

The Wilson Times.

Vol. I.

WILSON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1896.

No. 8.

DIRECTORY.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOCAL TRAINS:

N. Bound. S. Bound.
Between Florence and Weldon,
No. 78. No. 23.
1:20 P. M. Leaves Wilson 2:05 P. M.

Between Wilmington and Norfolk:
No. 48. No. 49.
1:00 P. M. Leaves Wilson, 2:10 P. M.

'Shoo Fly'—Wilmington to Rocky
Mount:
No. 40. No. 41.
10:23 P. M. Leaves Wilson, 6:20 A. M.

THROUGH TRAINS:

Between Florence and Weldon:
No. 32. No. 35.
11:35 P. M. Leaves Wilson, 11:18 P. M.

LOCAL FREIGHT—NORTH BOUND:
Leaves Wilson 7:05 A. M.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:

W. W. FARMER, Chairman.
PERRY RENFROW, J. J. BYNUM,
W. D. P. SHARP, Wm. WOODARD, Jr.

J. W. CROWELL, Sheriff,
W. E. DEANS, Deputy,
J. D. BARDIN, Clerk of Superior Court.
W. M. WELLS, Register of Deeds,
W. T. FARMER, Treasurer,
F. W. TAYLOR, Standard Keeper,
DR. C. E. MOORE, Coroner,
JAMES W. TAYLOR, Surveyor,

TOWN OFFICERS.

ALDERMEN:

JOHN L. WEAVER, 1st Ward.
P. B. DEANS, 2nd "
ERNEST DEANS, 3rd "
GEO. HACKNEY, 4th "
J. T. ELLIS, 5th "

JNO. F. BRUTON, Mayor;
JNO. R. MOORE, Town Clerk;

POLICE:

D. P. CHRISTMAN, Chief.
EPHRIAM HARRELL, FRANK FELTON,
JAMES MARSHBOURNE.

CHURCHES.

St. Timothy's Episcopal church,
Rev. J. C. Wingate, Rector; morning
services 11 o'clock, evening 7:30
o'clock. Sunday School at 3 o'clock,
P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday and
Friday, 5 o'clock P. M.

Methodist Church, Rev. T. N. Ivey,
Pastor; services at 11 A. M. and 7:30
P. M. Sunday School, 3 P. M., J. F.
Bruton, Supt. Prayer meeting Wed-
nesday night at 7:30.

Disciples Church, Rev. D. W. Davis,
Pastor; services on Second, Third and
Fourth Sundays at 11:00 A. M. and
7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every
Thursday night. Sunday School at 3
o'clock, P. M., Geo. Hackney, Supt.

Presbyterian Church. Sunday School
at 3 o'clock, P. M. E. M. Nadal, Supt.

Baptist Church. Prayer meeting,
Wednesday evening at 7:30. Sunday
School 3 P. M., H. E. Thompson, Supt.

Primitive Baptist Church, services
every 4th Sunday and Saturday before,
at 11 o'clock, A. M.; Elder P. D. Gold,
Pastor. Prayer meeting each Thurs-
day evening at the residence of differ-
ent members of the church.

LODGES.

Regular meetings of Mt. Lebanon
Lodge No. 117 A. F. & A. M. are held
in their hall, corner of Nash and Golds-
boro streets on the 1st and 3rd Monday
nights at 7:30 o'clock P. M. each month.
J. D. Bullock, 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.

Iat Williams, H. P.

Regular meetings of Mt. Lebanon
Commandery No. 7 are held in the Ma-
sonic hall every 4th Monday night at
7:30 o'clock each month.

B. E. P.

Regular
K. of H.
over th
Thurs

WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Last Thursday Senator Allen intro-
duced a resolution providing for the
free, unlimited coinage of silver and
withhold from the Secretary of the
Treasury the power to issue bonds
until ordered by Congress. The res-
olutions were laid on the table.

In the house the bill appropriating
money to build six new battleship
was defeated. The sundry civil ap-
propriations bill carrying \$29,480,874
was reported. This bill was discussed
on Tuesday. A great deal of the week
has been consumed in the discussion
of the Cuban question and yet nothing
has been done.

Affairs in Cuba.

General Weyler has decided that
hereafter the Insurgents shall be con-
sidered as bandits as they will not
offer the Spanish open battle. The
Bermuda landed her cargo and im-
mediately after the insurgent leaders
took the offensive. They say the
Weyler order, considering the In-
surgents, as bandits, will open the way
to wholesale slaughter.

The three brothers Ferrar, American
citizens have filed a protest stating
that their residence was bombarded by
Spaniards and many killed.

Weyler has ordered all stores more
than 500 metres from town closed and
removed.

On Tuesday the Insurgents attacked
and destroyed the strongly fortified
town of Perlan Del Rio.

Monday despatches give a detailed
account of a battle in which the Cubans
were victorious.

It is stated authoritatively that Weyler
has asked the home government for
40,000 more troops.

Leeds Knocked Out by Jack Everhardt.

MASPETH, L. I., March 30.—The 25-
round contest between Jack Everhardt,
of New Orleans, and Horace Leeds, of
Atlantic City, attracted a large number
of sporting men to the arena of the Em-
pire Athletic Club to-night. Ever-
hardt's well known abilities as a hard
puncher and a "game un" to take pun-
ishment installed him favorite in the
betting with odds 11 to 10. Tim Hurst
referee and Frank Greeman held the
watch. They weighed in at 136 pounds.
Leeds was looked after by Tom
O'Rourke and Jack Parker and Bob
Anderson of Atlantic City. Everhardt's
squires were Martin Julian, Tommy
White and Jack Deforest. Both men
were in fine mettle. The betting just
before the start had come down to even
money. Time was called at 10 o'clock.
Leeds was knocked out in the fifteenth
round with a left-hand hook on the
point of the chin. To the spectators
it looked as if Leeds fell more from
sheer exhaustion than from the force of
the blow. He was unable to get up and
was counted out. It was a long time
before Leeds recovered consciousness.—
Star.

For Cheap Sleeping Cars.

Washington, March 31.—In the
House today, Mr. Moody, of Massachu-
setts, introduced a bill, by request, re-
quiring railroads to accommodate the
poor class of passengers with sleeping
berths as good and as cheap as the
berths available in common cars. The
price of a night's rest is not to be over
fifty cents per passenger, "so that the
working class of people shall be re-
cognized properly on night trains, and
have the privilege of lying down by
paying for simple economical accom-
modations at an appropriate price.—
News and Observer.

A New X Rays Discovery.

San Francisco, Cal.
Phillip

Silver and Gold.

AUGUSTA GA., March 31.—At 11:30
p. m. the three hours' debate between
Secretary Hoke Smith and ex-Speaker
Crisp on the financial question had been
completed and the champions of each
were claiming the better of the argu-
ment for the man of their choice. Both
were applauded to the echo when the
sentiment enunciated met with endorse-
ment, and it was noticeable that the
same men applauded either speaker.
There was no such division of senti-
ment as forbade champions of Mr. Crisp
to applaud Democratic sentiment ut-
tered by Mr. Smith, and no advocacy
of the gold standard precluded ap-
plause for popular sentiments declared
by Mr. Crisp. It was a Democratic
audience, and both speakers were re-
cognized as honored Georgians and
distinguished Democrats, discussing
party policy in the house of their friends.
It is worthy of note that the greatest
applause of the evening followed a
commendatory reference to President
Cleveland by Secretary Smith. Though
Democrats may not approve all of Mr.
Cleveland's acts, there is no other
name that can so electrify a Demo-
cratic audience from one end of the
country to the other as that of Grover
Cleveland.

The scene which greeted Secretary
Smith and ex-Speaker Crisp when the
curtain rose in the Grand Opera House
to-night was one calculated to inspire
them to their best efforts.

As arranged, there was seating room
for 2,100 people. There had been no
invitation issued to the ladies, as it
was desired to have all the available
space for voters. There was no em-
bargo upon their coming, however,
and the boxes on both sides were filled
by them while many occupied seats in
different parts of the house.

Exactly at 8:30 o'clock Chairman
Doughty, of the Richmond county
Democratic Executive Committee stated
the terms of the debate. Mr. Crisp
to open the discussion in one hour and
ten minutes, Mr. Smith to follow in
one hour and thirty minutes, and Mr.
Crisp to conclude in twenty minutes.

As Mr. Crisp arose, he was greeted
by a storm of applause lasting many
seconds. He began by saying this is a
somewhat unusual spectacle for Geor-
gia. But unusual conditions exist and
we hope that these conditions will
justify the spectacle that is presented.
Mr. Smith and myself are both Demo-
crats and both expect to stand loyally
by the Democratic national platform.
[Applause.] But now, in advance of
our National Convention, Democratic
policies are being discussed among
ourselves, and Mr. Smith and I differ
upon one important question that is
before the country. We differ on the
subject of money. It is our purpose to
deal frankly with you in this discussion
and help you to a proper conclusion.

To begin with you must know money
is a medium of exchange and a measure
of deferred payments. Price is deter-
mined, other things being equal, by
the amount of primary money in the
world.

Value is determined by the law of
supply and demand. This is a general
law and applies to money as well as
commodities. If the amount of cotton
in the world at the current price was
just enough to balance all the money
in the world and you should increase
the supply of cotton you would dim-
inish the price, and if you decrease
the supply you would increase the
price. Likewise, if you increased
the volume of money you would in-
crease prices, and if you contracted
the amount of money you would lower
prices by increasing the value of money.
This is called the quantitative theory
of money. Now, prior to 1873, gold
and silver were used as the two money
metals at a ratio fixed by the
Governments—

and silver. Most European nations at
that time had that ratio. Linked to-
gether as one metal their coinage ratio
were the same. In 1802 France fixed
15 1/2 to 1 as the ratio of coinage in that
country, and being an important com-
mercial nation, the ratio fixed at the
French mints soon became the ratio of
the world. In France a pound of gold
would buy fifteen and a half pounds of
silver, while in other countries only
fifteen, and gold commenced going to
France as it always does where it can
buy most. Our gold standard friends
confound circulation with standard.
The money standard is one thing and
currency is another. Though our gold
went to France we were not on a silver
basis. Gold was still eligible to
coinage and good for the payment
of any debt. Now, if legislation can-
not regulate value why did our fathers
fix it at 16 to 1 to bring gold
back? It came back here just as
it had gone to France, because we had
made it more valuable and it would
buy more. But still we were on a
bimetallic basis. Any law that di-
minishes the amount of standard money
in the world is injurious to the masses
of the people and only benefits those
who have fixed incomes and money to
lend. (Applause.)

Mr. Crisp closed with an argument
to show that this country could main-
tain free and unlimited coinage of silver
independently of other nations.—Star.

Sickening Scene at Public Execution of Five Cubans in Havana.

Never in modern times has there
been a more sickening spectacle than
that which attended the public execu-
tion of five Cubans last Friday. The
men had been condemned to death by
the garrote as murderers, violators and
incendiaries. Troops were drawn up
in hollow square and in the middle
were placed the chair and post. Ruiz,
the public executioner, had deputized
an assistant to conduct the affair. The
condemned men, having received the
offices of the church, were brought into
the square to meet their fate. One of
them had confessed his guilt and
affirmed the innocence of all the others,
who also protested that they were
guiltless. The first man to die took his
seat in the chair calmly; the iron collar
was fixed about his neck and the cap
drawn over his face.

Then the executioner undertook to
apply the screw, but was so excited
that his hand slipped repeatedly, with
the result that the victim died by slow
strangulation, emitting the while the
most distressing cries. The second execu-
tion was accomplished with even
more distressing awkwardness and de-
lay, the executioner being almost on
the verge of collapse as he performed
his horrible function. The protest of
the officers and priests forced Ruiz to
undertake the third execution, but he
did little better than his assistant had
done. The fourth victim of bungling
garroters was likewise tortured, and
then Ruiz literally fled from his post,
leaving his assistants to put to death
the fifth of the unfortunate Cubans,
who escaped none of the agonizing ex-
periences that had attended the execu-
tion of his fellows. The whole affair
has left upon those who witnessed it
and upon those to whom it has been
described a feeling of the utmost hor-
ror.

It is again reported that General
Gomez is dead. Rumors of this nature
have been persistently circulated time
after time, and this latest report is be-
lieved. Maceo is evading the pursuit
by the columns of General Linares,
Colonel Yuclan and others through
the mountains, abandoning many
horses. The government

believe that it is

STATE NEWS.

Wilmington has had several incendi-
ary fires of late.

The estate of the late Maj. Jno. C.
Winder is valued at \$45,000.

The Yarrow House of Raleigh is
still open but not to transient guests.

The Herald, a Wilmington daily,
after an existence of a few weeks has
suspended.

Rockingham now has a broom fac-
tory which turns out 108 brooms per
day.

Wilmington people who have been
the victims of many robberies of late,
rejoice in the fact that the robbers
have been caught.

A young man by the name of Massey
was halted and robbed last Friday
night on a covered bridge about two
miles from Raleigh.

Messrs. Banks, Morgan and York of
Greensboro have closed a contract for
a tract of land on which they will erect
buildings for a varnish and paint fac-
tory.

Samuel P. Langdon, the wealthy
coal operator and railroad magnate
who is under arrest in Philadelphia
charged with the murder of an eighteen
year old girl, is President of the Lang-
don Henezy coal company at Egypt.

At the solicitation of Solicitor Sea-
well, Gov. Carr has offered a reward
of \$100 for the capture of August Archie
Brady of Roberson county a half breed
cratan, who murdered his sweetheart
in December 1895 during a jealous fit.

Frank P. Webster, a leaf tobacco
broker and prominent citizen of Mad-
ison, N. C., who mysteriously disap-
peared from that town several weeks
ago, was arrested in Richmond, Ken-
tucky, yesterday, charged with
abandoning his wife. He will be brought
back to Rockingham county, N. C., for
trial.

Last week a little son of Mr. Will
Bright who lives near Morganton went
from the house and its mother thought
it was with her husband. Becoming
alarmed at the child's not returning
with the father, a search was instituted
which resulted in the child's being
found in a stump hole and was smother-
ed to death in the ashes in the bottom
of the hole.

Deeper Channel at Norfolk.

Washington, March 31.—The Sec-
retary of Agriculture to-day sent to the
House an estimate for securing a chan-
nel 150 yards wide and 28 feet deep
from Hampton Roads to the United
States Navy Yard at Norfolk. This
would cost \$360,000. A channel 200 feet
wide and 20 feet deep, in the western
branch of Elizabeth river, will cost
\$45,000.

The Bermuda's Cargo.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The repre-
sentatives of the Cuban Republican
Government of this city tonight re-
ceived a cable dispatch confirming the
landing of the cargo of the Bermuda,
the largest that has ever arrived for
the insurgents and the fourth relief
in ten days. It consists of over 2,000 rifles,
one million round cartridges, a num-
ber of cannon, twelve-pound Hotch-
kiss guns, and other large amounts of
war material. The expedition was
made up of Gen. Calixta Garcia and a
hundred young men of the best families,
such as Cardenas, Torrientes, and