

# The Wilson Advance.

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For the wrong that needs resistance,  
For the future in the distance,  
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THE ADVANCE,  
Wilson, N. C.

THURSDAY, May 23, 1895.

Now will the populists cry that Justice Shiras "has sold out to Wall street," and all such nonsense.

SINCE the joint debate "Coin" has come to the conclusion that he had better stick to book making—Washington Post.

WE are indebted to President Peacock for an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of Greensboro Female College.

HAS the day come when reasonable men cannot differ in opinion, one from another, without engaging in the use of vile epithets?

A NATIONAL silver league is likely to be called. The silver men all over the country are agitating the subject. St. Louis, Mo. will probably be selected as the place of meeting.

MR. CRISP says there must be no straddling in the Democratic National Convention on the silver question. Mr. Crisp is right. The party that straddles is in danger of being split wide open.—Star.

ALTHOUGH the friends of silver claim that "sound money" has no following in the South and West, Secretary Carlisle is being overrun by invitations to deliver his speech in many southern cities.

VIRGINIA wants a constitutional convention, at least so says Mr. Hardaway, but as only a few thought enough of the matter to respond to an invitation to attend his lecture we will await further developments.

The idea of employing convicts on the public roads is growing in Florida as it should in every State. That is the most sensible use to which the convicts can be put, the best for the convict and the best for the State.

THE Davidson Dispatch has just completed its thirteenth volume. It is a good paper and its editor is following the proper course when he advises every one to weigh well the financial question before joining either side.

THE silverites are shouting, free and unlimited coinage of silver, on and exact equality with gold. No favor to be shown either metal and in the next breath they exclaim the parity must be as 16 to 1. How consistent!

MR. William H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School" and J. Lawrence Laughlin, professor of Political Economy in the Chicago University, will have a joint debate on the financial question, in Chicago tomorrow evening.

WHILE we did not fully endorse the income law, we think it unfortunate that it should be discovered unconstitutional. It would certainly have been better to tax the wealth of the country rather than put the whole burden upon the poor.

The silly attempts of the New York Evening Post to pervert and misrepresent Coin's book by pronouncing it "a palpable fraud," is well characterized by the Augusta Chronicle as "pathetic puerility." Perhaps a better description would be "senseless senility."—Messenger.

Wonder if Brother Kingsbury has read Coin's book?

THE Philadelphia Manufacturer, (Rep.) says:

"Any man who has studied arithmetic only so far as long division, can perceive that to destroy half the standard money of the world must necessarily be to force down prices. The American people know that such destruction was accomplished in 1873, and everybody knows that prices have been falling ever since."

If the above be true, then do we not want free coinage, for it is an undisputed fact, that since 1873 more than 500,000,000 silver dollars have been coined, whereas from the foundation of the government to 1873, only a little more than 8,000,000 were coined. If then, as above stated, the act of 1873, which increased the coinage of silver 400 per cent. per annum, produced lower prices, would it not be reasonable to expect still lower prices should we coin silver to an unlimited extent?

## INCOME TAX UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court has handed down a decision against the income tax, Justice Shiras having cast the deciding vote against the law. This is only another instance which goes to show the incompleteness of our law-making department. Congress spent 8 days over the provisions of this law, and in order finally that it might go through, other business was neglected, and all to no good end. Why could we not submit laws of such a nature to the Supreme Court, prior to their passage, thus avoiding all this worry and expense. The same trouble is being experienced in our own State. A crowd of ignorant, or worse, men are collected in the Legislature and pass laws, the effect of which they know or care little. Some check should be found to protect the citizen who stays at home.

## THE SAME OLD STORY.

The Asheville Register is evidently edited by a man who loves a joke. He gets of some right spicy "telegraphic" notes in last week's paper, but in his editorial he is woefully weak. In speaking of the tariff he calls attention to the importation of \$12,000,000 worth of woolen goods during January and February of this year, and says:

"This is an increase in the one item of woolen goods alone of over \$8,000,000 as compared to the same months of last year, and at the same ratio would mean the sending abroad of over \$50,000,000 more of our gold for woolen goods alone by the end of the year, than we did last year. It also means \$50,000,000 less to go into the hands of the operatives and owners of woolen mills in this country, and in all probability the final extinction of our woolen industries, if this tariff schedule is not changed by a patriotic Republican Congress."

## THE SAME OLD McKINLEY CRY.

They refused to see the numbers of closed down mills that are opening up and running on full time, they will not acknowledge that many factories have voluntarily increased the wages of their help nor will they credit that the increase of importation in woolens has been raw material, for the manufacture of carpets and other fabrics, which have been returned to Europe in their manufactured state after paying our operatives increased wages for producing the same, and yet these are all facts.

## JUSTICE DOING ITS WORK.

The carpet-baggers in Hawaii appear to be having rather rough sledding. The government which they established through and by villainy is tottering to its fall. It is not often that justice is as swift-footed as it promises to be in this case. This whole Hawaii transaction is a blot upon Anglo Saxon civilization. A lot of Americans, Englishmen and other whites carpet-bagged to Hawaii, squatted, went into business, enjoyed the protection of its laws, and prospered. They joined unto themselves other white men who had been born in Hawaii, missionaries sons and others, nobody in the whole outfit acknowledging allegiance to the power which protected them, but claiming citizenship in the countries from which they or their fathers had come. They always held themselves in position to squeal to home governments if things did not go their way. By fleeing the ignorant natives, and otherwise, they accumulated property, and having, like the gentleman in the Old Testament, (whose name begins with a J, but which we cannot at this moment recall,) waxed fat, they followed his example still further and kicked. By connivance with the American minister to Hawaii (one Stevens, whom God has since taken), they brought the terrors of an American man-of-war, lying in the harbor of Honolulu, to bear upon a weak government, but one which was at peace with the United States "and the rest of mankind," and seized the government under which they had been living by sufferance, and which had protected them in their lives and property. The Queen and her principal supporters were made prisoners, a government by, and for carpet-baggers was set up, with one Dole at its head and a republic was proclaimed. But they have not been permitted to enjoy their stolen goods in peace. The island is honey-combed with conspiracies, and the insurgent party is growing and has become formidable. Ex-Minister Thurston—a son of a missionary—having been shipped back to Hawaii from this country, to which he had ceased to be an agreeable representative, sees the lay of the land as soon as he gets there and advises the abdication of the rump government and the restoration of the monarchy, with the niece of Mrs. Dominis as Queen. Mr. Thurston evidently advises this peaceable surrender as a precautionary measure. Mr. Dole and others of that kidney he doubtless sees are in imminent danger not only of being deposed but of having their heads chopped off into the bargain, and he would make terms for them while times are good.

Nemesis is on the track of the thieves and they are likely to be run down pretty soon. This Hawaiian affair, by the way, is another one about which the old man Cleveland was dead right from the beginning.—Charlotte Observer.

## AN HONEST DOLLAR.

Our Gold Bug friend sends us the following in answer to the vigorous assault of our correspondent "S":

"I wrote you that you would never see the free coinage of silver because it is opposed by the following classes, viz:

The people who have money lent out.

The people who have money laid up.

The people who work for wages.

The people who believe in an honest dollar.

and because it would benefit only, and temporarily,

The people who owe money.

If, as is claimed by the friends of silver, the people who are in debt can carry an election then perhaps we may have the free coinage of silver or any other scheme to reduce indebtedness, because the average man is generally to be counted upon to vote where his interests lie—but the four classes named above are likely to overbalance at the polls the one class of debtors.

I wrote that the democrats of North Carolina do not want the free coinage of silver—because, in the words of Webster's Weekly, "No honest man wants dishonest money." As the discussion progresses and full light is turned upon the subject it becomes more apparent that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is dishonest money. The prejudice in this State in favor of silver money will melt fast when this fact is clearly understood, for the Democrats of North Carolina are honest men and they want honest money.

Figured in the way the silver men figure the question, the free coinage of silver cannot win in a long campaign. That is to say a long campaign will prove that if the free coinage of silver should raise prices it will not raise wages and this would argue against it the wage earners, the laborers, mechanics, clerks, and all salaried men. If it will liquidate indebtedness at 60 cents on the dollar that will argue against it all the money owners and money lenders. I call attention to this because the silverites boast that they can carry the question with the votes of the debtors and the owners of land. They cannot. The best they can hope for is that the classes arrayed by prejudice for and against the free coinage of silver are equally balanced. In that case the appeal lies to the patriotic men of our country who will vote for what they think right regardless of what interests are affected. To this class the advocates of sound and honest money appeal with great confidence.

It is not a question of gold or silver. It is a question of sound money. I am not a gold bug. I am a sound money man and have no objection to silver if coined at the proper ratio, but the cry of the silverites for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one. Nothing else will suit their purpose. Why? Because nothing else will suit the silver mining Western States which are attempting to sell their product to the United States at one dollar per ounce.

Do you think North Carolina is going to help in this game?

## THE ESCAPE OF WEALTH.

The overthrow of the income tax is the triumph of selfishness over patriotism. It is another victory of greed over need. Great and rich corporations, by hiring the ablest lawyers in the land and fighting against a petty tax upon superfluity as other men have fought for their liberties and their lives, have secured the exemption of wealth from paying its just share toward the support of the Government that protects it.

In accomplishing this they have obtained from the Supreme Court a reversal of its decisions for thirty years past. More than that, they have persuaded one of the Judges to reconsider and reverse his own opinion of a month ago. If Justice Shiras had voted as he did on the first hearing, the law would have been sustained.

The people at large will bow to this decision as they habitually do to all the decrees of highest courts. But they will not accept law as justice. No dictum or decision of any court can make wrong right. And it is not right that the entire cost of the Federal Government shall rest upon consumption. It is not right that wealth shall pay no more than poverty towards the support of the National Administration. Justice requires that there shall be at least an approximate equality of sacrifice at the basis of taxation. Equity demands that citizens shall contribute to the support of Government with some regard to benefits received and ability to pay.—New York World.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cts. per bottle by E. M. Nadal, Druggist.

## THE SILVER QUESTION AS IT IS VIEWED BY MANY OF OUR EXCHANGES.

Some For, Some Against, Some on the Fence.

True bimetalism—opening the mints alike to both metals—gold and silver—is sound Democracy. This will, if anything in legislation can, relieve the present depression.—Smythfield Herald.

The democratic party can carry the country by storm next year by declaring for the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and nominating an honest man on that platform.—Constitution.

Hoke Smith was once a free silver man. He was actually a sub treasury man—said so, even printed it in his paper. He is now a gold bug. He is in Cleveland's cabinet—gets \$8,000 a year of the people's money. See?—Caucasian.

It was as late as Jan, 1890, that Secretary Carlisle was one of twenty-nine Democrats in the Senate who voted for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. This vote will be the ghost at the Memphis "sound money" banquet board.—News-Observer.

The gold advocates are strong in money. But the bimetalists are perhaps superior in the capital of brains. In the measure of character and virtue, integrity and patriotism, the preponderance is on the side of the bimetallic currency under which our country prospered for nearly a hundred years of its existence.—Elizabeth Falcon.

It looks very much as if the Illinois Democracy would fall in line with the North Carolina Democracy on the silver question. It appears certain that its State convention will declare for free coinage at the present ratio. This we believe to be the predominant sentiment among the great majority of Democrats in the South and West.—Tarboro Southerner.

It looks now as though the fight is going to be, squarely, for and against free coinage at 16 to 1, with all other issues in the background." The Free Press hopes that the issue will be as outlined above and that the question will be decided permanently. We do not believe in a middle ground—a harmonizing of the various elements of the party—if it is to come about through a straddle, as heretofore.—Free Press.

Mr. Ballour, the able Tory leader in the British house, in April spoke at the meeting of the bimetallic League. He said:

"That he was convinced that nobody in the city was so foolish as to suppose that the interest of great Britain were benefited generally by an unlimited fall in prices, nor that any large body of city men was so unscrupulous as to desire that the debts owed them by foreign nations should be artificially augmented by a change in the value of the currency in which they were paid."

The Raleigh News and Observer says: "The Illinois gold bugs have already given up the fight, thus proclaiming that silver has won its first victory in the greatest of the Lake States. Let the good work go on. Voorhees says that Indiana will fall into line. Now, if Ohio and Michigan can be carried, the Democracy can go into the campaign of 1896 on a clean cut silver platform that will attract to it all the real bimetalists in the country. If all the friends of silver will join the Southern Democrats the white metal could easily be restored to its rightful position under the constitution."

The great contest of the century—the fight of the people against plutocratic anarchism—the struggle of the masses against monetary serfdom has begun in earnest. Mr. Jas. H. Eckels, the comptroller of the national currency—a man drawing a big salary from the government, and whose time should be devoted to the interest of his employers—the people—has practically fired the first Cleveland campaign gun by making a gold basis speech at Detroit, Michigan. He is one of the army of 200,000 Federal office-holders who, at the command of Grover Cleveland (who appointed him) is obeying the order to fight for the gold standard in this country; and from now until the election of 1896, the war of gold monometalism will be fiercely waged.—Raleigh Caucasian.

"A few years ago," says the Atlanta Constitution, "Secretary Carlisle made a ringing speech in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver, in which he denounced with eloquent indignation the shylocks and the money grabbers, in whose interest silver was demonetized. A few years ago Secretary Smith, over his own name declared for the free coinage of silver. Since that time these distinguished gentlemen have been brought in close contact with Mr. Cleveland and have seen a new light. They could not hold their places in the cabinet if they were to advocate the interests of the people as against the greed of the shylock class." In like manner, Senator Ransom is understood to have been an eloquent free coinage man before he found it necessary, in order to retain his grip on the machine through patronage, to sell out to Cleveland.

Subject the free silver advocate to an analysis and in nine cases out of ten you will find that he is an office-seeker.—Rutherfordton Democrat.

Nobody in the United States is proposing to demonetize silver. Nearly half our coin is silver, and the constant aim of the United States has been not to demonetize it, but to keep it as good as our gold coin and better as it has kept it, than the silver of any free-silver country on earth.—Louisville Courier-Journal—Dem.

Ex-Speaker Crisp "is not prepared to say that the thinking people of the South would come out, radically for a single silver standard." The Memphis Sound Money Convention, to be held on the 23rd of this month, will doubtless go far to convince the Ex-Speaker that the thinking people of the South favor the established sound money standard of the Government, and no other.—Philadelphia Record.

The Richmond Dispatch says: The "honest money league's" address to the Democrats of Illinois makes a notable qualification of its words when it declares it would be "unwise in policy and dangerous to the financial and commercial interests of the country to establish or even advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver without international co-operation at the ratio of 16 to 1." The inference from this statement is that it would be wise policy to advocate the free and unlimited coinage of 16 to 1 if international co-operation could be secured.

With great abilities, Secretary Carlisle has also great luck. The cheap money mania has given him the best opportunity of his life to serve his country, and he may be expected to make the most of it. He will speak for the cause of honest money and public credit at Covington, Ky., on the 20th of May; at Memphis, Tenn., on the 22nd; at Bowling Green, Ky., on the 25th, and at Louisville, Ky., on the 28th. His speeches are awaited with great interest in all parts of the country, especially in the South, where they will doubtless have great influence upon public opinion.—Philadelphia Record.

While we do not presume to say whether the free coinage of silver would inure to the best interest of the people, we do say that we think that the way the people of the West and the South are widely falling over themselves in a mad rush for free silver does not tend toward the best solution of the money question. This issue is at present the greatest one before the people, and if it is to be solved so as to secure the greatest good to the people it must be weighed carefully and conscientiously in the scales of common sense and sound judgment.—Davidson Dispatch.

Don't imagine that you are alone as a friend to sound money. The free silver craze is not as great as some money Democrats in the country. They are not talking much, but when the time comes will cast their votes. It will be well for the platform makers not to lose sight of these Democrats when they select their lumber for building the platform. These Democrats will not vote the Republican ticket; they will vote the Populist ticket; they may, however, refuse to take the hook, if it is baited with the Populist free and unlimited coinage worm. The Democratic party will lose nothing by standing for sound money.—Democrat in Charlotte Observer.

It appears as if the free coinage of silver is about to take the country. Its advocates are noisy and aggressive and the politicians who are opposed to it have nearly all taken to the woods. A good many newspapers who see in it one of the worst things that could befall the people still stand by their convictions and refuse to follow the multitude into the danger to which they are leading. These are somewhat lonesome and considerably at a discount now but the day is coming when they will see their vindication and the people who now misjudge them will then respect them for their present integrity and foresight. It is hard to row even temporarily, against the popular current but adherence to the truth and right brings its own reward in time.—Statesville Landmark.

Silver has dropped in value since 1873, just as many other commodities have dropped, because the supply of it has increased faster than the demand. In 1873 the world's production of silver was of the value of \$81,800,000. In 1892, even when measured by its lower price per ounce, it was of the value of \$196,450,000, or nearly two and a half times as much. In 1870, three years before the demonetization which the free-silverites claim is alone to blame for the fall in price, all the mines in the world only yielded silver to the value of \$52,575,000, or only about one-fourth of the value of the silver supply of 1892.

There is no commodity whose production can be multiplied by four and its previous price maintained unless the demand for it is also multiplied by four.—Baltimore Sun.

## COIN'S DELUSION ON COINAGE.

Lyman J. Gage has publicly declared that he was never present at any so-called lectures, as is asserted in Coin's book (pages 25-38). His presence there being only a deceit, it may not be amiss to suppose that the argument used by Coin was entirely mythical. Coin laid down the proposition that "the commercial value of any commodity depends on supply and demand." Then follows the most extraordinary statement to explain the demand for money:

"When the mints of the world are thrown open and the government says, 'We will take all the gold and silver that comes,' an unlimited demand is established. The supply is limited. Now, with an unlimited demand and a limited supply, there is nothing to stop the commercial value of the two metals going up in the market, except the government saying 'Hold on—these metals are for money—we fix the value at which they circulate.'" (p. 27).

Of course, to believe this statement one must be absolutely ignorant of what a mint does, and the relation of any government to its coinage. A mint does not buy gold and silver to turn into coin. But what is perfectly simple is that opening the mints to free coinage does not furnish unlimited demand for gold and silver; it only furnishes a limited demand for one or the other of the two metals, whichever is cheaper as compared with the legal ratio. To coin money does not make a demand for its use; it only changes its form, or, so to speak, does it up in a package for convenient use. Take, for illustration, the case of wheat and flour. Wheat, being the material out of which flour is made, to merely grind wheat into flour does not constitute the demand for flour. Flour is only the form into which wheat put in order to be best marketed and reach the person who will use it. So with gold or silver. They are the materials out of which coins are manufactured at a mint; changing the form into coins does not create any new demand for them, except that arising from the convenience of not weighing and assaying the purchase. It is then an absolute falsehood too to say, as "Coin" said above, "The governments say, 'We will take all the silver and gold that comes.'" Such nonsense is of a piece with the fiction that Mr. Gage was present. Both are utter fabrications.

The curious application of "Coin's" absurdity to the act of 1873 is that, under free coinage of both gold and silver at 16 to 1 before 1873, "an unlimited demand was established" for both gold and silver. The truth was that from 1840 to 1873 there was no demand for silver dollars in the circulation whatever, and the demand for silver from 1853 to 1873, was mainly for subsidiary coins. "Coin" so frequently turns to the experience of our country prior to 1873 that it will be opportune to put on record here the facts as to the amounts of gold and silver respectively coined at our mints during this time.

That is, from the foundation of the United States to 1873 only \$8,031,238 silver dollar pieces were ever coined. Why? Because the market and legal ratios could not be maintained alike for any length of time. Now, if silver was the only unit since 1792, why did we get on with only \$8,031,238, doing the business of a great country for eighty years? If gold was not also a unit, why did we coin \$1,010,900,314? What was the use of coining such enormous amounts of gold if it was not a unit as well as silver?

And these figures show conclusively that free coinage of both gold and silver at 16 to 1, which existed by law in the United States from 1834 to 1873, did not create "an unlimited demand," or anything like it, for silver dollars. They were scarcely

used at all. These are facts, not abstractions; "plain blunt facts," as "Coin" says. They are taken from the report of the director of the mint for 1894.

J. LAURANCE LAUGHLIN,  
Professor of Political Economy, University of Chicago.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from two drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

## SECRETARY CARLISLE'S SPEECH ON FINANCE.

The speech of Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle at Covington, Ky., Monday on the financial question is a dispassionate and very strong presentation of the claims of the sound money men. He clearly shows that the recent panic was a world-wide, not merely a local, monetary disturbance; he incidentally, by his comparisons, makes a good showing for President Cleveland's administration, as against the one of President Harrison; he outlines the history of gold and silver coinage since the beginning of our government; he exposed many false statements regarding the demonetization of silver in 1873; he defends his own record on the silver coinage question, which has been recently attacked; and shows that the inauguration of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will put the country on a basis of silver monometalism, drive out the gold, increase the prices of the necessities of life to the farmer, even if it does increase the price of his products, and, finally, bring about a worse arrangement of government credit and of the business of the country than has ever before been known. Secretary Carlisle looks at this complicated question from an elevated point of view, as it were, where he has a wide sweep of vision, and his arguments for a sound money are laid down with a force which should be, and doubtless will be, felt in the present agitation of the financial question.—Charlotte Observer.

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The New York Tribune, chief of family howlers, has at last been constrained to acknowledge the glad recovery of business. With delightful inconsequence it says that the people are being "to enjoy the fruit of two overwhelming Democratic defeats," and "hearty congratulations are in order for the substantial improvement in business which has already appeared." It is no small tribute to the new tariff that its most malignant enemies are compelled to acknowledge the revival in trade under its beneficent operation and influence, in less than nine months from the day of its passage. In less than nine months more they will wish to forget that they were ever in favor of McKinley tariff.

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## Hood's and Only Hood's

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect, 20c.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.