

The Wilson Advance.

\$1 A YEAR CASH IN ADVANCE.

"LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIMS' AT BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S AND TRUTHS."

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

VOLUME XXVIII.

WILSON, N. C., APRIL 21, 1898.

NUMBER 16.

DIRECTORY.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
LOCAL TRAINS:
N. Bound. S. Bound.
Between Florence and Weldon. No. 75. No. 23
2:35 P. M. Leaves Wilson 2:20 P. M.
Between Wilmington and Norfolk. No. 48. No. 49
1:55 P. M. Leaves Wilson 2:37 P. M.
Between Goldsboro and Norfolk. No. 102. No. 103
5:41 A. M. Leaves Wilson 7:17 P. M.
"Shoo Fly" Wilmington to Rocky Mt. No. 40. No. 41
10:20 P. M. Leaves Wilson, 6:15 A. M.
THROUGH TRAINS.
Between Florence and Weldon. No. 32. No. 35
12:22 A. M. Leaves Wilson, 11:06 P. M.
COIN OFFICERS.
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:
R. S. CLARK, Chairman.
SHADE FELTON, J. H. NEWSOM.
J. C. HADLEY, ISAAC FELTON.
W. J. CHERRY, Sheriff,
J. D. BARDIN, Clerk of Superior Court,
J. H. GRIFFIN, Register of Deeds,
S. H. TYSON, Treasurer,
WM. HARRISS, Coroner,
J. T. REVEL, Surveyor.
TOWN OFFICERS.
ALDERMEN:
J. D. BULLOCK, 1st Ward.
J. A. CLARK, 2nd "
DR. A. ANDERSON, 3rd "
GEO. HACKNEY, 4th "
J. T. ELLIS, 5th "
J. B. DEANS, Mayor,
P. R. MOORE, Town Clerk,
W. E. DEANS, Collector.
POLICE.
W. P. SNAKENBERG, Chief.
EPHRAIM HARKELL, FRANK FELTON
JAMES MARSHBOURNE
D. P. CHRISTMAN, St. Commissioner.
CHURCHES.
St. Timothy's Church, Rev. Thomas Bell, Pastor. Services: Sundays, 11 a. m., 7 p. m.; Sunday School at 11 a. m. Wednesdays, evening prayer 4 p. m., bible class 7:30 p. m. Fridays, evening prayer and address 7:30.
Methodist Church, Rev. J. B. Hurley Pastor, services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 5 p. m., J. F. Bruton, Supt. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30.
Christian Church, Rev. B. H. Melton Pastor, services every Sunday, at 11 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Sunday School at 9:30 o'clock, m., Geo. Hackney, Supt.
Presbyterian Church, Rev. James Thomas, Pastor, services on the First, Third and Fourth Sunday in every month and at Louisville Second Sunday. Services at 11 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Sunday School at 5 o'clock, p. m.
Baptist Church, services as follows: Preaching Sunday morning at 11:00 o'clock and 8 p. m. Rev. W. H. Redish Pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday School at 5 p. m., D. S. Hoykin Supt.
Primitive Baptist Church, preaching on 2nd Sunday by Elder Jas. Bass, on 3rd Sunday by Elder Jas S. Woodard; on 4th Sunday and Saturday before by the pastor, Elder P. D. Goid. Services begin at 11 a. m.
LODGES.
Regular meetings of Mt. Lebanon Lodge No. 117 A. F. & A. M. are held in their hall, corner of Nash and Goldsboro streets on the 1st and 3rd Monday nights at 7:30 o'clock p. m. each month. C. E. Moore, W. M.
Regular meetings of Mt. Lebanon Chapter No. 27 are held in the Masonic Hall every 2nd Monday night at 7:30 o'clock p. m. each month. W. H. Applewhite, H. P.
Regular meetings of Mt. Lebanon Commandery No. 7 are held in the Masonic Hall every 4th Monday night at 7:30 o'clock each month.
W. J. Hoykin, E. C.
Jr. O. U. A. M. Meeting every Monday night at 7:30 o'clock. I. O. O. F. Hall.
E. B. Mayo, Councilor.
Regular meetings of Wilson Lodge K. of H. No. 1094 are held in their hall corner of National Bank every 1st Thursday evening at 3:30 o'clock, p. m. B. F. Briggs, Director.
Regular meetings of Centennial Lodge No. 87, K. of P., are held in Odd Fellows' Hall every Thursday night. Visiting members always welcome.
Regular meetings of Enterprise Lodge, No. 44, are held every Friday night in Odd Fellows' Hall.

RECOGNIZE CUBA.

Is the Demand Made by Vote of the National Senate.

THERE MAY BE A DEADLOCK.

House Leaders Believe the Lower Body Will Not Agree.

LEE'S SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

Our Consul General Believes the Maine Was Blown Up by a Spanish Officer. Thirty-three Regiments Ordered to Concentrate at Southern Points. Steady Increase of the Navy. Which May Soon Include Marine Fighters from Chile and Argentine—Our Peerless Flying Squadron—The Life Passed in Both Senate and House.

Washington, April 18.—Today the difficult task of adjusting the differences between the two houses of congress on the Cuban question begins. The rock upon which the two houses split is the recognition of the independence of the existing republic, which was incorporated in the senate resolutions. Were that clause of the senate resolutions eliminated nothing could have prevented immediate concurrence by the house, as the great majority of the Republicans of the lower branch of congress are eager for a conclusion. But the action of the senate declaring for the recognition of Cuba's independence, against the direct and specific recommendation of the president, has given the conservatives a rallying cry from the standpoint of party loyalty.

The resolutions which passed the senate Saturday evening by a vote of 67 to 21 are preceded by a preamble recounting the atrocious conditions in Cuba, "terminating in the destruction of the battleship Maine and 266 of her officers and crew." The resolutions declare that the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

Some of the most prominent Republican leaders on the floor of the house yesterday denominated the recognition resolution as a direct "assault" upon the president, which no loyal Republican can endorse. And upon this theory Speaker Reed and his lieutenants have been proceeding in their campaign against concurrence in the senate resolution. Speaker Reed is confident the Republicans of the house can be marshalled against yielding to the senate on the main issue.

Some of the arguments used with those who, like Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, Mann of Illinois and Bromwell of Ohio, are the loudest and most outspoken of the woods and by agreeing end the matter, have been such as to shake the convictions of these gentlemen. The chief complaint of those who want to concur is that non-concurrence means delay, complications, possibly a reopening of diplomatic negotiations, and possibly further concessions by Spain which will embarrass the United States when the time for action arrives. The arguments against recognition have been reiterated and re-enforced in the light of the Senate. Especially potent has been the more especially potent has been the argument advanced by Senators Allison and Morgan that if we recognized the independence of the existing government (General Gomez might at any time negotiate a peace with Spain, which would leave the United States in the lurch. Notwithstanding the large majority for the resolution, Senator Hoar urgently counsels the house leaders to reject tenaciously the senate's proposition. He assured them that the senate would not hold out.

The speaker's lieutenants yesterday held out to their colleagues the assurance that action would be had at every subsequent stage of the proceedings with dispatch, and that the resolutions would go to the president as finally agreed upon before Wednesday morning. But those who view the situation dispassionately do not believe that such expedition is possible.

will resign his office as assistant secretary of the navy in case of hostilities with Spain, to accept a commission for active service in the army. Nothing definite has been decided upon as to what assignment he will accept, but it is believed that he would prefer to serve with the New York state troops. From the beginning of the present difficulties with Spain Mr. Roosevelt has been prominent among those who believe that war is the only solution of the problem, and since the disaster to the Maine his advice to the president and members of the cabinet has uniformly been for immediate action against the Spaniards. He has never doubted that the Spaniards were responsible for the wreck of the Maine, and believes that that act fully justified an immediate declaration of war.



COMMANDER BROWNSON.

visit abroad, where he was sent to purchase men-of-war and munitions for the use of the United States navy. The commander is looking well bronzed, and says he had an enjoyable trip, having spent practically all his time in Italy, France and England. He says that very few really satisfactory warships are to be found on the market. The commander left for New York today, where he is to assume command of the Yankee.

The Spanish minister, Senor Bernabe, yesterday closed a charter for an American steamer of the Plant line, which will carry practically the entire Spanish colony of Tampa, Fla. to Havana today. The Spanish party will number 408, most of them being young men who have offered their services in the Spanish army in case of war. Some women and children are included. It is said that the hostility to Spanish residents in that locality has become marked of late.

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LEE'S SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

Thinks the Maine Was Blown Up by a Spanish Officer. Washington, April 15.—The testimony taken before the senate committee on foreign relations in connection with the investigation into the relations between the United States and Cuba was made public yesterday. It constitutes a book of about 650 pages, and includes the testimony taken since the disaster to the Maine.

The most important testimony is that given by Consul General Lee. With reference to the responsibility for the Maine disaster General Lee said: "I am satisfied the explosion was from the outside. I have always had an idea about the Maine that, of course, it was not blown up by any private individual or by any private citizen, but it was blown up by some of the officers who had charge of the mines and electrical wires and torpedoes in the arsenal there, who thoroughly understood their business, for it was done remarkably well. I do not think General Blanco had anything to do with it. I do not think he had any knowledge of it."

The consul general further testified that in case Havana was blockaded the city would surrender in a very short time, as it would be impossible to secure provisions. He declared that the Spaniards are "badly frightened, and very badly fed, not well organized, not well drilled. Nobody ever saw Spanish soldiers drill."

General Lee doubted the statement that Spain had appropriated \$500,000 for the relief of the starving reconcentrados, but declared that if the proposition had been made, it would never reach the sufferers. He asserted, speaking of climatic conditions, that an American army of occupation could go into Cuba with safety now. He further testified that all Cubans were favorable to the insurgents.

General Fitzhugh Lee declined yesterday the honor of a proposed reception. When the committee waited upon him to receive his final decision he started his speech of declination in a characteristic manner. "Look here, boys," he said, "in a matter of fact, I haven't done a thing that either one of you, or any American citizen, would not have done, and I don't see why there should be any fuss made about it. Now, I don't want you to think I am ungrateful, for I am not, but I have an ingratitude, and that is, I wish to have the reception. I don't want for an instant anybody to think that I wish to put myself forward, and I must decline your most kind offer."

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The House Passes a Resolution Demanding Immediate Intervention. The senate, April 15.—When the president's Cuban message was presented to congress on Monday of last week there were vigorous objections raised by Democratic members, who declared that they would demand immediate action. The great event of the day was the unanimous passage of the resolution demanding the departure of the insurgent government in the province of Puerto Principe will accept the armistice. If received the commission will indicate a neutral zone and propose conditions and a cessation of hostilities.

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SPAIN WILL NOT YIELD.

Insists That Our Government Has No Rights in Cuba. CONSULATE ATTACKED BY A MOB. Tore Off Our Coat of Arms and Dragged It Through the Street—Sacagasta's Prompt Apology—Both the Queen and Don Carlos Declare For War.

Madrid, April 18.—Throughout the recent negotiations with the United States with reference to Cuba the Spanish government has never taken a firmer stand than at Saturday's council. If President McKinley, by issuing his last message, has set his seal upon his country's claim to intervene in Cuba, so do the Spanish ministers respond by finally setting their seal upon this country's flat rejection of that claim.

The nature of the intervention appears to be immaterial. It is the principles which the Spanish government now holds themselves to resist to the utmost. The drastic decisions of the council are taken by the public at what will probably prove their true value. Among the leading representatives of all parties there is an almost unanimous opinion that the United States would be making less than the termination of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, and as any concession of that kind is considered utterly incompatible with national honor, war seems inevitable, unless some unknown device machine should suddenly intervene.

General Woodford, the American minister, is reported to be most anxious to avoid a conflict, and still to be not without hope, but officially he remains absolutely quiescent. There were exciting scenes in Malaga on Saturday and Saturday night. A vicious mob attacked the United States consulate, tore down the coat of arms and dragged it through the street. The civil governor, with police, dashed into the crowd and dispersed the rioters. They arrested several and rescued the remains of the American arms, placing a strong guard over the consulate, with instructions to maintain order. Sacagasta, hearing of this outrage, telegraphed immediately to the governor of Malaga to go and see the American consul to express the regret of the cabinet for the horrors of the mob and to punish the authors of the outrage.

The Madrid newspapers vigorously condemn the outrage. It is learned on unquestionable authority that the queen regent recently made the following statement: "I rather than tamish on the prestige of the army or impairment of the rights of the crown." Contrary to the general opinion that the queen regent has been negotiating for peace at any price, her attitude had much to do with the firm action of the cabinet.

Last Wednesday Don Carlos issued a manifesto to his followers in which he says: "The Carlist who, in the face of a war with the United States, would rise in arms against Spain is a traitor. If war occurs, all those who fight against the foreigner who insults us will deserve well of Carlos. If the Spanish government does not venture into war, but permits the loss of Cuba, then Carlists will not rise in arms against the voice of the king will also be traitors."

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SPANISH ENTHUSIASM.

Families Curtail Their Food Supply to Aid Their Government. London, April 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph telegraphs: "The greatest enthusiasm is manifested everywhere among the people who are subscribing even more than they can afford to the funds for the national defense. I am acquainted with families who intend to deprive themselves of one meal a day in order to give their mite to the government. Boys under age are asking permission to serve in the army, their parents having already consented. Some popular bull fighters, whose performances are worth hundreds of thousands of francs yearly, have resolved to abandon their vocation and to shoulder rifles in defense of the fatherland. I have had a long and interesting conversation with a diplomatic representative of one of the European powers—who requested me not to mention his name and nationality—who said: "Although war seems certain, the possibility of peace is not yet eliminated. The negotiations are proceeding without interruption, and success is still possible. Personally I must say I believe it will be very difficult to maintain peace. The idea of armed intervention by Europe is absurd and unfeeling. Not one power is disposed to support such a suggestion, although all admit that from the point of view of international law Spain is in the right and the United States in the wrong."

SPAIN'S WOES IN THE PHILIPPINES. Singapore, April 18.—The steamship Leo XIII, from Manila, has arrived here crowded with Spanish officials and men who are escaping from the rebellion, which is spreading rapidly in the Philippines. They report that Manila is panic stricken.

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Families Curtail Their Food Supply to Aid Their Government. London, April 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph telegraphs: "The greatest enthusiasm is manifested everywhere among the people who are subscribing even more than they can afford to the funds for the national defense. I am acquainted with families who intend to deprive themselves of one meal a day in order to give their mite to the government. Boys under age are asking permission to serve in the army, their parents having already consented. Some popular bull fighters, whose performances are worth hundreds of thousands of francs yearly, have resolved to abandon their vocation and to shoulder rifles in defense of the fatherland. I have had a long and interesting conversation with a diplomatic representative of one of the European powers—who requested me not to mention his name and nationality—who said: "Although war seems certain, the possibility of peace is not yet eliminated. The negotiations are proceeding without interruption, and success is still possible. Personally I must say I believe it will be very difficult to maintain peace. The idea of armed intervention by Europe is absurd and unfeeling. Not one power is disposed to support such a suggestion, although all admit that from the point of view of international law Spain is in the right and the United States in the wrong."

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Patent.

When a man is suffering from an aching head—a sluggish body—when his nerves are lax and lazy—his brain dull and his stomach disquieting—when he will, if wise, heed these warnings and resort to the right remedy, before it is too late, "PARKER'S SARSAPARILLA" the "KING OF BLOOD PURIFIERS," makes the appetite keen and hearty, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood and fills it with life giving elements of the food. It is a wonderful blood maker and flesh builder. Sold by B. W. Hargrave.

Patent.

"In a minute" one dose of HART'S ESSENCE OF GINGER will relieve any ordinary case of Colic, Cramps or Nausea. An unexcelled remedy for Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Summer complaints and all internal pains. Sold by B. W. Hargrave.

Patent.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidney and back, in men or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by E. F. Nadal, Druggist, Wilson, N. C.

Patent.

Convicted of Felonious Assault. Denton, Md., April 16.—M. W. Wright, a deputy sheriff, was yesterday found guilty of felonious assault upon Miss Stucky, the young sister of his wife, and will probably be sentenced this afternoon. Under the law he may be hanged or imprisoned in the penitentiary for 20 years, or less, in the discretion of the court. Sold by E. F. Nadal, Druggist, Wilson, N. C.

Patent.

Castoria. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Sold by E. F. Nadal, Druggist, Wilson, N. C.

Purify the Blood.