VOLUME XXIII.

WILSON, WILSON COUNTY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 14, 1893.

NUMBER 37

Far-Seeing People Visit FIRST

This is

with us.

We are almost giving them away. We price will move it.

Oxford Ties just received.

Also Holland Shades THE DEATH ROLL IS APPALLING and Laces.

The Cash Racket Stores, J. M. LEATH,

Manager.

Nash and Goldsboro Streets, WILSON, N. C.

SEE THE WORLD'S FAIR FOR FIFTEEN CENTS.

illeen cents in postage stamps we will mail you prepaid our SOVENIR PORTFOLIO OF THE WORLD'S COLyou to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address H. E. BUCKLEN & Co.,

Big Trees.

The big tree is surpassed in size only by the encalyptus, while the red wood may claim the honor of being the third largest tree in the world. The largest known redwood is three hundred and sixty feet in height and twenty feet in diameter. The big tree attains a greater diameter, but does not reach a proportionately greater height. Thus, there are big frees recorded as having a diameter of forty-one feet, but we have seen none mentioned as being over four hundred feet in height. The height of the largest known ecalyptus tree as stated to be four hundred and seventy feet, but the diameter is only twenty-seven feet. So, while taller than the largest big tree, if their proportions are the same, the California tree has about twice the bulk of the one which grows in Australia.

Men That Jump at conclusions, are generally "off their base." Because there are numbers of patent medicines of questionable value, it doesn't follow that all we worthless. Don't class Dr. Suge's Catarrh Remedy with the way above and beyond them! It is doing what others fail to do! It is curing the worst cases of Chronic Nasal Catarrh. If you doubt it, try you'll be cured. \$500 forfeit for an neurable case. This offer, by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. At all druggists; 50

IF YOUR BACK ACHES. r you are all worn out, really good for noth-ing, it is general debility. Try REOWN'S IEON BITTERS. will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

Try Young's Harvest King flour. Young's is the place to buy flour. Young's is the place to buy your

Young's is the place to buy your poor wretches in their destitution.
(Signed) B. R. TILLMAN, Governor. Young's Harvest King flour is the Homicide in Greene.

hest in the world.

Harvest King. Young's.

your money than anywhere in Wil-

stock and sell cheaper and better both had been to Snow Hill drinking. goods than any other house.

Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver. If the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirit is depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure dur-ing its use, makes Sim-mons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

"I have tested it personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw."—H. H. Jones, Macon, Ga.

Take only the Genuine,
Which has on the Wrapper the red Z Trademark and Signature of
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Advice to Mothers

diarrhœ. Twenty-five cents a bottle

New lot of Ladies THE AWFUL STORM.

Constantly Showing Up.

St. Helena's Horror-At Least 1,000 Dead-Starvation and Pestilence Threatened-Governor Tillman's Urgent Appeal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 6.-Dr J. W. Babcock, physician to the state lunatic asylum at Columbia, who was sent to Beaufort to investigate the condition of the evclone sufferers, has

made his first report. At Eustace place, on Ladies island, four miles from Beaufort, twenty-one out of thirty-one original buildings were entirely swept away, and those Upon receipt of your address and one lives were lost at this place. Forty four bodies were buried in one grave. with few exceptions the dead were buried in hastily prepared coffins, and on account of the water-logged condi-IMBIAN EXPOSITION, the regular tion of the soil the graves could not be prices Fifty cents, but as we want dug deeper than two feet. The efflu- It is the farmers really who fix the via fumes' from the decaying bodies

> Dr. Babcock has ordered more earth to be heaped on the graves and has ordered a large supply of disinfectants. He reports that there are no signs of fever among the negroes on

are fearful.

He reports that probably 150 lives Dr. Peters, physician on St. Helena. reports 100 cases of diarhoea from Chicago, Ill drinking brackish water and 100 cases of malarial fever caused by exposure. He has treated 70 surgical injuries

> caused by the storm. Governor Tillman's Appeal.

AN APPEAL TO THE PROPLE OF THE UNITED The hurricane which swept the south Atlantic coast on the 27th of August was unparallele throughout the entire state of South Carolin but the sea islands, spreading northward alon the coast of South Carolina, from the Savannah river to the north Edisto inlet, were the great est sufferers by reason of the severity of the wind and the unprecedented height of the tide. The sea invaded the land. Hundreds of houses have been swept away by the waves or blown down by the wind, and while the exact number of deaths will never be known, it cannot be less than a thousand. Vegetation has been as comperous and blooming expanse of rice fields, gardens and farms, is today a desert with the very landmarks destroyed, leaving the people with out shelter, without food, without the possibil ity of getting work except for a limited number. other crop can be grown. Owing to the fact that nineteen-twentieths of them are negroes, and that means of communicating with the rewithin a day arrived at a clear understanding of the situation and the misery it unfolds.

STARVATION AND PESTILENCE. Dr. J. W. Babcock, superintendent of the state lunatic asylum, an accomplished physician and sanitarian, who went to the scene of the disaster on the 1st of September, as my official representative, returned today, and his report accompanies this appeal. I do not deem it necessary to dwell upon the picture he draws. I have not felt justified hitherto in asking for help except from our own people. The people of the state, whose losses by the storm will run into the millions, have responded nobly, and starvation or pestilence will claim many thousand victims before the winter is over if our efforts are not supplemented by the charitable in other states. I pledge my official word that it. If you make a thorough trial, be given shall not be misapplied: that laziness days respected by everybody. Riches will be applied to the support of these people so as to enable them to rebuild their homes and take a new start in life with the new year. There are not less than 20,000 thus destitute. Bread alone for these storm sufferers will cost not less than \$75,000 between now and March, while practically eleven months will elapse before they can grow any. Medicines, bed cloth-

ing, anything that can be used in a house, because everything is gone, will be thankfully received. We can buy these things with money, but if money is not to be had, do not hesitate to contribute. Send all money contributions to me. They will be acknowledged through the press, and will be put in the bank to be checked against as needed. Send all other contributions to Central Relief Committee, Charleston, S. C. My efforts to relieve these unfortunates are stimulated by the feeling that being negroes, ignorant and helpless, they are peculiarly the wards of the executive. A common humanity

pleads with those who are able to help these

Or. Saturday afternoon, John Wa-If you want delightful biscuits try ters shot and instantly killed William Hamilton. They were both operators at a saw mill near Snow Hill. At Young's you can get more for Waters surrendered to the author:ties and is in jail. On asking the For sale by A. J. Hines. cause the informant said he heard At Young's they carry the largest none of the circumstances except that -Wilson Mirror.

He Does Not Altogether Agree With Bishop Keener.

DEALING IN FUTURES IS GAMBLING,

But He Does Not Think It Affects the People to the Degree that the Bishop Asserts It Does-The Getting of Riches.

[Atlanta Constitution.] Let us tote fair with the figures. Bishop Keener says in the Nashville Christian Advocate that "the mercantile world in the south is now controlled by the wholesale gambling and massive frauds of cotton futures; that the centers of New York, Liverpool and New Orleans have yielded to this colossal scheme of hazzard until the production of the staple has no effect upon its market value."

He says that "during the past three months there have been sold in New York and elsewhere 56,000,000 bales of cotton. This would be 224,000,000 bales for the year's crop. All of this, he says, "is purely imaginary value except the 8,000,000 bales that were raised, and this ideal cotton that was not made would yield \$7,840,000,000, and this is the figuring against which the planter has to make headway. All the gambling dens in this country and in the Baden-Badens of Europe are child's play compared with this huge monster that envelopes in its coils the

fortunes and even the lives of myriads."

Gambling in futures is a sin. Betting on anything is a sin, for it is a mode of getting something for nothing. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Inode or getting something for nothing.

It is demoralizing in the extreme, and should always be used for children results in ruin to thousands of those to be the law now I cannot underdo not intend to carry teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures who engage in it, but I cannot see the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for price of cotton, for in its analysis it is who engage in it, but I cannot see stand. betting whether it will go up or down. There are no 56,000,000 bales bought or sold, neither real nor ideal. The speculator says to the bucket shop. "I'll bet you that cotton will go up within thirty days, and I will put up a paralyzed. There is hardly enough margin on 250 bales." "All right." freight business now to pay for the More of Its Destructive Work is says the bucket shop, "put up \$500 and I'll take the bet." Cotton drops instead of rising and the \$500 goes up the spout and the speculator is a sadder but not a wiser man. Another speculator bet the other way, perhaps, and won, and of course he tries it again. The shop will bet either way, and like the dealer in a faro bank, always comes out ahead in the end. The shop has no interest to bull or bear the cotton. The shop knows its consumers and the average of all the bets and can hedge to suit.

Now that is the way I understand it

It is no getting up a corner on cotton. It is simply backing a man's judgment with his money. That \$500 was the stake; and while it represented 250 bales, it was really the value of only fifteen bales. This solution would re duce the bishop's figures from 56,000,remaining are badly damaged. Fifty | 000 bales to 3,400,000 bales as the amount lost or won in three months. What it has to do with flxing the price I cannot see. Liverpool still fixes the price, and has the India crop to heip fix it, and it seems to be uniformly fixed every year in proportion. price when they fix the acreage to the crop. England-America agents still examine earefully and cautiously into the crop condition of every county in the south. England knows the extent and condition of the crop in Bartow county better today than any farmer in it, for she does not rely upon one source of information but on several. were lost on St. Helena island and that There is not a buyer or dealer in Georgia who does not rely upon the last reports sent him from some great house in New York that is connected with English or New England mills, I cannot see where the bucket shops come in or how they can influence the price. Millionaires like the Inmans put large moneys in cotton every year and make money, for it is their business, and they understand it, but the run no bucket shops, nor do they make colossal fortunes by speculation. They back their judgment with their money and are able to hold their purchase until there is a profit. I remember a Charleston coffee merchant by the name of Samuel Farrar who made in thirty years a million dollars by dealing in coffee. He had a large map in his private office, and it was checked off in years and months and days, and the price of coffee for every day was marked, and a green line marked the ups and downs, the rise and fall, and it was a very crooked line. Then there was a straight red line that split the difference and showed the average price for the year. Brazil was the market where he bought. If the crop was short he made allowances for it, and raised the red line according to his best judgment and his most reliable information. ,'I buy." said he, "when the price is below that line, I sell when it is above." Just so it is with

shrewd men everywhere. I believe there is too much odium heaped upon rich men-too much malignant abuse of mona- kings and millionaires. I reckon e could ali get rich if we could-even the preachers. It grieves me to hear some of these politicians trying to array the poor against the rich, and to stir up strife and bitterness among the people. It contributions shall reach the people for whom they are intended: that the charity which may prospered were respected in my young were not considered a sin. The scriptures speak approvingly of Abraham and Job and Solomon, and tell us of their great wealth, and how the Lord blessed them. I believe that there are good men now who are rich, and they do good with their money. If they did not I don't know what would become of the poor and the suffering when pestilence or famine or storms afflict

> But there seems to be a feeling of unrest and bitterness among certain classes all over the country. Somebody is making the working people believe that they are imposed upon by the rich and by the government. I see

Mr. J. C. Boswell, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Brownwood, Texas, suffered with diarrhœa for a long time and tried is subject to cramp in the stomach. many different remedies without benefit, until Chamberla'n's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used; that relieved him at once.

BROWN'S IRON DITTERS cures Dyspersia, Indigestion & Debility.

ized in Chulis district, in Floyd county, "a bread brigade," and have 400 members and they have signs and grips and passwords, and have sworn that they "will have 10 cents a pound for their cotton, debt or no debt, and they will hold it at the muzzle of a Win-chester." Surely that can't be so. Is it possible that the spirit of anarchy and communism is taking hold of our people? Bread brigade! Why, there is not a farmer in Floyd county who is suffering for bread. There is none in this county. Corn is abundant everywhere. It used to roll in here from the west by the carload, but it don't come now There are hundreds. of farmers in Bartow who will have corn and fodder and meat to sell. Our farmers are better off today than any other class in the community. They come and go when they please. They have health and strength and good water and are never visited by storms or pestilence, such as have come upon the coast. They have cattle and hogs and chickens and eggs and "gardea sass" and the schoolhouse and the church are not far away-what a pity they cannot for a little while look in upon the poor of Europe and have their hearts touched with gratitude that they live in this blessed land. Labor is too hard upon capital-too threatening-too exacting. These may seem strange words for me to use, but they are true. I am as hostile to monopolies and trusts and combines as any body, but when I read of these great strikes in a time like this, it in full and that he be heard briefly in shocks my sympathy. What are these organizations anyhow, but monopo-

in a Rome paper that they have organ-

But we are gratified to see such kind relations between Mr. Thomas and his employees on our road from Atlanta and Nashville. That is all right and we hope it will continue. The mystery is how a railroad can pay its men at all while our financial system is axle grease. One day last week there were only seven loaded cars going north over this great road, so I was told. Below Atlanta there is nothing to load and yet the lease of the Western and Atlantic costs \$120 a day. Railroads and factories have their troubles, and but few make a fair rate of interest sane man will invest in them where strikes and violence prevail. Now, I do not wish to be misunder-

is "if you don't pay so much, we will

quit and when we quit nobody else

shall take our places. That did not

use to be the law and how it comes

stood. I have respect for all these organizations where they respect the employed on one road say to their emoyers you shall tot carry any freight that comes over another road where there is a strike, their demand shocks mankind. When the strikers assault and intimidate others who would gladly work, or when they allow violence to be done and the track torn up and the locomotives disabled it is simply an outrage on the law of the land, and if persisted in. will surely bring this govnment into a monarchy like those of Europe, where it takes a standing army of half a million soldiers to protect the citizens and their property. The very class who are now importunate for the tolerated among government employes, Strikers do not dare now to stop the

read it all. Papers and periodicals ome to me weekly that breathe out enmity to capital and are tainted with communistic principles and in my opinion these publications are doing a world of harm. They are educating the working people to the idea that there should be a division -a division. In the awful days of the French revolution three communists went into the Bank of Rothschilds and cried "liberty, equality, fraternity-we have come for our money." The Jew said "all right;" I have 60,000,000 francs in the bank. There are 60,000,000 people in France; here are yours," and he threw three francs upon the counter. "Now go tell the rest to come get their's," said he. But we have not come to that, and hope we never will. It becomes all our considerate people, whether poor or rich, whether employers or employed, to be reasonable and tolerant, and to respect the rights of others

and teach others so to do. BILL ARP.

The Use of Search Lights. Search lights have become indispensable to steamers of all classes and in military and naval operations. By their use objects miles away can be revealed and illumined in the darkest night and their powerful beams of light can be thrown in any direction One of the earliest applications of the search light in marine work was to vessels passing chrough Suez canal. Formerly the passage could only be made in daylight, and was very tedious and costly; now the electric light is at the service of every ship as it enters the canal, and the journey is, in nearly every case, pursued uninterauthorities, who have pronounced that it shall be obligatory after October 1 next on all vessels passing through the canal by light to employ an apparatus for dividing the light of the projector into two divergent rays. Approaching vessels may, by this means, travel right up to each other without their respective helmsmen being blinded. The diverging apparatus which is to be used has been devised by one of the agents of the company.

Philadelphia, Pa., promptly responded to Governor Tillman's appeal for help for the storm suffers with a check

Elder S. S. Beaver, of McAllisterville, Juniatta Co., Pa., says his wife Last summer she tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for it, and was much pleased with A. J. Hines.

Send us your job printing.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Wilson Bill for Repeal is Ably

Discussed.

The House Adopts Its Rules and Takes a Rest-Senator Peffer's Extraordinary Bill-Mr. Stewart Speaks for

CHAIRMAN VOORHEES WILL PUSH IT.

Silver-McKinley's Bill. SEPTEMBER 4.—The house was not in

In the senate Mr. Gallinger, republi can, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill supplimental to the pension act of June 17, 1890, and asked that it be read explanation of it. The bill was read, Its most important provision is that, lies. The watchword of most of them except in cases of established fraud, no pensioner shall be suspended or withheld until after a notice of ninety days given to the pensioner, and after a full and impartial investigation. It was referred to the committee on

Mr. Butler offered an amendment to the bill repealing the Sherman act, and had it referred to the finance committee. It provides for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank circulation, provided that such circulation be secured by coin or approved state or municipal bonds.

Mr. Allen, populist, of Nebraska, offered the following resolution: "Whereas it is due that congretake cognizance of the labor organizations and the industrial interests of the nation by observing this day, commonly called Labor Day, there-

Resolved, As a mark of respect to the labor organizations and industrial on their cost. The wonder is that any interests of the nation, the senate do now adjourn. Mr. Voorhees opposed the resolution

and it was rejected by a vote of 8 to 41. The senators voting for the resolution were: Messrs. Allen, Irby, Peffer, rights of other people, but when those | Pettigrew, Power, Shoup, Vance and Mr. Kyle, populist, of South Dakota

offered a free coinage amendment to the repeal bill, and it was referred to the judgment and the common sense of the finance committee. Mr. Cullom, republican, of Illinois, addressed the senate in favor of the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. SEPTEMBER 5.-A resolution for the laily meeting of the senate at 11 a. m., was offered in the senate this morning by Voorhees, who said he would call it An extraordinary bill was intro-

duced by Mr. Peffer for the creation of a department of education, the construction of a college of scientific government ownership of railroads learning in the District of Columbia, should remember that strikes are not the appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the purpose, and the further approprineither in the army or naval or public ation of \$800,000,000 the interest of works or the railway mail service. which is to form a fund for the support of the college. It also provides locomotive and the car that carries the | that all educational institutions and other matters pertaining to public in-Well, of course, these brotherhoods struction shall be under the supervishave an answer to all this, and I have | ion of the secretary of education. The bill was referred to the committee on

the District of Columbia The repeal bill was, at Mr. Voorhees' suggestion, laid aside informally as no senator desired to speak on it today. The house urgency deficiency bill was reported and passed with some

small amendments. Mr. Dolph addressed the Senate in favor of the bill introduced by him appropriating \$500,000 to enable the secretary of the treasury to enforce the Chinese exclusion act.

After the transaction of some routine ousiness, the consideration of the rule was resumed by the house. The first amendment presented was

one cutting off the power of a single member to object to a request for by a bare quorum. Yeas 52, nays 127. A concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to consider the question of finance, seven senators and seven representatives, was introduced by Mr. Morgan, and

went over till tomorrow.

The speech begun yesterday by Mr. Peffer was concluded by him this morning in almost five minutes, and the senate was addressed on the silver question by Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Stewart addressed the senate in opposition to the repeal bill. He began his speech with a history of the closing of the European and American mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, of the conference held at Paris to consider the unification of coins, weights and measures, and of the demonetization act of 1873. He intimated that Mr. Sherman's vote against the bill was because he knew it would pass and wanted to conceal ruptedly. A most excellent innova- from the senate a knowledge of the tion has been made by the Suez canal fact that it omitted the silver dollar from the list of coins. He claimed to have shown that the leading members of the two houses who were present during the consideration of the bill were ignorant of the fact that the silver dollar was omitted in the conference of the mint laws.

> SEPTEMBER 6.-In the senate this morning a bill was introduced by Mr. Cullom and referred to the finance committee, for the repeal of all acts for the creation or maintenance of a sinking fund.

The resolution for a 11 o'clock meet ing was presented and Mr. Voorhees, who had offered it, withdrew it, stating that he did so after consultation with the friends of the repeal bill on the democratic side who thought that if the time of the senate was occupied carefully and conscientiously, as much progress could be made

Mr. Morgan's resolution for a joint select committee on finance was taken up, and Mr. Voorhees having suggested its reference to the finance committhe speedy relief it afforded. She has tee, Mr. Morgan argued against the since used it whenever necessary and suggestion, stating that the purpose found that it never fails. For sale by of the resolution was to supercede the finance committees in each house and substitute the joint select committee

In the house Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina, asked leave to introduce a was finished.

, bill for the enlargement of the volume

of the currency. Mr. Brosius, of Pensylvania, ob-

The house then resumed consideration of the new code of rules, the pending question being the Kyle amendment, striking from the rules the clause making one hundred members a quorum in committee of the whole.

Mr. Catchings expressed a willing ness to consent to the Kyle amendment, striking out the paragraph making 100 a quorum of the committee of the whole.

Mr. Kyle's motion was then agreed

to, 18 to 61. September 7.- Among the numerous petitions, presented and referred today was one by Mr. Walcott, republican, of Colorado, for the immediate repeal of the McKinley tariff bill. He said that the petition was on one of the printed forms sent out by the New York banks for the repeal of the Sherman act, but that the petitioners-all the citizens of a town in

ley tariff bill for the Sherman act. At 12:35 Mr. Voorhees moved to proceed to the consideration of the house bill to repeal the purshasing clause of

Colorado-had substituted the McKin-

the Sherman act. Mr. Morgan remarked that the resoluiton offered by him-for a joint select committee on finance-was on the calander and could not be taken up without a vote of the senate. But he did not wish to antagonize the repeal bill. The senator from Indiana and himself had had some conference about the matter and he had agreed not to press his motion'today.

without division and the repeal bill was laid before the senate. Mr. Walthall then addressed the senate in favor of bimetalism.

Mr. Voorhees' motion was agreed to

SEPTEMBER 9.-At 12:30 the repeal was taken up without objection, and the senate was addressed by Mr. Faulk

Mr. Faulkner spoke in favor of the repeal and hisamendment to the pending bill, providing for the additional coinage of full legal tender silver dollars and the withdrawal of notes of less than ten dollars. Mr. Faulkner questioned the ability of the United States, single-handed and alone, to open the mints of this country to free and unlimited coinage of silver at any ratio and maintain the same on a parity with gold. He thought it should be the controlling sentiment of those believing in and hoping for the restoration of bimetallism that the measure now supported by its friends be on the line of conservatism and in a character

purely tentative. SOME RECENT NEW BILLS. Among the bills recently introduced

were the following: By Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, placing cotton or other material suitable for baling cotton on the free list. By Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, placing

binding twine on the free list. By Mr. Robbins, of Alabama, total repeal of the internal revenue laws. By Mr. Clark, of Alabama, to provide for the free delivery and collection of mails in rural districts.

By Mr. McLarin, of South Carolina of treasury notes under the acts of 1862, of its cost.-Inter Ocean.

By Mr. Martin. of Maryland, to repeal the sugar bounty law. SEPTEMBER 9.—The speaker called slim house to order to day, and it was indicates that the stomach needs a very languid one, with no marked desire to transact business. The only action worth mentioning was a report

from the committee on elections, by casional dose of Ayer's Pills taken at Mr. Paynter, of a resolution granting | bed time. the right to Mr. Belknap-claiming a seat from the fifth Michigan districtto file a notice of contest against Mr Richardson, the sitting member. Mr. Paynter said that this was the unaninous report of the committee, and the

tees for reports, but the call was un- do is to fix a proper ratio between productive, and, on motion of Mr. the size of the hides.-Jackson Catchings, at half past 12 o'clock, the house adjourned until Monday.

The first two hours of today's session n the senate were consumed in the discussion of a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Peffer to inquire into the refusal of the national banks of ceives .- Dr. D. W. Atkinson, Siloam, New York, Boston and Philadelphia to Ark. pay the checks of their depositors in currency. The discussion was unfinished when the morning he ar closed (at 2 o'clock p. m.), and, therefore, under the rules, the resolution went to the calendar, whence it cannot be

of the newspaper press of the country of it-for its impudence and its men- ministrative employes. dacity. He treated President Cleveassociates on the passage of the repeal bill of the house, as an instance of never be guilty of such a gross breach surance company.

of propriety. THEY LEFT THE HALL.

Elder's Paper.

CHICAGO, September 7 .- A tremenpaper written by M. J. Elder, of New Orleans, was read. Mr. Elder declared that the church occupied an inferior position in the country, drawing its support from the hoodlum element, tion were Catholics. The Jews and protestants were in the ascendant. Mr. Elder declared that he had no heart for buncombe and taffy about of Catholicism. Two-thirds of the audience left the hall before the paper Regulator prevents it,

FALL @ AND @ WINTER.

OUR BUYER, Mr. Young,

Is now in the Northern and Eastern markets buying one of the largest stocks of

- AND -Notions,

that has ever been brought to Wilson.

As usual, we shall sell .

BETTER GOODS FOR LESS PRICES

Than any house in Eastern Carolina.

Young Brothers.

A Big Thing for Chicago.

The value of the Fair to Chicago

To rise in the morning with a bad taste in the mouth and no appetite, up to-day for the first time." strengthening. For this purpose, there is nothing better than an oc-

Resources of the South, If the worst comes the country can return to the primitive custom of resolution was adopted without objec- using coon skins as a circulating medium. The coon crop is good The speaker then called the commit- this year, and all that Congress need

> I prescribe Simmons Liver Regulator, anc it deserves all the praise it re-

(Tenn.) Tribune.

Pay of Professors.

The salaries of the lower class o professors compare with the wages of And so that particular resolution will the skilled workmen employed in the be heard of no more during the present | mechanical industries, writes professor W. R. Harper in the Forum. The remainder of the day was occu- The salaries range upward from the pied by Mr. Teller in a speech most of which was devoted to a denunciation with the pay of skilled and responsiespecially of the metropolitan part ble clerical and subordinate and ad

It is only the highest class of proland's telegram to Mr. Wilson, of West | fessors, the incumbents of responsi-Virginia, congratulating him and his ble, exacting posts in the larger colleges and universities, who are to be newspaper falsehood, and exclaimed | compared with the lower grades of with pretended indignation-that the the responsible officers of a railroad, president of the United States could or an industrial corporation, or in-

There is practically no class of college professors whose pay is on a level with the pay of men in positions A Little Sensation at the Catholic Congress of first or second rank and responsibility in the industrial community; dous sensation was created in the and yet nobody questions that the Catholic congress yesterday when the higher grades of university work requires quite as exceptional gifts and quite as elaborate preparation, together with all the most desirable traits of character that go to make up day laborers and servant girls, and the highest efficiency in the front that none of the great men of the na rank of industrial life. - Washington

Painting the town red means headthe phenomenal growth and strength ache in the morning. Simmons Liver

NEWPORT, R. I., June 7th, 1893. and to the whole country cannot be -"For years I have been one of the measured in dollars and cents. But, many sufferers of Rheumatism, and measured by the dollars and cents have tried most everything without a joint resolution authorizing the issue alone, it has, brought to this city a success, but at last found great relief of a hundred and twenty-five millions | million for every hundred thousand in your medicine, Pond's Extract. I told a lady friend of mine, who had been in bed since Christmas and had doctor after doctor, but after using your medicine two or three times got

> S. D. TIEBALL, 27 William St.

She-"How do you suppose the apes crack the hard shells of the nuits they pick." He-With a monkey-wrench, of

Don't sicken people with that bad breath, Take Simmons Liver Regulator to sweeten it.

No More Appointments at Present. The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch sends the following:

"Some of the Virginia and North Carolina members have it pretty straight from headquarters that the President will make no more appointments of importance until after the Senate disposes of the pending financial bill. If this be true some of the aspirants will have to wait quite a time, as the indications are that the obstructionists in the Senate will hold out for several weeks at least."

> A SNAKE IN A CYCLONE PIT. Wife and Children

RALEIGH, N. C. September 9 .-Some years ago, in 1883-4, quite a number of persons dug "cyclone pits" near their houses. Luckily they have had no occasion to use these. Near Louisburg, Jack Adams has one of these pits, and a few days ago, thinking a cyclone was approaching, he sent his wife and children into the pit. A high-land moccasin, a very poisonous snake, had his home in the pit, and bit one of the children. Prompt and liberal doses of whiskey saved the child's life.

Mullets 61/4 cents per pound. Youngs.

Nordyke flour. Youngs. Snuff 25 cents. Youngs.

Sugar and coffee cheap. Youngs. Bagging and ties 40 cents. Get

Best chewing tobacco at Young's.