

THE WILSON ADVANCE.

\$1 A YEAR, CASH IN ADVANCE.

"LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIMS'T AT BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S AND TRUTHS."

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THE

A Triangle No Better Than a Trocha.

The triangle has failed Spain in Cuba, as three trochas had previously failed her. If the triangle had not been red-dened with gore between the time of its formation and that of its disruption, we might have smiled at it without compunction. It was of Spanish make, wrought by Weyler, broken by Gomez. We cannot understand how the Havana censor permitted us to get the account of it which we printed yesterday in The Sun.

It was a thing to which Spain resorted after the several trochas had proved to be worthless. The first of the Spanish commanders sent by Spain to Cuba to crush the revolution determined to use the trocha for that purpose. A trocha is a line of troops stretching from one point to another, which the enemy is unable to cross, or which he ought not to be able to cross, if it is good for anything. The first trocha ran from Puerto Principe, near the centre of Cuba, to the vicinity of Santiago, in the far east, and was designed to prevent the revolutionists from leaving their quarters in the last named quarter. It slanted in an easterly direction from the north to the south, and as there is a well guarded railroad between the point at which it started and the coast line, it may be said to have stretched across the island from the upper to the lower seaboard. The revolution was cooped up, cornered, behind a Spanish wall; it could only await the death below. To make things surer than ever, a second trocha was set up, and it ran alongside the first, at some distance off, slanting nearly the same way, avoiding the morasses, the thickly wooded grounds, and the rocky places. There was now a double trocha from where the Spanish flag waved defiance at Nuevitas to a point situated at a safe distance from Santiago, near which the revolution then encamped. It was about this time that Gomez, accompanied by that gallant leader Jose Marti and by Antonia Maceo, began to think of starting out in a westerly direction, from which the revolution had been barred by the long and the strong line of Spanish troops. The record of their hard march through and beyond the two trochas was one of surprise for Martinez Campos. They turned both of them they captured Spanish forts and garrisons upon what had been regarded as the side safe for Spain; they served themselves with Spanish arms; they got far into the province of Puerto Principe, leaving behind them the trochas, which were unable to catch up with them. It was the rainy season, but they cared no more for that than for the swamps, forests, and rocky places. Spanish military science was knocked out of its trochas in the first campaign of the revolution.

Soon afterward the Spanish commander struggled back to the capital, which he determined to defend by another trocha, an impregnable one, running across the island, from Havana on the northern seaboard to Batabano on the southern. That would prevent the revolution from going any further west, and would anyhow form a sure defence for the palace of the Captain-General. Four months ago we had marvelous accounts of this defensive line, along which there were 20,000 Mauser rifles awaiting the foe. Gomez approached it at the head of his horsemen, and stopped for a time while the dark-skinned Antonia Maceo swept across it, and along it, and a hundred miles beyond it; returned to it, broke it, joined with Gomez in campaigning upon both sides of it, and finally in whirling it back to Havana, where it is not a trocha any more, this trocha, then, was also a failure.

When Weyler got to Havana last month he showed his contempt for the thing by refusing to make use of it. We got the news that he had another device, the nature of which could not be made known, though which the revolution would receive its death blow. There was no use in guessing what it might be, and he would not tell. He gave a hint once when he spoke of his resources, but it was darker than his negro guard. Now, at least, we have found out what it was. It was the triangle. This was tried last week against the revolution, as we learn from a Spanish official report transmitted to us from Havana. Here is the Spanish truth in the case. The news reached Weyler's ears that the two revolutionary leaders Gomez and

Maceo, were about to form a junction near Hayana, for reasons unknown, but suspected. He formed a scientific military Spanish plan for thwarting their design. He got out three columns of loyal troops, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and extended his lines toward the revolutionists in the shape of a triangle. His purpose was to induce the revolution to walk, or rather ride, for it is on horseback, into the triangle, which would then close in upon it, so to speak, the three arms of the Spanish service moving simultaneously inward toward one point, and thus putting an end to the whole thing. The triangle must have looked like a masterpiece to Weyler after he had drawn it on paper, with the defunct revolution near the middle of it.

How did it go? We could not trust ourselves to tell. We prefer to take the Spanish report which had been sent to us after it had been scrutinized by the official censor at Havana:

"From all that can be learned, it seems that Gomez must have pushed one side of the triangle back, while Maceo pushed back another side of it, so that the insurgents passed out easily."

What is that? Why, it is Weyler's busted triangle, smashed by the revolution as soon as it was made, knocked into blinders by Gomez and Maceo. We learn from the censor that there was but little fighting in the triangle and that the Spanish loss upon all three sides of it and in the centre was under 100 men. The triangle so the censor says, then started eastward in pursuit of the revolution, which, however, as was subsequently ascertained, had struck out in a westerly direction in order that Gomez and Maceo might join forces there, as they had originally intended. At the last accounts they were looking for the remains of the Spanish triangle.

This was the first time that the triangle had been tried by Weyler as a substitute for the trocha of his predecessor. The trocha had, however, been put to service thrice, or, speaking with exactitude, once in double shape and once in single shape; and possibly Weyler may conclude that the triangle is not yet played out as an enemy of Cuba. He may draw another, better than the first one, and seek to inveigle Gomez inside of it until it closes upon him, instead of his demolishing it in the first instance, then rushing off in a direction, that the triangle man had never thought of.

Anyhow, the revolution has now found out the nature of the thing which Weyler had prepared for the purpose of giving it the death below. We also have the satisfaction of knowing something about it. We might be disposed to smile at it if it were not that a hundred Spanish troops lost their lives in it. It has been found out, after at least one experience, that the triangle is no better than the trocha, when the spirit of freedom rides the blast and the revolution wields the machete.—N. Y. Sun.

Pictures Engraved on a Needle.

Whenever a very small tool is wanted for a delicate piece of work the craftsman gets a needle and sets it in a little handle. That is usually quite fine enough for him. But what would you think of tools a hundred times smaller than a needle? Over in a big needle factory in England a workman with a firm hand and a true eye took a needle, such as your mother sews with and drilled a hole from the butt end lengthwise through it to the point, making it a hollow tube. What do you think of that for fine work? And after it was done if you had examined it you wouldn't have seen any change in it at all unless you had used a microscope.

Another workman performed a feat just as wonderful. On the out side of a needle he engraved with a tool, so fine that you could not see it's point, many pictures representing events in the life of Queen Victoria since she ascended the throne. This was presented to the queen but she was unable to see the picture until she was supplied with a microscope.—Chicago Record.

Henry Ward Beecher once informed a man who come to him complaining of gloomy and dependent feelings, that what he most needed was a good cathartic, meaning, of course, such a medicine as Ayers Cathartic Pills, every dose being effective.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Events Which are Happening in Different Parts of The World.

Excitement tonight is very high. Poor, the Populist, have pledged the Republicans to vote for Boyle to-morrow, and if he does Boyle is likely to be elected.

The Legislature has been balloting fruitless for two months for a United States Senator to succeed Hon. Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Democrat, whose term will expire March 4th 1897. Last November the Republicans elected their state ticket, headed by William O. Bradley for Governor. The Legislature was equally divided between the Democrats and Republicans and there were two Populists. Neither party has been able to elect its Senatorial nominee.

The military guards of Frankfort were placed at the stairway leading to the Legislative hall and no one was allowed to go up but the state officials, members of the Legislature, newspaper men, and telegraph operators.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Col. J. B. Castleman, of Louisville, was made the acting commander of the troops. Most of the members of the legislature arrived early at the state house and they joked about the situation. There seems to be a feeling of relief after the strain of weeks. The members did not believe there would be any serious trouble to-day. They think the crisis was passed last week. The House door-keeper, Lieut. Sharply, was dressed in an adjutant's uniform and he had a squad of men around him. Among the first to arrive were Drs. Walton and James, the unseated Senators. They took the same seats they have occupied in the House since their expulsion from the Senate.

The Mayor and chief of police showed their approval of the Governor's cause by staying away.

At 10 o'clock this morning 400 soldiers were camped on State House square. The entrance to the State building was patrolled by a militiaman with a bayoneted gun. The Governor was in his office and had been there, except for a few hours between 2 o'clock and day light, when he slept at the mansion for awhile. When seen by a United Press reporter, just as the Louisville legion 250 strong, stepped from a special train and marched up to the State house to join the troops stationed there, he said:

"I hate to see that," referring to the marching troops, "there is no partisanship in what I have done. Except for the disgrace it would bring on my party I would wish they were unruly and that it had been the Democrats that demanded this protection."

Frankfort, Ky., March 15.—The crowded hotel lobbies and political headquarters, which have been in a state of feverish excitement today over the expected crisis in the Senatorial contest to-morrow, had relaxed into a state of quiet at 10 o'clock, when an intense state of excitement was produced by the ringing of the military call, which summoned the McCreary Guards, the local military company, to assemble at once at its armory on Main street.

Senator Bronston (Democrat) called on Governor Bradley late to-night and inquired as to the object of the resort to military, Gov. Bradley stated that one of the presiding officers of the General Assembly had made affidavit before him that the local authorities had failed to prevent rowdies from intimidating and over riding members of both houses, and, further, that it had come to his ears that he (the Governor) was to be arrested tomorrow and the state house to be taken possession of by the bullies. All of these allegations were flatly denied by Senator Bronston, who is a leader of the Blackburn side, and the interview ended here.

Allentown, Pa. March 14.—The Lehigh County Republican Convention today elected Edward M. Young, delegate, and Llewellyn Williams, alternate, to the National Convention. The delegates are uninstructed, but are favorable to Senator Quay.

London, March 14.—There is much joining in the British Army at the prospect of another campaign in the Sudan in spite of the past experiences with the fierce, tireless troops of the Mahdi, and the recent defeat of the Italians by the Abyssinians.

Raleigh, N. C. March 13.—The proceeds from Polk's Miller's lecture in Burlington were \$41.50.

From all parts of the county comes the news that preparations for big cotton crops are being made by the farmers. The same condition may be said to exist all over the south and with a good season, the south will likely produce her greatest crop. Executive Clerk Hinton says that the farmers are not devoting all their time to cotton to the detriment of home supplies. He says that the idea of making home supplies on the farm as far as is possible, has been thoroughly impressed on the farmer.

A great many people have been out for birds during the past few days. The bird law expires Saturday.

The ice factory started again yesterday.

The Parkhurst Society is getting ready for business. Dr. Tuttle says the wickedness of this city is too open and brazen. He says he can stand as much devil as anybody, but he won't allow the devil to walk over him. He will not tell his plans, but says the Society is going to swoop down on the gambling houses.

It has been claimed that the blue birds were killed out by the severe winter of two years ago. This is not the case, so a number of the farmers say. They claim that these birds can be often seen in the country.

The will of the late Col. Faison was admitted to probate yesterday. His widow Mrs. Annie H. Faison, qualified as executrix. The estate is worth about \$23,000.

Mrs. P. D. B. Arrington was downed again. It was no unusual experience; she is used to it; she will be heard from again.

The argument of the case of Lieut. Winslow will be continued today. Atorney General Osborne will open the case against Winslow. He will be followed by Mr. R. H. Battle for the State Mr. Sol Veill, counsel for Winslow, will have the opening speech.—Wilmington Star.

Frankfort, Ky. March 15.—The crowded hotel lobbies and political headquarters, which had been in a state of feverish excitement all day over the expected crisis in the Senatorial contest tomorrow, had relaxed into a state of quiet to-night, when at 10 o'clock excitement was produced by the ringing of the military call, which summoned the McCreary Guards, the local military company, to assemble at once in its armory on Main street.

The continued ringing of the bell caused almost a panic as it was not known in many parts of the city whether a riot was in progress or whether a conflagration had broken out.

London, March 12.—Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson was asked to-day if the report cabled from the United States that a settlement of the Venezuelan question had been reached was correct. He said that he would be glad to know that the Venezuelan dispute was at end, but he added, "I know nothing about such a settlement as the one cabled from New York having been reached, but for all that I know, however the settlement may be near at hand, but I have not heard of its attainment."

Kansas City Mo. March 14.—Under the caption, "Delegates from Kansas Want Sound Money," the Star this evening prints interviews on the currency question had with those delegates already elected to the National Convention at St. Louis. Six are reported as having declared themselves unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver, three favor it, while one, Ex-Mayor Nat Barnes, of Kansas City, Kansas, says he will stand on any money platform the Republican National Convention may adopt.

Kingston, March 13.—Steamer arriving here this morning from Jacemel. Hayti, reports the outbreak of a revolt in that town. The report says the Government troops have been scattered by the insurgents and their commanding officer has fled. The revolt is spreading.

Topeka, Kansas, March 14.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls telegraphed to-day that he would open his campaign for re-election in Topeka April 1. J. R. Bruton, his principal opponent in a sarcastic interview says All Fool's Day is a good day for Ingalls to begin.

Original
Underseller.

One
Price
To All.

WE ARE going to put on sale this week some remarkably cheap goods, even for this remarkably cheap age.

Ready Cash

was the pole that knocked down the persimmon, and

Money Down

opens the gate to gather them.

Values, and big ones at that, alone possess the power to interest in the so called dull season.

Some Extraordinary Good Values

One lot of yard wide Bleach Cotton in remnants, well worth 7c yard for 5 cents.
Odd lot heavy Shoes for men at 75c, in sizes 7, 8 and 9, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50.
100 Curtain poles at 22 cents each, sold elsewhere at 50 cents.
36 pairs men's Bal. Shoes at \$1.25, I'm sure cannot be bought for less than \$1.50.
Small lot of Hamburg Edging in remnants, at about one half their value.
The balance of a case of Fedora Hats for 75c, worth \$1.25 and the latest styles in Derbys, Satin Lined, for \$1.09, would be considered good value at \$2.00.

REMEMBER

Cash Catches

the Bargains.

The Cash Racket Stores,

NASH & GOLDSBORO STS.

J. M. LEATH,

Manager.