor with it. The farm product is 100 per cent in the pockets of labor—it is all wages, every cent of it. If protection puts 90 per cent in the pockets of mill labor it takes 100 per cent out of the pockets of farm labor to do it, and puts 10 per cent in the pockets of the mill owner. It robs one American to give to another.

I challenge any bonco-steerer in North Carolina to defend any one of the "seventeen reasons" for protection, and to show by official facts and figures that any one of them is not a bonco-steer. Not one will accept the challenge; for, knowing himself to be a fraud and a swindler, he never approaches with his bunco any man who has or can obtain the exact facts, or can test what he says by the census or Treasury reports. He works quietly, selecting for his victims the ignorant, the vicious and the depraved. For their private eye he has forged tables of all kinds and cheap assertions which he dare not make public to an intelligent audience.

There is danger in impure blood. There is safety in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. 100 doses one dollar.

number of establishments in the United States in 1870 was 252,148. After ten years of full protection in 1880 there were 253,852—an increase of only 1,604 shops. Take the ten free trade years. In 1850 there were 123,025; in 1860 there were 140,433—an increase of 17,408 shops.

What has protection done for manufacturers in North Carolina? Here is the record for the past four decades, taken from page 928 of the census:

FREE TRADE ERA.	
Establishments.....	1850 1860
Capital.....	\$7,456,860 \$9,693,703
Workers.....	12,601 13,217
Wages.....	\$2,383,446 \$2,689,441
Val of Product.....	\$9,020,050 \$16,678,698
PROTECTION ERA.	
Establishments.....	1870 1880
Capital.....	\$8,440,473 \$13,043,699
Workers.....	15,622 18,109
Wages.....	\$2,195,711 \$2,740,768
Val of product.....	\$19,021,327 \$20,095,037

This table will bear careful study. There has been a steady increase in the capital invested, the value of product and the workers employed, but there has been no corresponding increase in wages. In 1860 the 14,218 employees earned \$2,689,441 under free trade, and in 1880 the 18,109 employees earned only \$2,740,768. The average yearly earnings in 1850 were \$192, and 1880 only \$151.

Protection Had Reduced Wages in North Carolina Over 30 Per Cent.
 But study this table and see what protection has done for the protected North Carolina employer. In 1860 the employer paid practically the same wages as in 1880, but the value of his product has increased over 20 per cent, and the numbers of his workers has increased over 20 per cent. He has increased his working force, finding employment for over 20 per cent more people, by reducing wages over 20 per cent, thus securing over 20 per cent extra product without increasing the labor cost.

The bonco-steerers of the North Carolina Protective Tariff League should buy up all the copies of the last census in that State before beginning active work. A copy of it accidentally in the possession of a man approached by the steerer might result injuriously to the latter.

Take the last lie. Protection can only give work to one American by taking it from another American—unless we are a nation of thieves and pirates, stealing what we import. If what we import is the product of American labor, foreign wages paid to us for producing a farm surplus, then to compel us to make here what our surplus farm labor produces is to throw that surplus farm labor out of work to supply mill labor with it. The farm product is 100 per cent in the pockets of labor—it is all wages, every cent of it. If protection puts 90 per cent in the pockets of mill labor it takes 100 per cent out of the pockets of farm labor to do it, and puts 10 per cent in the pockets of the mill owner. It robs one American to give to another.

I challenge any bonco-steerer in North Carolina to defend any one of the "seventeen reasons" for protection, and to show by official facts and figures that any one of them is not a bonco-steer. Not one will accept the challenge; for, knowing himself to be a fraud and a swindler, he never approaches with his bunco any man who has or can obtain the exact facts, or can test what he says by the census or Treasury reports. He works quietly, selecting for his victims the ignorant, the vicious and the depraved. For their private eye he has forged tables of all kinds and cheap assertions which he dare not make public to an intelligent audience.

There is danger in impure blood. There is safety in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. 100 doses one dollar.

PACE & WOODARD, Wilson Tobacco Warehouse,

Desire to say to the readers of the ADVANCE that our buyers are here in force and want your

TOBACCO.

THEY HAVE NO OLD STOCK ON HAND AND, CONSEQUENTLY NO AVERAGES TO REDUCE, WHICH IS A VERY DECIDED ADVANTAGE IN FAVOR OF THE WILSON MARKET. SO BRING ALONG YOUR

Tobacco.

DURING THE SUMMER WE ADDED AN ADDITION TO OUR WAREHOUSE WHICH NOW GIVES US THE LARGEST AS WELL AS THE BEST LIGHTED SALES FLOOR IN EASTERN CAROLINA, 95 FEET WIDE, 160 FEET LONG, 52 SOLID SKY LIGHTS. YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND US AT OUR POST READY TO SERVE YOU. WE PLEDGE YOU IN ADVANCE YOUR TOBACCO SHALL RECEIVE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION AND

Highest Market Prices.

WE DON'T ALLOW YOUR TOBACCO TO BE GALLOPED OVER, BUT WE TAKE A STEADY PACE, AND GET THERE IN PRICES EVERY TIME. WE CAN PRESENT NO STRONGER CLAIMS FOR YOUR PATRONAGE THAN THE VERY TOP OF THE MARKET FOR YOUR TOBACCO, AND THAT YOU SHALL HAVE. COME TO THE OLD RELIABLE, AND YOU SHALL RETURN HOME HAPPY.

YOUR FRIENDS TRULY
PACE & WOODARD,
 PROPRIETORS.

Our Working Force:

Joe E. Reid, Auctioneer, and a good one, he is.
 U. H. Cozart, late of Oxford, is now with us.
 David Woodard, Book-keeper.

With a competent force and best facilities, and long experience in the trade, we just defy competition.

Cooke, Clark & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO LUTHER SHIELDON.)
 Sash, Doors and Blinds, Builders' Hardware
 Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty,
 —AND—
 Building Material.

No. 16 West Side Market Square and Roanoke Ave.,
NORFOLK, VA.

A. BRANCH, President. J. C. HALES, Cashier
 A. P. BRANCH, Assistant Cashier.

Branch & Co., BANKERS,

Wilson, - - - N. C.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS IN ITS FULLEST SCOPE.
 SOLICITS THE BUSINESS OF THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

D. ETHERIDGE, Currtuck, N. C. B. F. WRIGHT, Camden, N. C.
D. Etheridge & Co.
 Successors to Etheridge, Fulgham & Co.

Cotton Factors AND Commission Merchants,

19 and 21 Commerce Street, Norfolk, Va.
Specialties: Cotton, Lumber, Corn, and Peanuts.

Refer by permission to T. A. Williams, President Bank of Commerce, Norfolk, Va., Caldwell Hardy, Cashier Norfolk National Bank, J. R. Copeland, President Farmers Bank, Suffolk, Va., M. H. White and Dr. David Cox, Hertford, Va.
 Consignments solicited. 9-17-3m