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BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

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Fond of Sight Seeing?



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has this store, in its whole history, placed before the people of this little city such a variety of goods at prices quite so ridiculous.

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J. M. LEATH, Manager
The Cash Racket Stores,
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CANTON CAMPAIGN ENDS

Major McKinley Has Addressed Nearly a Million People.

HE HAS MADE 214 SPEECHES.

From the Day of His Nomination, on June 18, vast crowds have visited Canton to pay their respects to the Presidential Candidate.

CANTON, O., Nov. 2.—Saturday evening practically ended the most remarkable political campaign in the history of the United States and of the world. Canton, which has been the Republican Mecca, has figured more prominently in this campaign than any other place in the country. Pilgrimages have been made by men and women from every walk of life, and from all quarters of the country. The actual campaign has been of 121 days' duration.

On Sunday, there have been 121 days of the campaign. In that time Major McKinley has made 214 speeches, more than twice as many as any other man. He spoke the maximum when on Saturday, 214, and he spoke twenty-one times. Nearly every one of these speeches has been made from the front porch of his modest little home in North Market street, or from a temporary stand at the edge of his backyard. A very few have been made in halls, when the weather was too inclement for out door assemblages. The approximate number of people addressed is difficult to estimate. Some have placed it as high as 100,000, some higher and some lower.

The ballot which nominated Major McKinley at St. Louis on June 18 had not been counted before a crowd was surging about his house and demanding a speech. It was composed of the people of Canton—fully 90 per cent of them—who, in response to the signal of the town's fire bell, had rushed to the house. Forty-five minutes later a train came on a special train from Alliance, twenty miles east, in this county. Soon afterward another crowd of 2,000 or more came from Massillon, and was joined here by 4,000 from Akron. From that day to this the campaign in Canton has been an animated one.

Senator-elect Foraker contributed handsomely to the brilliant close of what has been, perhaps, the most interesting day of the campaign. Major McKinley met Mr. Foraker at the station at 5 o'clock, and when some one proposed three cheers for the distinguished guest Major McKinley took off his hat and led the cheering. Senator Foraker remained at Canton but forty-five minutes, having to reach Cleveland in time to deliver a speech at night.

The largest delegation that has visited Canton came Saturday afternoon. It was from Youngstown and other places in the Mahoning valley, and numbered 9,000 people, 2,000 of whom were women. It took this splendid Mahoning valley delegation more than an hour to pass in review before Major McKinley. When the parade came to a halt and the people massed themselves in the streets and I yard about Major McKinley's house the Republican candidate looked down upon the greatest and most inspiring audience that has greeted him. In addition to the visiting delegation there were thousands of other people pressing toward the stand.

Every man, woman and child carried a flag, and when Major McKinley rose to speak each flag waved, and a great chorus of cheers rolled like a surge of the sea up and down the densely packed streets. Major McKinley had a prepared speech in his hand which he had expected to deliver, but he could not do it. He was caught up in the wave of enthusiasm which swirled and eddied about him. He tossed the manuscript aside and spoke, as he afterwards said, "just what was in his heart." What he said was echoed in 10,000 hearts. When he declared: "There is just one class under our flag, and we all belong to it," such a cheer went up as Canton never heard before.

Major McKinley never looked better nor seemed in better health than he did yesterday. He went to church in the morning as usual, and to a walk and a drive during the day. Mrs. McKinley, after a week's illness, is able to sit up and is feeling much better. The day brought an innovation for the campaign, a Sunday delegation. The party consisted of about a hundred first voters of Detroit, sent as the representatives of the First Voters' club of 1,500 members in that city. No demonstration was made. The visitors went to church services which Major McKinley attended and afterwards called at the house to shake hands with him. They returned home in the evening.

Enormous Damage by Floods in France.
PARIS, Nov. 2.—Telegrams received from the departments bring news of further floods and of alarming rise in the rivers. Enormous damage to property has been done, but no fatality has yet been reported. The River Seine is still rising, and is at the flood stage. The authorities have dispatched to Comps and to Vallabregues the artillery wagons from Nimes in order to assist in the work of relief. The River Rhone has burst its banks at Lauson, which is now isolated. The only communication through considerable districts is by boat. Troops have gone to Avignon to assist in repairing the broken banks of the Rhone.

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GOOD ROADS.

A Systematic Attempt to Improve our Roads Necessary—Good Roads Save Money—Hints from Those of Experience.

Wilson County has to a certain extent profited by almost every new undertaking. She has been among the lead in improving her facilities along almost every line. But there is one thing in which we are behind and there is with us almost every county in Eastern Carolina. This delinquency is in road building. Our people seem to have taken no interest whatever in this improvement, not only in the town, but in the country as well, do we find this seeming neglect. It takes only a few hours sunshine to make our streets too dusty to travel and it takes but a few moments rain to make them too muddy to walk. With very little expense this could be remedied. There are forces which could be brought to bear that would in a great measure relieve us of this nuisance. For those who are interested in road improving some hints are here given from authorities who have been and are to-day interested in this improvement. Charlotte has probably the best system of roads leading into it than any other town in the State. Mr. Tompkins, who is at the head of this movement in Mecklenburg County, has issued a pamphlet on road building in the Southern States. He takes as an example the roads of Mecklenburg and makes an illustration which might be of interest to everyone who is interested in the betterment of roads. He says the result of the work has been to lift Charlotte out of the mud and to make it a city of very clean streets, and attractive appearance. In the country it has greatly increased the accessibility of markets to farmers, besides furnishing attractive drives for the people of both the city and country. All this has been brought about within a few years without any appreciable burdens upon the people in a section, where from time memorial the road beds might have been compared to the tempering pits in a brick-yard.

Here we have an example of what the proper expenditure of a little money will do. The city folks are not only benefited but the farmer as well. We have a means here which could be used to a great advantage, that is the utilizing of our convicts. These persons lay up in jail at the expense of the county when they should be benefiting the community against which they have offended. The moments of idleness that are spent in the jail could be made to produce beneficial results on our country roads. Besides it would have a tendency to prevent many misdemeanors. When the culprit knew that his term would be spent at work instead of in idleness he would be more careful when he was tempted to do a similar act. The cost of maintaining these convicts on the roads is not large. Mr. Thompson gives the following statement on this point. "The reports of the County engineer and superintendent of county work show that the cost of feeding, clothing and guarding convicts during the first five months of 1893 amounted to 20 1/2 cents per day, the average number cared for being 91 per month. The report for June shows the cost per man in the county actually worked to have been 31 1/2 cents. During the first nine months of that year an average of 90 convicts per month moved 35,247 cubic yards of earth on the roads, and crushed and placed 7,351 lined yards (4 1/2 miles) of macadam, twelve feet wide. Five bridges were built or repaired during the same time the total cost of the camp during

nine months, including salaries, machinery account, and material, was \$14,076.52. The last monthly report shows no convicts on the sick-list, and no escapes during the month. The convict camp is moved three or four times a year. In summer canvas tents are used. In winter the sides of the barracks are boarded up leaving only the cover of canvas."

Under the present road-law for the counties this matter is placed in the hands of the county commissioners, and they expend the money as they see fit. Mr. Tompkins in speaking of the work in Mecklenburg says:

The aim of the road commissioners has been to make all the available money go as far as possible toward giving better roads to the largest number of people and to do the work in such a manner that the roads may be still further improved in the future. To this end, the plan has been made to perfect plans in every case before commencing work. The total cost has ranged from \$2700 to \$4000 per mile, according to the amount and character of grading required. The value of the work to the farmers may be judged from the statement of Mr. B. H. Moore, one of the county commissioners, before the road congress at Raleigh. He said that before the roads were macadamized there were times when a pair of large mules could not draw a load of more than 1,000 pounds from his farm to the city, whereas now they can, at any season, draw from 2500 to 3500 pounds. "The question now with us," he said, "is not what the team can draw, but what the wagon will hold up."

The problem of good roads is one in which every one is interested. From our early days until we are through with this world we use more or less roads, and it means a great deal to us whether those roads are good or not. There is but two ways of getting these roads; one is by State or county tax while the other is by the issuance of State or County bonds. The latter method provides at once a considerable sum for immediate expenditure in the construction of roads. State Geologist Holmes, in speaking of the best method of providing a means says:

"While it may be best under our form of government for the several counties to bear the main burden of constructing and maintaining good roads, yet in a work of such paramount importance to every citizen and far-reaching in its consequences, where so large an expenditure is required demanding intelligent supervision, the State should co-operate with the counties in the construction of the principal highways, as it has done in educational matters, in the construction of railroads, canals and other internal improvements. If in no other way the State should co-operate with the counties to the extent (1) of allowing the use of convicts in such counties or group of counties as agree to raise funds sufficient for the construction of better roads; and (2) by providing for the employment of a practical engineer of roads who can visit the various counties, give intelligent advice and direction to the work and thus aid in the production of uniformly good results."

Would it not be wise to consult among ourselves and find out before our representative for the House leaves us, and instruct him to have a bill introduced which would insure some means by which our roads might be improved? The matter will have to come before the Legislature and it will only complicate matters to wait longer.

FROM CURRITUCK TO CHEROKEE.

REVIEW OF RECENT HAPPENINGS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Rev. Sam Jones is again in North Carolina. He has conducted a meeting in Winston and is at present in Greensboro. Sam seems to like North Carolina.

General Johnston Jones, at present a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., formerly of North Carolina is a candidate for the Senate. Gen. Jones was born at Hillsboro, N. C., and during the early days of our State life played an important part. He was adjutant of North Carolina from 1877 to '79. He also served one term in the Legislature of North Carolina.

The Supreme court has handed down an opinion in the case of Goodwin vs. the Caraleigh company, reaffirming the decision in Sutton vs. Phillip, 116 N. C., 502, in which it was held that the tonnage tax on fertilizers is constitutional. The court also expressed the opinion that this tax is not in conflict with the United States Constitution as interfering with inter-State commerce. The opinion by Judge Seymour of the United States district is quoted in support of this latter position.

Gulford, N. C., Oct. 31.—The complete premium list shows that Guilford College did well. Mr. Pearson received a gold medal for the best school exhibit of Natural History and Geology, also a gold medal for the best display of Zoology in the State. Also three first premiums on specimens from the museum. The art department, in charge of Miss Hill, of Indiana, received four first premiums. This exhibit was the most attractive of its kind at the fair.

How a Democrat "Phased" Bob Ingersoll.

Col. Robert Ingersoll is a rapid thinker and usually has a good reply on the end of his tongue whenever he is interrupted in the midst of a speech. On one occasion, however, his gift of repartee failed him. It happened that he was unusually severe in his abuse of the Democrats, acting, of course, upon the supposition that he was addressing an audience composed entirely of Republicans. After he had about finished his diatribe he asked:

"Is there a Democrat in this whole audience? If there is I would like him to stand up and tell the audience how he feels."

A gray-haired old man stood up in the crowd and Colonel Ingersoll turned on him.

"So you're a Democrat, are you?" "Well, now, just tell this vast audience how you feel. Just describe your sensations. I want this great crowd to know what you feel like."

A deathlike stillness fell upon the crowd and the old man replied in a loud, piercing voice that could be heard all over the house: "I feel like a sound hazelnut in a bushel of rotten beans."

A roar of laughter went up from the crowd and for once the colonel was not ready with a very good response.—News and Observer.

A cough which persists day after day, should not be neglected any longer. It means something more than a mere local irritation, and the sooner it is relieved the better. Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is prompt to act and sure to cure.

Take a look at G. S. Tucker & Co.'s trunks. They can give you any kind you want.